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Thos. Banks















Youth, like the softend Wax, with Ease will take  
Those Images that first Impressions make:



If these are fair, their Lives will all be bright;  
If foul, they'll cloud it all with Shades of night.



6814  
*Paul*  
The Universal Magazine  
OF  
Knowledge and Pleasure:

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News,  
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VOL XXIV.



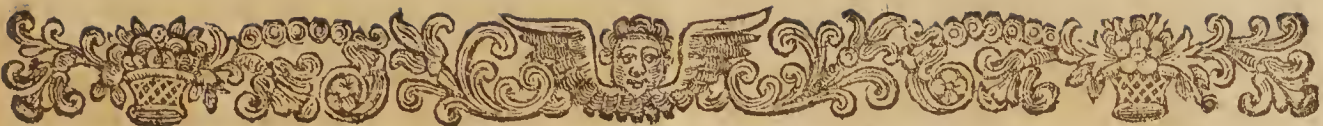
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THE  
Universal Magazine

OF

Knowledge and Pleasure:

FOR

JANUARY, 1759.

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VOL. XXIV.

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On INSTRUCTION and good EDUCATION.

Recti cultus pectora roborant. HOR.

**N**OTHING interests so much the good order of the world, as the careful education of children. There is hardly any thing more difficult, and which requires a more prudent and diligent and constant application of our best care and endeavours.

It is a known saying of Philip Melancthon, that there are three things, which are extremely difficult, 'Pastuire, docere, regere, 'To bear and bring forth children, to instruct and bring them up to be men, and to govern them when they arrive at man's estate.' The instruction and good education of children is none of the least difficult of these. For to do it to the best advantage does not only require great sagacity to discern their particular disposition and temper, but great discretion to deal with and manage them, and likewise continual care and diligent attendance to form them by degrees to virtue.

It requires great wisdom and industry to advance a considerable estate, much art, and contrivance, and pains to raise a great and regular building: But the greatest and noblest work in the world, and an effect of the greatest prudence and care is, to rear

and build up a man, and to form and fashion him to piety, and justice, and temperance, and all kind of honest and worthy actions.

It is first necessary to endeavour, as much as possible, to discover the particular temper and disposition of children, that by striking in with nature they may be steered and governed in the sweetest and easiest way. Husbandmen are wont very carefully to inquire into the nature of the ground to be planted, that they may apply the seed to the soil. Every soil is not proper for all sorts of grain or fruit; one ground is fit for corn, another for vines: And so it is in the tempers and dispositions of children: Some are more capable of one excellency and virtue than another, and some more strongly inclined to one vice than another: Which is a great secret of nature and providence, and of which it is very hard to give a just and satisfactory account.

It is therefore good to know the particular tempers of children, that they may accordingly be managed to the best advantage. If any forward inclinations to good are discernable, such seeds and principles



may be cast into them, as, by their suitableness to their particular tempers, are judged most likely to take soonest and deepest root: And when these are grown up, and have taken possession of the soil, they will prepare it for the seeds of other virtues. So also, when a more particular disposition, and leaning towards any thing bad, is discovered in their nature, such instructions and principles must be planted in them, as may be most effectual to alter this evil disposition of their minds, that, whilst nature is tender and flexible, it may be gently bent the other way: And it is almost incredible what strange things by prudence and patience may be done towards the rectifying of a very perverse and crooked disposition.

By this means youth may be led and drawn to their duty in human ways, and such as are more agreeable to their temper than constraint and necessity, which are harsh and churlish. Whatever is done with delight goes on cheerfully, but, when nature is compelled and forced, things proceed heavily. Every temper gives some particular advantage; but, if a contrary course is taken, great difficulties and reluctance must be expected. Such ways of education as are prudently fitted to the particular dispositions of children are like wind and tide together, which will make the work go on amain: But those ways and methods which are applied cross to nature are like wind against tide, that make a great stir and conflict, but a very slow progress.

Some, according to their best knowledge and apprehensions, in which they themselves have been educated, and too often according to their zeal without knowledge, take great care to plant little and ill-grounded opinions in the minds of youth, and to fashion them to a party by infusing into them its particular notions and phrases, which, when they come to be examined, have no substance, nor perhaps sense in them. By this means, instead of training them up in true and solid principles, they take a great deal of pains to instruct them in some doubtful doctrines of no great moment, and perhaps false at the bottom.

And, indeed, nothing is more common and more to be pitied, than to see with what a confident contempt and scornful pity some ill-instructed and ignorant people will lament the blindness and ignorance of those who have a thousand times more true knowledge and skill than themselves. But what is the effect of this mistaken way of education, of these affected phrases and uncouth forms of speech? The harvest is just answerable to the husbandry; as they have

sown, so they must expect to reap, and instead of good grain to have cockle and tares: 'They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind,' as the expression is in the Prophet; instead of the engaging charms of truth, and of a sober and peaceable conversation, there will come up new and wild opinions, a factious and uncharitable spirit, a furious and boisterous zeal, which will neither suffer themselves to be quiet, nor any about them.

Knowledge and practice mutually promote and help forward one another. Knowledge prepares and disposes for practice, and practice is the best way to perfect knowledge in any kind. Mere speculation is a very raw and rude thing in comparison of that true and distinct knowledge which is gotten by practice and experience. The most exact skill in geography is nothing compared with the knowledge of that man, who, besides the speculative part, hath travelled over, and carefully viewed the countries he hath read of. The most knowing man in the art and rules of navigation is nothing in comparison of an experienced pilot and seaman. Because knowledge perfected by practice is as much different from mere speculation, as the skill of doing a thing is from being told how a thing is to be done. For men may easily mistake rules, but frequent practice and experience are seldom deceived.

Xenophon relates, that the Persians, instead of making their children learned, taught them to be virtuous; and, instead of filling their heads with fine speculations, taught them honesty, and sincerity, and resolution; and endeavoured to make them wise and valiant, just and temperate. Lysurgus also, in the institution of the Lacedæmonian commonwealth, took no care about learning, but only about the lives and manners of their children. It should notwithstanding be thought that the care of both is best, and that learning would very much help to form the manners of children, and to make them both wiser and better men: Therefore, with the leave of so great and wise a Lawgiver, it may be well presumed, that this was a defect in his institution; because learning, if under the guidance of true wisdom and goodness, is not only an ornament, but a great advantage to the better government of any kingdom or commonwealth.

In point of example, there is an old rule, and a very good one, 'Maxima debetur pueris reverentia,' 'There is a very great reverence due to children.' Many things may be lawfully done, which yet it may not be prudent and expedient to do before all



all persons. Some words and actions are so trivial and light, that they are not fit to be said or done before those for whom we have a reverence. There is a certain freedom of conversation only proper among equals in age and quality, which, if we use before our superiors and betters, we seem to contemn them; if before our inferiors, they will go nigh to contemn us.

It ought to be considered, that children do not understand the exact limits of good and evil; so that, if in our words or actions we go to the utmost bounds of that which is lawful, we shall be in danger of shewing them the way to that which is unlawful. Children are not wont to be careful of their steps, and therefore should not be ventured to play about a precipice, or near a dangerous place, where yet men that take care, may go safe enough. To place unwary youth at as great a distance, as possible, from the confines of evil, all words and actions should ever be tempered with gravity and circumspection, that nothing may be seen or heard, which may carry them to the borders of vice; lest they might not stop just there, but take a step further than was intended they should go.

In matter of reproof and correction, as making a part of education, many are guilty of great miscarriages. The first experiment on children should be to allure them to their duty, and by reasonable inducements to gain them to the love of goodness; by praise and reward, and sometimes by shame and disgrace: And, if this will not do, there will be no occasion to proceed to severity; especially not to great severities, which are very unsuitable to human nature. A mixture of prudent and seasonable reproof or correction, when there is occasion for it, may do very well; but whips are not for a man: Human nature may be driven by them, but it must be led by sweeter and gentler ways.

Speusippus caused the pictures of Joy and Gladness to be set round about his school, to signify that the business of education ought to be rendered as pleasant as may be: And indeed youth stand in need of all enticements and encouragements to learning and goodness. 'Metus haud diuturni magister officii,' says Tully, 'Fear alone will not teach a man his duty, and hold him to it for any long time;' for, when that is removed, nature will break loose, and do like itself. Besides, frequent corrections make punishments to lose their awe and force, and are apt to spoil the disposition of children, and to harden them against shame; and after a while they will despise correction, when they find they can endure it.

Great severities often work an effect quite contrary to that which was intended; and many times those who were bred up in a very severe school, hate learning ever after, on account of the cruelty used to force it upon them. The same may be said of all endeavours to inculcate virtuous principles into children by an unreasonable strictness and rigour, which often beget in them a lasting disgust, and make them, as Erasmus says, 'Virtutem simul odisse & nolle,' 'To hate virtue at the same time that they teach them to know it:' For thus virtue is represented to their minds under a great disadvantage, and good and evil are brought too near together: So that, whenever they think of virtue, they remember the severity which was wont to accompany the instructions about it; and the natural hatred men have for punishment, is by this means derived on virtue itself.

This should be the more insisted upon, because notorious instances of great miscarriage have been observed in children, who were under the care or tuition of very strict and severe parents, guardians, and masters. No other account of such misconduct can be given, than that nature, when thus overcharged, recoils the more terribly. It hath something in it like the spring of an engine, which, being forcibly pressed, does upon the first liberty return back with so much the greater violence: In like manner the vicious dispositions of children, when restrained merely by severity, break forth strangely, as soon as ever they get loose and from under discipline.

Another miscarriage happens, when reproof and correction are accompanied and managed with passion. This is to betray one fault, and perhaps a greater, in the punishment of another. It also makes reproof and correction to look like revenge and hatred, which usually does not persuade and reform, but provoke and exasperate. Correction is a kind of physic, which ought never to be administered in passion, but upon counsel and good advice. A father is, as it were, a Prince and a Judge in his family; there he gives laws, and inflicts censures and punishments upon offenders. But how misbecoming a thing would it be to see a Judge pass sentence upon a man in choler? It is the same thing to see a father in the heat and fury of his passion correct his child. If a father could but see himself in this mood, and how ill his passion becomes him, instead of being angry with his child, he would be out of patience with himself.

There are, it is true, some wild and savage natures, monstrous and prodigious tempers,



temper, hard as the rocks, and barren as the sand upon the sea-shore; which discover strong and early propensions to vice, and a violent antipathy to goodness. Such tempers are next to desperate, but yet are not utterly untractable. They sometimes appear in the world, as instances of the great corruption and degeneracy of human nature; but surely there is no temper that is absolutely and irrecoverably prejudiced against that which is good. Therefore most tempers should be reputed tractable to good education, and there is very great probability of the good success of it, if it be carefully and wisely managed.

Good education gives virtue the advantage of the first possession. The mind of man is an active principle, and will be employed about something or other. It cannot stand idle, and will therefore take up with that which first offers itself. So soon as reason puts forth its light, and the understanding begins to be exercised, the mind of man discovers a natural thirst after knowledge, and greedily drinks in that which comes first. If it has not the waters of life and the pure streams of goodness to allay that thirst, it will seek to quench it in the filthy puddles and impure pleasures of this world.

As therefore youth will be busying their minds about something, it is good they should be entertained with the best things, the best notions and principles their understanding and age are capable of. It is a happy thing to be principled, and, as it were, prejudiced the better way, and that virtue should get the first possession of their hearts; for it is certainly a great advantage to virtue to be planted in a tender and fresh soil.

Good education gives likewise the advantage of habit and custom; and custom is of mighty force. It is, as Pliny in one of his epistles says, '*Efficacissimus omnium rerum magister*', 'The most powerful and effectual master in every kind.' It is an acquired and a sort of second nature, and, next to nature itself, a principle of greatest power. Custom bears a great sway in all human actions. Men love those things, and do them with ease, to which they have been long inured and accustomed; and, on the contrary, men go against custom with great regret and uneasiness.

Among all others, that custom is most strong which is begun in childhood; and hence it is that the good education of children has so good and lasting an influence upon their whole lives. Now education is nothing but certain customs planted in

childhood, and which have taken deep root whilst nature was tender.

We see also, in common experience, how dangerous an evil habit and custom is, and how hard to be altered. Therefore the Cretians, when they would curse a man to purpose, wished that the gods would engage him in some bad custom; looking upon a man, after that, to be irrecoverably lost. So, on the other side, to be engaged in a good custom is an unspeakable advantage, especially for children to be habituated to a virtuous course, before the habits of vice have taken root and are confirmed in them.

We are too naturally inclined to that which is evil; yet this ought not to discourage us, because it is certain in experience, that a contrary custom hath done much in many cases, even where nature has been strongly inclined the other way. Demosthenes did, by great resolution and almost infinite pains, and after a long habit, alter the natural imperfection of his speech, and, even in despite of nature, became the most eloquent man, perhaps, that ever lived: And this amounts even to a demonstration; for what hath been done may be done. So that it is not universally true, what Aristotle says, 'That nature cannot be altered.' It is true indeed in the instance he gives of throwing a stone upward: You cannot, says he, by any custom, nay, tho' you sling it up ever so often, teach a stone to ascend of itself: And so it is in many other instances in which nature is peremptory. But nature is not always so; but sometimes hath a great latitude; as we see in young trees, which, though they naturally grow straight up, yet, being gently bent, may be made to grow any way. But above all, moral inclinations and habits admit of great alteration, and are subject to the power of a contrary custom.

Dost thou love thy child? This is true love to any one, to do the best for him we can. Of all your toil and labour for your children, this may be all the fruit they may reap, and all that they may live to enjoy, the advantage of a good education. All other things are uncertain. You may raise your children to honour, and settle a noble estate upon them to support it; you may leave them, as you think to faithful guardians, and by kindness and obligation procure them many friends: And, when you have done all this their guardians may prove unfaithful and treacherous; and in the changes and revolutions of the world their honours may slip from under them, and their riches may take to themselves wings and fly away; and, when these are gone,



gone, and they come to be nipped with the frosts of adversity, their friends will fall off like leaves in autumn. This is a sore evil, which yet we have seen under the sun.

But, if the good education of your children hath made them wise and virtuous, you have provided an inheritance for them, which is out of the reach of fortune, and cannot be taken from them. Crates the Philosopher used to stand in the highest places of the city, and to cry out to the inhabitants, 'O ye people! Why do you toil to get estates for your children, when you take no care of their education?' This is, as Diogenes said, 'To take care of the shoe, but none of the foot that is to wear it; to take great pains for an estate for your children, but none at all to teach them how to use it; that is, to take great care to undo them, but none to make them happy.'

By the good education of your children, you provide for yourselves some of the best comforts both for this world and the other. For this world; and that at such a time when you most stand in need of comfort, the time of sickness and old age. Wise men have been wont to lay up some, 'Præsidia senectutis', 'Something to support them in that gloomy and melancholy time,' as books and friends, or the like. But there is no such external comfort, at such a time as good and dutiful children. They will then be the light of our eyes, and the cordial of our fainting spirits; and will recompense all our former care of them, by their present care of us: And, when we are decaying and withering away, we shall have the pleasure to see our youth as it were renewed, and ourselves flourishing again in our children. The son of Sirach speaking of the comfort which a good father hath in a well educated son: 'Though he die, says he, yet he is as if he were not dead; for he hath left one behind him that is like himself. While he lived he saw and rejoiced in him, and when he died he was not sorrowful.'

It may be further considered, that the surest foundation of the public welfare and happiness is laid in the good education of children. Families are increased by children, and cities and nations are made up of families: And this is a matter of so great concernment to the civil happiness of a nation, that anciently the best-constituted commonwealths did commit this care to the Magistrate more than to parents.

When Antipater demanded of the Spartans fifty of their children for hostages, they offered rather to deliver to him twice as many men; so much did they value the loss of their country's education. There are

several ways of reforming men, as, among others, the laws of the civil power; but the most likely and hopeful reformation of the world must begin with children. Wholesome laws are but slow and late ways; the timely and the most compendious way is good education. This may be an effectual prevention of evil, whereas all after-ways are but remedies, which do always suppose some neglect and omission of timely care.

And, because our laws leave so much to parents, our care should be so much the greater; and we should remember, that we bring up our children for the public, and that, if they live to be men, as they come out of our hands, they will prove a public happiness or mischief to the age. So that we can no way better deserve of mankind, and be greater benefactors to the world, than by peopling it with a just and righteous offspring. Good and well disciplined children are the hopes of posterity, and we cannot leave the world a better legacy.

Though integrity of heart should be the main point attended to in education, yet it should be so ordered as not to be incompatible with politeness of manners and elegant easy conversation. One kind of education should not be thought necessary to furnish a learned head, and quite another to form a Gentleman. People presume, without examining, because some men, reputed learned, have been mere simpletons in the common affairs of life, that therefore all men of learning must be so: They take it for granted, that a man, who has a deal of book-lumber about him, is, on that very account, unqualified for the practice of the world. Formerly the divorce between science and capacity for business, between politeness and learning, was not so common a sight as it has been perhaps in later times. How many great men, in ancient ages, have united the characters of the scholar and the Gentleman? Some of the ablest philosophers of antiquity were men of action as well as study; they shone in the courts of Princes no less than in the walks of philosophers, and were as eminent in camps as in academies.

There is no occasion to produce examples to prove that genuine learning, and the brightest active accomplishments, are not incompatible. Modern times afford many instances of the same truth; but probably they are rarer. Many eminent Statesmen, Captains, and men in the highest stations, of a late date, have been able scholars; and several great characters, now in public life and lustre, excel in arts and sciences, and have added, to the culture received in the established seats of literature, farther improve-



improvement from private instruction, and an extensive intercourse with the world.

From this detail it will appear, that the principal end of education is, 'To form us wise and good, useful to others, and happy ourselves.' The whole art of education lies within a narrow compass, and is reducible to a very simple practice, namely, 'To assist in unfolding and exercising those natural and moral powers with which man is endued, by presenting proper objects and occasions; to watch their growth, that they be not diverted from their end, or disturbed in their operation, by any foreign violence; and gently to conduct and apply them to all the purposes of public and private life.' This is but repeating the maxim of ancient wisdom, 'To follow nature.'

But, as man is frequently debauched in his principles and manners very early by various unavoidable accidents, it becomes a secondary and inferior part of education, 'To rectify his disposition, to weed out those principles and habits which have been planted in his mind, and to restore it to its sound and healthful state.'

The first may be called the plastic or forming part of education; the last the sanatory or restorative, which comes in as subsidiary to the other, and is often necessary to supply its defects and rectify its errors.

Let man's genius and dispositions be what they will, it is plain that it is not the intention or business of education to give him any new capacities or springs of action, but to direct and cultivate those he has. The grand question is, 'How this aim is to be attained?' It may be attained principally by these three ways: First, by instruction;

secondly, by habit; and, thirdly, by example; all which are comprehended under the common name of culture. These are the great engines by which the whole business of education is conducted, the tools with which the tutor is to work, or the scaffolding by which a child is to be reared up to a man; any one of which being wanting, it must be lame, and generally abortive.

To these correspond as many principles of our nature, which are the handles that culture takes hold of to render those several methods effectual, and make us such as it would have us. To instruction answers the love of knowledge, or curiosity and docility. To the second corresponds that aptitude we have to contract habits, or a certain readiness and proneness to repeat what we have often done. To the third is adapted the spirit of mimicry, or the love of imitation, than which there is not a more powerful principle in human nature. This was the *Δύναμις Μιμητική* of the ancients, to which they traced many of the arts and pleasures of life.

By means of these dispositions man becomes a fit subject of culture, and is laid open to the influence of its engines; and, according to the instructions which he imbibes, the habits he contracts, and the example by which he is formed, such will he become, virtuous or vicious, useful or insignificant. As those principles lay out education into three important branches or parts, so it will be the more perfect, in proportion as they are discreetly mixed and discreetly applied.

*A new Experiment upon VITRIOL; by Dr. Lemery, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

**T**HE spirit of vitriol, being mixed with iron, produces, after an indifferent fermentation, a green vitriol, like the natural one; but if, instead of the spirit of vitriol, one uses the oil of vitriol, which is the most acid part of that mineral, there happens immediately a small fermentation, which is quickly over; that fermentation begins again in a few days, under the form of a white smoke, which arises to the surface of the liquid; and the whole mass of iron turns into a very white pap, which smells like common sulphur. Lastly, when the fermentation is over, the iron, instead of turning into a green vitriol, as in the first operation, becomes all of a sudden white vitriol; There appears on its surface a black

dust, which it seems to have thrown up; and it is likely it would have made it green; for, when white vitriol is mingled with that dust, it acquires a green dye.

Several observations might be made upon this experiment, particularly on the double fermentation. It is observable, that by this method one may have white vitriol, all of a sudden, by a single operation; whereas the usual way of making it is by calcinating green vitriol, and then dissolving and filtrating it, and letting the liquor evaporate. I shall not for the present inquire into the reasons of this experiment, being contented to relate the fact, which is very remarkable.



*Some Critical REMARKS upon a Passage in the fourth Eclogue of Virgil.*

**V**IRGIL describes a new age which was then beginning; and, among the wonders of those happy times, he observes, that there would be no more any need of dying cloaths; and that sheep would naturally have all manner of beautiful colours on their fleeces, some purple, some scarlet, others yellow, &c.

Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores :  
Ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti  
Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto ;  
Sponte sua SANDYX PASCENTES vestiet  
agnos. Vers. 42, & seq.

Such is the reading of all the copies now extant, which has prevailed ever since Vespasian's time, as it appears from Pliny the elder, in the XXXVth book of his natural history, chap. VI, where, speaking of the sandyx, or sandarach, a mineral pigment, he adds, 'Quamquam animadverto Virgilium existimasse herbam id esse, illo versu : Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos.'

When he says that Virgil took the sandyx to be an herb, and not a mineral, he argues from the word Pascentes, which can mean nothing else, but that the lambs, browsing upon the sandyx, should receive the dye in their fleeces from that aliment. And so Servius the ancient Commentator, understood it: 'Sandyx herba est, says he, de qua tingitur Sandycinus color.' The Greek version of Virgil's words, in Eusebius de Vita Constantini, is so loose and inaccurate, that nobody can guess whether that translator read Pascentes or not.

The herb sandyx is a mere fiction; such a plant was unknown to all the ancient naturalists, and to Pliny himself, as it plainly appears from this very passage; and therefore some moderns, to vindicate Virgil, have found fault with Pliny for drawing this inference, that the poet took the sandyx to be a plant.

But in this they shew no great judgment; for, if Virgil did not take it so, to what purpose did he use the word Pascentes? Why must the lambs take the dye only when they are Feeding? Why not also when they are resting in the shade? Why not at night, while they are in the sheep-folds? Whoever admits of the reading Pascentes, 'Feeding,' must allow the sandyx was the food of the lambs; or else that circumstance is wholly impertinent, and even absurd.

We have reason therefore to be displeased with the word Pascentes, which neces-

sarily involves the most learned of poets in that unhappy mistake of an herb for a mineral.

But the worst of all is, that, even allowing sandyx to be a plant, and calling Hesychius to the poet's assistance, who defines sandyx, δένδρον δαμνωδες, "a shrubby tree, that has a flower of a scarlet colour," yet the word Pascentes lies open to so many objections, that we must either find a better, or leave our poet under a censure very injurious to his great reputation.

For, first, supposing the sandyx to be a plant, yet, if the lambs took that tincture only Pascentes by Feeding on it, no Italian lambs could have that dye on their fleeces; for it is plain from Pliny that plant did not grow in Italy, if it grew any where at all. And then what will become of the compliment to Pollio's son, or to Augustus, who lived in Italy? It is true this objection may be in some measure answered by the fiction of a preceding miracle, Vers. 39. Omnis feret omnia tellus.

Secondly, by the description of the supposed plant, δένδρον δαμνωδες, it is most likely that sheep do not feed upon it; and that food is still more improperly assigned to the lambs than if it had been to the grown sheep.

Thirdly, these lambs for some months, while they were sucking their dams, must have their fleeces of the common natural colour; and till they were weaned, and had browsed upon the sandyx, could have no adventitious dye; which is a supposition unworthy of Virgil.

Fourthly, supposing the juice of the sandyx dyed their fleeces, yet Pascentes is ignorantly put here; for the tincture must be acquired not only while they are Feeding, but also afterwards, when the nourishment is distributed through the body in rest and sleep.

Fifthly, the whole notion of the aliment dying the fleeces of lambs is very foolish; for the grass, which is the greatest part of their food, would more probably dye their fleeces green, than the sandyx dye them scarlet. And, when the rams are dyed murice, with purple, must we suppose them to feed upon shell-fish?

These exceptions, and more that might be offered, will easily induce one to believe that Virgil could not so forget himself as to use here the word Pascentes; we must try therefore to substitute another word, that will make a sense worthy of the author, and plainly



plainly appear not to be a thought lent him, but really his own.

It is plain that by *murex*, *lutus*, *sandyx* the poet means some colours, as purple, yellow, scarlet, without considering the materials they were naturally made of; for it is nonsense to suppose that the real blood of the *murex*, or purple-fish, should come upon a ram's fleece in *pratis*: and therefore it is the same thing, in the poet's design, whether *sandyx* be a plant or a mineral.

The passage ought to be read thus, with the change of one letter:

*Ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti  
Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto:  
Sponte sua sandyx NASCENTES veltiet agnos.*

In this reading every thing is just and beautiful, and worthy of Virgil. After that time, says the poet, there will be no need of dying wool with beautiful colours.—Why so? The sheep shall have their fleeces dyed naturally and spontaneously, some of one colour, some of another. Those that were already in being, and had white

fleeces before, shall change them in *pratis*; but all the Lambs, that shall be generated afterwards, shall, *Nascentes*, at their very birth, appear beautifully dyed.—The miracle will be constant and universal.

None will doubt of the truth of this correction, (*Nascentes* for *Pascentes*) who consider that other verse of Virgil, *Georg. III.*, 390. about lambs, which, *Nascentes*, take a colour from their fires:

*Illum autem, quamvis aries sit candidus ipse,  
Nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,  
Ejice, ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis  
NASCENTUM.*——

Now that the emendation is found, it will be wondered that the great Pliny, and seventeen ages after him, could be content with the vulgar reading, and not be able to do right to the author; but it is to be observed, that the common copies of Virgil were very early abused by transcribers, as it frequently appears from what we read in Aulus Gellius, who lived but a little while after Pliny, in the reign of Adrian.

*Of the Origin of RINGS, their Matter and Uses; and of the supposed Virtue of the rarest Stones which are usually set in them.*

**T**HE origin of rings, their matter and uses, together with the supposed virtue of the precious stones set in them, seem to afford a subject so well deserving of notice from the curious, that no apology need be made for discoursing on them.

According to the accounts of the Heathen mythology, Prometheus, who in the first times had discovered a great number of secrets, having been delivered from the chains by which he was fastened to mount Caucasus, for stealing fire from heaven, in memory or acknowledgment of the favour he had received from Jupiter, made himself of one of those chains a ring, in whose collet he represented the figure of the rock where he had been detained; or rather, as Pliny says, set in it a bit of the same rock, and put it on his finger.—This was the first ring and the first stone.

But we otherwise learn that the use of rings is very ancient, and that the Egyptians were the first inventors of them; which seems confirmed by the person of Joseph, who, as we read in Genesis, chap. XLI, for having interpreted Pharaoh's dream, received not only his liberty, but was rewarded with this Prince's ring, a collar of gold, and the superintendency of Egypt.

Josephus, in the third book of the Jewish Antiquities, says that the Israelites had the use of them after their passing the Red Sea; because Moses, at his return from

Mount Sinai, found that they had forged the golden calf from their wives rings.

The same Moses (which was upwards of 400 years before the war of Troy) permitted the Priests he had established the use of gold rings, enriched with precious stones. The High-priest wore upon his ephod, which was a kind of camail, rich rings that served him as clasps; and between two of these clasps a large emerald was set, and engraved with mysterious names. The ring he wore on his finger was of inestimable value and celestial virtue.

Had not Aaron, the High-priest of the Hebrews, a ring on his finger, whereof the diamond, by its virtue, operated prodigious things? For it changed its vivid lustre into a dark colour, when the Hebrews were to be punished by death for their sins: When they were to fall by the sword, it appeared of a blood colour: If they were innocent, it sparkled as usual.

It is observable that the ancient Hebrews used rings in the time even of the war of Troy. Queen Jezabel, to destroy Naboth, as it is related in the third book of Kings, made use of the ring of Ahab, King of the Israelites, her husband, to seal the counterfeit letters that ordered the death of that unfortunate man. Did not Judah, as it is mentioned in the XXXVIIIth chapter of Genesis, abuse his daughter-in-law, Tamar, who had disguised herself, by giving her his ring



ring and bracelets as a pledge of the faith he had promised her?

Though the great Homer is silent in regard to rings, both in his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, they were, notwithstanding, used in the time of the Greeks and Trojans; and it is from them several other nations received them.

The Lacedemonians, as related by Alexander ab Alexandro, pursuant to the ordinances of their King Lycurgus, had only iron rings, despising those of gold; either that their King was willing thereby to retrench luxury, or not to permit the use of them.

The ring was reputed by some nations a symbol of liberality, esteem, and friendship, particularly among the Persians, none being permitted to wear any, except given to them from the hand of the King himself. This is what may be also remarked in the person of Apollonius Thyaneus, who, as a token of singular esteem and great liberality, received one of surprising virtue from the great Jarchas, the Prince of the Gymnosophists, who were the ancient Priests of the Indies, and dwelt in forests as our bards and druids, where they applied themselves to the study of wisdom, and to the speculation of the heaven and stars. This Philosopher, by the means of that ring, learned every day the greatest secrets in nature.

Though the ring found by Gyges, shepherd to the King of Lydia, has more of fable than truth in it, it will not however be amiss to relate what is said concerning it by Herodotus, Cœlius after Plato, and Cicero, in the third book of his *Offices*.

This Gyges, after a great flood of water, passed into a very deep cavity in the earth, where having found, in the belly of a brazen horse with a large aperture in it, a human body of enormous size, he pulled from off one of the fingers a ring of surprising virtue; for the stone in the colet rendered him who wore it invisible, when the colet was turned towards the palm of the hand, so that the party could see, without being seen, all manner of persons and things. Gyges, having made trial of this efficacy, bethought himself that it would be a means to facilitate his ascending the throne of Lydia; for, gaining the Queen by it, he succeeded in his design, having killed Candaulus, her husband. The dead body this ring belonged to, was that of an ancient Brachman, who in his time was the chief of all.

The rings of the ancients often served for seals:—Alexander the Great, after the defeat and death of Darius, used his ring for

sealing the letters he sent into Asia, and his own for those he sent to Europe.

It is also remarkable that the greatest personages wore some stones in the colet of their rings, which could not but be esteemed for rarities, either that they were natural in regard to the figures they represented, or were engraved. The first who adopted the use of rings, in Egypt, had in them the figures of their gods, or other hieroglyphics.

Seleucus, as Alexander says, had a fatal ring, with the figure of an anchor in the colet. This mark became natural to his posterity; for his descendants had it impressed on the thigh at their birth.

Josèphus makes mention, that Arius, a King of the Lacedemonians, had in his ring the figure of an eagle holding a dragon between his talons; and that this figure was natural.

Clearchus, a Greek Captain, in the service of Cyrus, as Plutarch relates, had in the stone of his ring a Diana naturally expressed, dancing with her nymphs, and so distinctly as if art had contributed to the formation of the figures. At his death he made a present of this ring to Ctesias of Gnidus.—It was a talisman.

The Cyrenians gave to Battus, the founder of their city, as a token of their gratitude, a ring, on the stone of which was engraved a kind of herb, called sylph, held to be the rarest and most precious of all.

Pyrhus, King of Epirus, wore a ring, reputed inestimable on account of its agate, which naturally represented an Apollo, holding his lyre, and seated in the midst of the Muses, so accurately distinguished as if the whole had been designedly disposed, though in effect it was nothing more than an agreeable lusus of nature. This King having been conquered by the Romans, they kept his ring in the temple of Concord, as the most precious thing they had belonging to him.—It was thought that this ring was a talisman.

Pompey the Great had a lion engraved on his ring, holding a sword. Sylla, on his, had the image of Jugurtha, King of Numidia, because he triumphed over him. Scipio Africanus was represented in his son's ring. Pliny the Younger, and Proconsul, wore engraved on his ring a car drawn by four horses.

The disciples of Epicurus, in veneration, and as a happy omen, had the figure of their master engraved on their rings. Mithridates, who carried poison in the colet of his ring, to have power over his life when he pleased, could not effect his desires, as having, since his early youth, accustomed



ed his body to antidotes ; so that he was obliged to have himself killed by a Gaul.

But what must be said of the ring of Polycrates, King of the isle of Samos, which had an invaluable emerald set in it? This King having been, during his whole life, favoured by fortune, was willing to make a visible trial of it, by throwing this ring into the sea ; but, by a very surprising incident, he was so fortunate as to find the same ring in the belly of a large fish, that was the next day served at his table. To what must this be attributed, the Prince's good fortune, or the virtue of the stone in the ring, some stones being supposed to have very particular virtues? This happened in the two hundred and thirtieth year since the foundation of Rome ; and this ring was repositied in the royal treasure, in the temple of Concord, with that of Pyrrhus.—It was reputed a talisman.

As soon as the use of rings was brought from Greece into Italy, the Romans did not wear them at the same time of gold, but only of iron. It does not appear that Romulus had introduced or authorised their use after the foundation of Rome ; for we only find them on the fingers of the statues of Numa Pompilius and Servius Tullus, the Kings his successors. However, it may be remarked in Florus, that, even in that time, rings and bracelets were pretty common among the Sabines ; because the virgin Tarpeja, one of the Vestals, being gone to draw water for the sacrifice, betrayed one of the gates of the Capitol to Tattius, King of the Sabines ; and demanded as a recompence the rings, or bracelets, the soldiers wore on their left hands ; but they, pretending she had asked their bucklers, crushed her to death between them, and entered the city, thus acquitting themselves of their promise.

It was customary at Rome for the bridegroom to send to the bride, before marriage, a ring of iron, without either stone or colet, to denote how lasting their union ought to be, and the frugality they were to observe together ; but luxury herein soon gained ground, and there was a necessity of moderating it. Caius Marius did not wear one of gold till his third consulship ; and Tiberius, as Suetonius says, made some regulation in the authority of wearing rings ; for, besides the liberty of birth, he required a considerable revenue, both on the father and grandfather's side.

The Roman Knights were distinguished from the Senators by their gold rings ; and it was customary, as a mark of honour, to present Ambassadors with them when they

received orders from the Senate to go to foreign nations.

It was afterwards a sign of liberty, at Rome, to wear a gold ring ; because the freedman was deemed a person of free birth, when he received the right and privilege of the ring, whereby also he could be admitted to dignities and public charges, and at last take the title of Knight.

In the time of the war between Carthage and Rome, Hannibal, as a token of the signal victory he had gained over the Roman army, which was intirely defeated in the battle of Cannæ, sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from off the fingers of the Nobles and Roman Knights, who were slain on the field of battle.—This is mentioned by Juvenal and Florus.

The same Carthaginians rewarded their soldiers, according to the number of their expeditions, with several rings, which the Romans did with crowns. The Romans were accustomed to lay aside their gold rings, and wear only iron ones, in funerals and other melancholy accidents.

Though the first inhabitants of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the ancient Gauls, were accustomed to wear their rings on the middle finger, use at last prevailed, among all nations, to place them on the finger next to the little one of the left hand, which thence has got the name of annulary, or ring-finger ; because, as Macrobius in his Saturnalia, Appion in his Egyptiacs, and after him Gellius, say, that there is a small nerve, according to the opinion of the Egyptians, which proceeds from the heart to this finger.

Some think that the precious stones in rings, in order to act with greater virtue on the persons that wear them, ought to touch the finger, that is, that the colet ought to be pierced through in the bottom. Now we may proceed to animadvert on the supposed virtues of the rarest stones, that are usually set in rings.—

The diamond has been always esteemed, by the ancients, the rarest stone, and the most precious of all, either for its hardness, its fine brilliancy, its water, or its virtues. It is victorious over fire, and resists also the hardest things. The finest come from Bishnaga and Decan, provinces of the East-Indies : The sea of Tanjam, in Malacca, furnishes very good ; as does likewise Arabia Felix. Rueus assures, that the diamond engenders another ; and that a great Princess of the family of the Luxemburgs had two hereditary ones, that produced, in a certain time, others ; which is easily observed when they are near engendering others.



others.—This is also related by Boetius.

The virtue attributed to this stone is against poison, panic terrors, the plague, wakefulness, prestiges, and enchantments: It calms anger, and foment's love between man and wife, and is therefore called the stone of reconciliation. Some ascribe to it the virtue of talismans, when under a favourable constitution of the aspect of the heavens, and under the planet of Mars; the figure of the god Mars, or of Hercules surmounting the Hydra, is engraved on it; for he who wears it is always assured of victory, how numerous soever his enemies may be.

Such a pernicious quality is notwithstanding attributed to diamond-powder, that it cannot be corrected, either by reason of its being extremely cold, or corrosive; and it is said the great physician and chymist, Theophrastus Paracelsus, was poisoned by it.

As heat may tarnish the lustre and fire of a diamond, Wolphangus and Andrew Baccius are of opinion, that at night, before going to bed, it ought to be taken off the finger, and laid on some marble, or in some cool place. The symbol of the diamond is constancy, fortitude, innocence, and other heroic virtues.

The carbuncle is so rare and precious a stone, that it is very hard to be found. Some have said that it is not in nature, but they are greatly mistaken, it being certain, that it has been, and is still found. Garcias ab Horto, a physician to the Viceroy of the Indies, writes, that he himself saw carbuncles in that Prince's possession, whose splendor was so prodigious, that they seemed like so many blazing coals, which glowed in the midst of darkness. Lewis Vertoman, a Roman, relates, that the King of Pegu, usually wore one of so large a size, and so lively and brisk a lustre, that whoever looked at this King in the darkest night, saw him shine, as if surrounded by the rays of the sun. If therefore nature produces stones of this quality, that sparkle with so much lustre in the night, and dissipate its obscurity, these stones must be carbuncles; and it is this fire that must distinguish them from other precious stones. If the same nature has given so great a resplendency to a little worm, which in summer time conquers by its lustre the darkness of the night, and illuminates the objects about it, why should not a body, more solid, more purified, and on which nature might have worked during several ages, have the same fire with more brilliancy, being a more finished work, and whose merit, except in point of life, surpasses that of the glow worm.

Ælian relates in his *History of Animals*, that a young stork, having been cured of a broken thigh by a woman of Tarentum, in gratitude for her cure had let fall into her lap a precious carbuncle, which shined in the night as a burning candle. Hence it is manifest, that dragons only carry them about them, to give themselves light; and that they do not grow out of their heads, because birds know how to distinguish them from other stones, and to find them in the places where they grow.

The carbuncle is of different kinds and sexes. Its nature is to emit a coruscant fire, which shines brighter, the greater the obscurity is. It also contains drops of gold, like so many stars within. These are the rarest carbuncles, and they come from Ethiopia. The Chaldeans had so great a veneration for this stone, that they used it in their ceremonies. It is still remarkable that the carbuncle cannot be counterfeited. Its supposed virtues are, to resist fire, to stop defluxions of the eyes, to divert dreams and nocturnal illusions, and to serve as an antidote against corrupt and pestilential air.

The ruby differs much from the carbuncle, though some place no distinction between them. It is diaphanous, and variegated with little spots of azure in the midst of its purple colour. The less azure it has, the more beautiful and noble it is. The best are from the isle of Ceilan, and the river Pegu. That which the Emperor Rodolphus II. had, was as big as a hen's egg, and valued at sixty thousand ducats. The virtues ascribed to it are for resisting poison, preserving from the plague, banishing sorrow, repressing luxury, and averting ill thoughts. If it changes colour, it portends impending misfortunes; but it resumes its former colour as soon as they are over.

The amethyst is in great esteem for its excellencies, and therefore ranked among the most precious stones. The best are from the East-Indies, though Germany and Bohemia furnish pretty good. The more deep and less transparent their violet-colour is, the greater esteem they are in. This stone is called amethyst from its colour, and because it hinders drunkenness; for, being applied to the navel, it attracts and dissipates the fumes of wine. It is also said to divert ill thoughts, to make the mind joyful, and to acquire for the bearer the favour of Princes. The Roman Ladies were very fond of this stone.

The hyacinth is of the number of rare stones, and such of them as are reputed the most beautiful, have the glow of flames of fire, and emulate the colour of scarlet, or natural vermillion. The oriental are the



most noble. Their principal use formerly was against the plague, being hung to the neck. They were also thought to fortify the heart, to secure from the effects of lightning, and to augment riches, honour, prudence, and wisdom.

The emerald is the most perfect, beautiful, and sprightly among precious stones. The most considerable come from the Indies, Persia, and Peru. The reputed virtues of this stone are to prevent epileptic fits; and, if the disorder is so violent as not to be conquered by it, it breaks. If bound to the thigh of a woman with child, it hastens delivery. The powder of it being drank, stops the dysentery and all fluxes of blood, and remedies the bites of venomous animals.

The opal, of which there are four sorts, challenges an eminent rank among precious stones, because it partakes of the beauty of all the others; and cannot be counterfeited. It has a little of the fire of the carbuncle, the purple of the amethyst, the green of the emerald, and an agreeable mixture of blue, yellow, black, and white; and this beauty arises from the mutual reflection of the colours, as we see in the rainbow. The finest are from the Indies. The virtues attributed to the opal are for recreating the spirits of the heart, preserving against contagious air, hindering fainting fits and malign affections. Nonius, a Roman Senator, had one valued at twenty thousand sesterces, and he would rather be banished his country, and deprived of his

post, than give it to Mark Anthony, who had a great desire for it.

We shall finish this discourse by the pantarbe, of which Philostrates, in the Life of Apollonius, relates wonderful effects. This stone is incomparable, both in beauty and virtue; for it has so piercing a lustre, and so brisk a fire, that like the carbuncle it lights up day in the midst of darkness; but what is most admired, is that this light is a spirit accompanied by such effect, that it insinuates and diffuses itself in the earth, to attract insensibly the other stones round about it, and, even as far as this virtue extends, so far it has strength, and all these stones resemble a cluster of bees, surrounding their King. But, lest so rich a treasure might be made of little account, nature has not only concealed it in the most occult bowels of the earth, but even given it a particular faculty of escaping the hands of the searcher, unless great precaution is used. Some call it the loadstone of gold, because it attracts that metal. It grows in that part of the Indies, where gold is ingendered, and, by the point of the decussation of the lines, this stone is capable of discovering the veins of this metal in the places where it is formed. Heliodorus, in his History of Theagenes and Caricles, says, that it preserves from fire those that carry it about them, and that Caricles was preserved by it, notwithstanding the fury and vengeance of Arsace, Queen of Ethiopia; and it was held to be one of the first talismans Theagenes was possessed of in Egypt.

### *An Essay on the* SUBLIME *in* WRITING.

**A**S nothing is more capable of inspiring solid delight than the prospect of nature, with a tacit joy contemplating herself in her works; and as admiration increases by discovering her paintings inimitable by human art; so, with a work of genius, we perceive in it with pleasure all the lively adumbrations of noble fancy, and our emotions of the same pleasure become the more enraptured by an intimate persuasion, that, the contrivances of art vindicating but a small share, or being industriously concealed, the whole holds forth a perfect image of what is incontestably divine, unattainable by all whose minds are not lifted up by a like energetic spirit. Hence, though all persons indifferently cannot find that resource for the sublime in their own thoughts, cannot work themselves into airs of such masterly grandeur; for there is a vast difference in minds as well as in bodies, tho' the substances be similar: Yet, all hearkening to the voice of nature, and following

universally her suggestions, may be esteemed connoisseurs of the admirable in writing, which is nothing else than Nature herself unfolding and displaying her most inestimable treasures. Conducted by this light which is always unerring, we shall easily take a close view of the perfections and imperfections of an author, and set a distinguishing mark upon the true and false sublime; upon what warms, and affects the heart with movements not to be resisted, and what, I may say, but languidly flourishes an impression. Man, as a rational animal, has deeply ingrafted in him the principles of grandeur, and, as a necessary consequence of this innate grandeur, his thirst after glory must be very considerable. It is not surprising therefore, if he conceives that whatever has a tendency to enhance his pride and self-love, must fill him with a notion of pre-eminence, and inspire him with a hankering desire both for its prosecution, and promotion. Should his station



of life not present him with sufficient means to dazzle the eyes of the world with the splendor of riches; should ambition, envious of his happiness, turn him out of the road which leads to honours in a civil capacity; should military exploits prove for him a successful enterprise; he may at least, by memorable words, sentiments, and actions, convince Fame, that he is so far worthy of her patronage, as to be sequestered by her from the ignoble and unthinking part of his species. Thus it is with an author, who has nothing more very often to recommend him but his genius; but this genius should be uncommon, though, by an exact study of nature, what it produces, may flatter, yet impotently, any other with the hopes of effecting the same; this genius should constantly express a heavenly origin, and, by soaring boldly adventurous to immortality, should despise all abject concerns. But, if seconded by a sort of greedy pursuit, this instinct of grandeur, implanted in our minds, be a source of true sublime in some authors, it cannot be reputed so in others; for, though all naturally love and aim at magnificence, their endeavours for its acquisition turn out not seldom very delusive, and engage them in several remediless errors. This happens by reason of a superficial fund of judgment in the genius, which therefore must suffer itself to be imposed upon by a phantom only of perfection; and from this cause, as so many effects, may be derived all the overstrainings of nature, all the ex-

travagance of thought, all the monstrous swellings of style, cold conceits, insipid witticisms, strange allusions, with a multitude of other oddities and corruptions. 'Consult nature constantly,' is a precept which cannot be too often inculcated, and may justly be said to be as conducive to well writing, as 'Know thyself,' is to the fulfilling of the moral duties of life. Nature is situate in a medium between two extremes; adhere to one, you stoop to baseness; embrace the other, you grasp at clouds; look to the intermediate space, you find beauty in proportion, and proportion in beauty, a never fading lustre, pomp, justness, and elegance. How nobly does the great soul of Seneca instruct his friend in one of his Letters \*, where he says: 'I would not have thee be too anxious about words and composition; there are things of greater moment which deserve thy attention. Search after what thou shalt write, and not how. Whatever discourse thou perceivest solicitous and nice; remember that the mind of its author is taken up with trifles. The great author is nervous and secure; what he says has a greater air of confidence than care. Thou knowest many a town beau big with flirts, and all the modish whims of dress. From such hope for nothing solid, nothing vigorous. A piece of writing is the visage of its author's mind: If decked out, combed, trimmed, and daubed with fulsome paint, it must degrade nature, and be a notable memorial of inward corruption.'

\* Vide Epist. ad Lucilium.

*The following Researches into the ORGANS of VOICE in Quadrupeds and Birds, by M. Herissant, and extracted from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris for the Year 1753, are so curious and interesting, that it is presumed the Subject will be very agreeable and entertaining to several of our learned and ingenious Readers.*

**T**HE first object of anatomy, and the most interesting with regard to us, is the knowledge of the parts that enter the composition of the human body: But this important object is in a great measure illustrated, when even we study the interior parts of animals whose structure seems to be very different from ours. This study, called comparative anatomy, abounds with curious incidents, and, among other particulars, lets us see the difference between the organs employed by the Author of Nature in different animals for attaining the same ends, and producing a similarity of effects.

Those destined for forming the voice of man have been but indifferently observed by the ancients. The trachean artery, or wind-

pipe, bearing some resemblance to a flute, they considered the formation of the human voice according to the sounds of that instrument. Galen seems to be the first that thought the glottis was the principal organ for producing it.

But it was reserved to the illustrious M. Dodart to shew us, in two excellent memoirs printed among those of the Academy, how to admire an instrument so simple in appearance. In them he considers the glottis as both a string and wind instrument, and more incomparably perfect than those of either kind art is productive of.

M. Ferrein since published an ample and learned memorial among those of the Academy of 1741, whereby he intended to set



in a new light the mechanism of the formation of the human voice.

The organs for forming that of animals, of different classes, seemed to me deserving of more attention than is usually paid them. Quadrupeds and birds of each species have peculiar sounds, whereby they understand each other, express their wants, and perhaps their desires and sentiments. In what respect do the organs granted them for forming these sounds resemble those that serve us for the same purpose, and in what consists their difference? The researches I made to acquire some information have been productive of observations that shall furnish me with two parts for this memorial; the first on the organs of voice in quadrupeds, the second on those in birds. The comparisons I may make of organs with organs, presuppose its being known that naturalists are now unanimously of opinion, that the glottis, or rather its lips, are the organs of the human voice.

However, a more competent judgment may be made of the effects the parts peculiar to certain animals are capable of producing, if a just idea be conceived of the manner in which the human glottis acts; and it is therefore, I presume, necessary to give a place here to M. Dodart's sentiments on this matter, and in his own words:

'The voice, says he, cannot be formed but by the glottis. The tones of the voice being modifications of the voice, they must therefore be produced by the modifications of the glottis. But the glottis is capable of one only modification, which consists of the mutual separation and junction of its lips. The different tones of the voice must be produced thereby. This modification comprehends two circumstances; the one capital and primitive for the production of the voice; the other is only a consequence of it, but so necessary and infallible a one, that the first cannot be without the second. The first is, that the lips, from the lowest to the highest tone, are more and more bended; the second, that the more they bend the more they draw near. It follows, from the first, that their vibrations will be more frequent according as they come nearer the highest tone; and that the voice will be exact when the two lips are equally bent, and the reverse when unequally, which coincides perfectly well with the nature of string-musical instruments. It follows, from the second, that, the more they raise the tone, the more they draw near, which agrees perfectly with wind-instruments governed by reeds. The degrees of tension in the lips are the first and principal cause of tones, but their difference is little sensible and with difficulty as-

signable. The degrees of junction, or drawing near, are inseparable from the tension, the first cause of tones; but it is not so easy to conceive and assign these degrees. Let us therefore hold to that, in order to give a more exact idea of the matter; and let us say, that this modification consists in a tension, whence result the many subdivisions of an interval of very small extent; but, however small this extent may be, it is, physically speaking, capable of an infinite subdivision.'

The same author adds: 'We cannot compare the cause that puts in motion the lips of the glottis (which he calls vocal) to any other than that which makes the kind of instrument resound (if it can be so called) that results from the effect of an impetuous wind striking upon half-opened paper, which joins an ill-glued frame with the gap of a window. I shall call, says he, this instrument, for brevity's sake, the blustering frame.'

All naturalists have equally, with M. Dodart, admired the glottis, which, though so simple in appearance, produces such a variety of modifications in sounds; but, as if they had believed nature's intire art exhausted in its conformation, they did not think it worthy of their notice to examine whether the voice of quadrupeds had any particulars deserving of being known. Less imperfect voices than the human might seem to require no peculiar mechanism, because these animals have a glottis. But have they nothing more? Does it act in them as in man, because it acts more grossly? Is it an organ equally essential to the formation of their voice? These are particulars I shall undertake to discuss in the first part of this memorial.

Among quadrupeds nature hath given to some, as to man, nothing more, for the principal organ of their voice, than a glottis; and of this number are several of the most familiar, such as the cat, sheep, bull, stag, &c. A dromedary that died lately at Paris, and which I dissected, made appear also that the animals of the same species have only a glottis for the instrument of their voice. Some variations notwithstanding are discoverable in those of different animals, but, being little striking, I need not dwell upon them, and may therefore place these animals in the class of those whom I shall call with simple organs. The quadrupeds of the second class may go under the denomination of those with compound organs, because they have something more than a glottis, or their organs are more compounded than we expected to find them; and some even of this class are as familiar objects



objects of our sight as any of the abovementioned. We might not perhaps imagine, that Nature had put herself, as it were, to greater expences for making an horse to neigh, an ass and mule to bray, an hog to grunt, than for rendering the human voice capable of letting us hear the most agreeable sounds. She has however given to some of these, besides the glottis, a tendinous membrane, disposed with great art, which is to concur towards the formation of the voice, and even to bear therein a principal part. She has granted to others several membranes of a different sort; others she has provided with a kind of bags, more or less ample, and more or less thick, which in some are membranous, and in some others bony; others have been allotted by her particular membranes and bags; others, lastly, have in their larynx a certain cavity, or kind of drum, capable of rendering very strong and loud sounds, as may appear from the examples I intend to recite of these more or less compound organs of the voice.

All sounds in general are produced by prompt and sudden vibrations, in a rapid succession from the particles of sonorous bodies that move and agitate the air with great velocity. The vibrations, the flutterings of the lips of the glottis, would not be sufficient to produce the neighing of a horse. This kind of chaunt, if I may give it this name, begins by more or less acute interrupted tones, accompanied by quaverings, and ends by more or less grave tones, or more or less hoarse, and performed by jerks. This second part of neighing is executed by the tendinous lips of the glottis, called, by M. Dodart, cords or strings in man; and the other is principally by a small elastic membrane. Tho' I know of no author, who has mentioned it, one may easily find it in the larynx of a horse, and withal see that it is very thin, very fine, and tendinous; of a triangular figure, laid flat on each extremity of the lips of the glottis, near the thyroïdes cartilage, and consequently in part formed like a scythe. As this membrane adheres but loosely to this place, it can easily flutter upwards and downwards on the tendinous lips of the glottis, much in the same manner as the languet of metal in the tubes of an organ.

It will evidently appear that it is the play of this membrane that produces the acute sounds of neighing, if the lateral parts of the larynx of a horse newly killed are compressed, in order to straiten the glottis, and if afterwards the air is strongly driven through the wind-pipe. Hereupon, the acute sound will be heard very distinctly,

and may be more perfectly imitated by darting in the air by small jerks.

Moreover, if a slight transversal incision be made on the tendinous fibres of the lips of the glottis, near the arythenoides cartilages, and if the air be introduced in the above manner, the same acute sounds will be heard as before, though the section has occasioned a manifest relaxation in the lips.

The sound of the elastic membrane is still better procured by introducing in the lower part of the larynx a pipe of the bigness of the little finger, placed a little below the membrane. This pipe being then blown into, the agility of the fluttering is immediately perceptible, and the loud sound of neighing strikes the air.

A just idea will be conceived of the mechanism whereby a horse produces sounds like those formed by blowing into the wind-pipe, if this animal is attentively observed when he neighs. We see that, after making a great inspiration, he contracts insensibly his chest, and renders it, as it were, immoveable, whilst the diaphragm, acting in concert with the muscles of the abdomen by small jerks, drives the air out with impetuosity, and at several times through the glottis, which is then straitened by the approach of the lips in a more or less tension; and thus it is that the air, rushing with violence under the elastic membrane, towards which it is necessarily directed by the structure of the parts, raises it up and strikes it with great violence, and at several times to excite in it quick vibrations and interrupted flutterings. In short, the mechanism whereby this membrane is put in play, is precisely the same with that we observe in a fit of laughter, and the loud sound of neighing is more acute, according as the tendinous and elastic membrane is more or less fine and thin, and its adhesions more or less slack and loose, &c. for this varies according to the subjects.

As to the grave sounds, and by jerks, that conclude the neighing, it is certain they are excited by more or less slow flutterings of the strong and thick strings that form the lips of the glottis, which grow slack and loose when the clear and acute sound ceases. Experience confirms this truth.

It is not to please our ears by his voice, that the quadruped, reputed the symbol of ignorance, has been allotted one so hoarse, so strong, and so astonishing, that it must in a great measure affright the person who should hear it the first time close by him. The organs that were necessary, though destined for producing such disagreeable sounds in the ass, are not therefore less worthy of being known. They have been much



much more multiplied than those productive of the sounds we covet to hear, and they present a mechanism which will be admired by all those who are sensible of the pleasure in seeing the beautiful variety Nature has embellished her works with.

The hoarse sound of the ass's voice is not for the greater part produced by the fluttering of the lips of the glottis, but principally by that of a part which seems to be more or less tendinous, and adheres loosely in the manner of a tympanum on the aperture of a kind of drum-case, formed by a deep hole of the cartilage rhinoides. This tympanum has an almost vertical direction, and is situate at the extremity of the lips of the glottis, where there is a small aperture, having a communication with the case behind the tympanum. Above the lips of the glottis, are also found two large and pretty thick bags, one of which is to the right, and the other to the left. Each of them has an almost round aperture, and as it were cut like the stopple of an organ, turned towards that of the case.

Such is, in a great measure, the structure and disposition of the pieces that form principally the loud sound, heard at a distance from every expiration, when an ass puts in action the organs of his voice. A kind of drum, though different from those we use, is here the principal agent, and the two bags, above the lips of the glottis, appear to be auxiliaries. We shall now examine how these pieces are put in play.

Inspirations and expirations are successively repeated by the animal. The inspirations are so considerable, that he seems to be ready to be suffocated by them, by reason of the difficulty he meets with in a free suction of the air from the contraction of the glottis. On the contrary, at the time of expiration, the same animal seems to be at ease, because the lips of the glottis are sufficiently relaxed to give the air an easy vent from the lungs. During the inspirations, a kind of more or less acute wheezing or rattling is heard, occasioned by the air struggling to break in upon the lips of the glottis, supposed to be contracted; and hence it is, that this air passing between these lips, being in a greater or less tension, excites in them vibrations and flutterings capable of producing a more or less acute sound, which is heard when an ass draws in the air to drive it forth afterwards with a terrible noise. The air, being driven violently through the wind-pipe to go out by the glottis, is for the greater part ingulphed in the cavity of the drum, and sets the abovementioned kind of tympanum in violent flutterings. Hence results a more or

less loud sound, according as the tympanum is more or less thick, and the air that agitates excites in it more or less prompt flutterings.

It would appear to be a gratis dictum that the lips of the glottis contribute almost nothing to the formation of this loud sound, had not we fully demonstrated the same by experiments, which are easily repeated: Let the larynx of an ass be taken and separated almost intirely from the lips of the glottis, near the arythenoides cartilages, and let the air be forcibly driven through a pipe of the bigness of the little finger, and this pipe carefully placed a little below the aperture that communicates with the drum; a very perfect imitation will then be made of the sound of the voice in question, though the lips of the glottis have scarce then any tension. The same experiment may be performed by blowing with the mouth through the wind pipe, so that care be taken to compress sufficiently, with the hand, the lateral parts of the larynx.

The mule's voice resembles much that of his sire, and in no respect that of a neighing horse; so that the organs whereby he forms sounds are almost as numerous as those of the ass's voice, and constructed much in the same manner. The drum, of so singular a composition, which is found in the larynx of an ass, and not seen in that of the horse, has been granted to the mule: This is a fact whereof the knowledge cannot be indifferent to those that endeavour to set in a better light the mystery of generation, and who think with M. Reaumur, with great probability, that the mules of different kinds of animals furnish us with the properest facts for deciding which of the opinions, that divide naturalists on so important a matter, is the truer.

There is another animal we shall not place in the rank of the noble, being better placed in that of the most unseemly of all, which affords us an example of a particular disposition in the vocal organs. This is the hog, whose voice grates not less upon our ears than the ass's when he fetches very piercing and acute cries; these cries are much less supportable than his usual grunting.

We have seen that in the horse, the ass, and the mule the lips of the glottis, far from being the principal agents, contribute but little to the formation of the voice: The same may be said of the hog, the variety of whose cries are not excited, for the most part, by the action of the lips of the glottis, but rather by the fluttering of two large membranous bags, which Casserius speaks of in these words: 'Foramina duorum ventrium



ventriculum per quæ aer ingreditur ad grunnitum in porcis efficiendum.' 'The apertures of two bags through which the air enters to cause grunting in hogs.' Each bag is situated above one of the lips of the glottis, one on the right and the other on the left. But what is here remarkable is, that each lip is cloven throughout almost all its length, as if it was to form a small particular glottis besides the usual one: This cleft of each lip is the place whereby it has a communication with the bag belonging to it, and this is the aperture of the bag, and these are the large bags that are put in motion for producing the greater part of the different sounds peculiar to this animal.

When a hog has a mind to exert himself in cries, his glottis must be necessarily contracted, whereupon the air expelled from the lungs, finding a difficult vent, proceeds partly into the large bags, where it finds less resistance in entering, their apertures presenting themselves to it on its way; the bags swell, and more prompt and violent flutterings are occasioned in them, according as the air darts in with more or less force, whence result more or less piercing cries.

This truth is easily evinced by the larynx of hogs newly killed; for, if the windpipe be blown with the mouth, and the lateral parts of the larynx sufficiently compressed with the hand, the two bags will be immediately seen to strike and flutter against each other: This happens because the action of the air which enters these two bags, and strives to fill and swell them, is counterbalanced, to a certain degree, by that of the current of the air flowing from the glottis; and this is what necessarily produces the vibrations in the membrane that forms each bag; the interior air, or the air of the bags, strives to draw them near, and to make them strike against each other; and the current of the air of the glottis, which is too much straitened, separates them; hence a kind of conflict arises from the goings and returnings, in short, from the vibrations in the membrane of each bag.

If these bags are intirely taken away, on being properly detached from the interior of the larynx, and without altering the lips of the glottis, it will be in vain to make the air exert itself as before, or expect to hear the same sounds.

The use of the bags is still better proved when the tendinous fibres of the lips of the glottis are relaxed, by making a transversal section towards the arythenoides cartilages, without endamaging the bags; for, if the air be afterwards driven through the trachea, with the same precautions as above, almost all the same sounds are excited which

were heard when all the parts were intire; I say almost, because it is certain, that, in order to the distinct formation of the sounds in all sorts of larynxes, it is necessary that all the parts of the interior of the larynx should be sound and intire; for it must be allowed that they contribute each, in a particular manner, to the perfection of the different sounds of voice.

Should a hog be attentively considered, when he utters the different tones of voice peculiar to him, it might be easily known, that the acute sounds, as well as the hoarse, of his grunting, are always produced when the air is expelled the lungs. This is what we cannot perfectly imitate, I mean the hoarse sounds of grunting, but by a brisk suction of the air into the nostrils, and holding the mouth open.

Though the voice of birds seem to bear a nearer resemblance to ours, than that of quadrupeds, because some of them amuse us with very agreeable songs, learn to sing airs, and attain to the imitation of our words; yet the organs of their voice are by far more different from ours, than those in quadrupeds, and, withal, contain a greater number of singularities. Our glottis is placed at the entrance of the trachean artery: They have also one at the entrance of this duct; but the lips, being incapable of sufficiently prompt vibrations in their insensible parts, contribute almost nothing to the formation of sounds. This observation has been well proved by M. Perrault, who acknowledges in them a second larynx, which he calls internal; though he does not allow the same to all in general. This internal larynx is where the trunk of the trachean artery terminates, that is, at the place of its bifurcation, where the organs are that serve principally for the formation of sounds. These organs should also be distinguished into a great number of others, whose chief destination, in birds, seems only for fortifying and modifying sounds. Not one bird, as I could find, wanted this internal larynx situated at the bottom of the trachea; though I have seen it of a very different configuration.

The principal organs for the formation of the voice of birds consist of different membranes, more or less fine, more or less bent, and in a variety of positions. In certain birds, as in the goose, &c. there are four of these membranes, figured and disposed as the reeds in hautboys. These four membranes, being disposed two by two, form two sorts of membranous reeds, whereof the upper part arises from the two bony and oblong mouths of the internal larynx. The lower part of these reeds is afterwards



terminated by the origin of the two first bronchiæ of the trachea.

Though these membranes, disposed like more or less perfect reeds, according to the species of birds, be the principal organs for the formation of the voice of birds, it is notwithstanding certain, that they are not the only, having myself discovered a number of others in the interior of the principal bronchiæ of the lungs, called by M. Per-rault the fleshy lungs. They are placed transversally on each other, and their figure and disposition may be compared to little cobwebs, placed over one another in the roundish angles of two adjacent walls. The effect of these little thin membranes, situated in the above manner and ready to flutter, presents a spectacle that cannot fail appearing admirable to every Naturalist. The figure of each of these membranes is a kind of crescent; and their circular circumference adheres to the partition of the duct, so as to incline them a little towards the extremity, through which the air passes from the lungs. These membranes also are only found in one half of the bronchia, or duct cut lengthwise; the other half leaves a free passage to the air, which cannot proceed forward without agitating the membranes thus disposed one above the other.

Besides these membranes, which are found in all the birds I had an occasion to dissect, others are still met with, variously situated in certain pretty large bony or cartilaginous parts. These parts are of different figures, and are placed, some towards the middle part of the trachean artery, others towards its lower part; and are frequently met with in certain aquatic birds of the duck-kind.

Besides all these membranes, another more or less solid is also found in all birds, and its use is so essential, that without it the voice cannot be formed distinctly. It is situated almost transversally between the two branches of the bone known by the name of the spectacle-bone, and on that side terminates in a pretty large cavity, which is always met with in the upper and inner part of the chest.

Such are the parts that concur all together to the formation of the voice in birds. They are put in play by the air of the lungs, known by the name of the membranous lungs, which excites in them more or less

prompt jerks and flutterings, according as its passage is more or less rapid.

When a bird has a mind to chirp, chatter, whistle, or sing, the air, inclosed in the bags of the belly and chest, is forced out by the active motion of the muscles destined for this function. The greater part of this air is driven through the principal bronchiæ of the fleshy lungs, where, first meeting in its way the little elastic membranes there disposed one over another, it excites in them flutterings capable of producing certain sounds, which serve to fortify those of the membranous reeds the same air occasions afterwards in them in the same manner. But what is very worthy of being remarked is, that the other portion of the air, which could not find a vent through the trachean artery, whose upper glottis is contracted to retard its course, and to modify the sounds of the voice, flows out at the same time from the bags of the chest, through little apertures that afford a passage to it for darting into the great cavity under the spectacle-bone, where the membranous reeds lie exposed and as it were floating. There it strikes all parts of the external surface of these reeds, and counterbalances the action of the air passing into their cavity, whereby very quick and very active jerks and flutterings are necessarily caused, whereon depends the voice of these animals. This is easily evinced, because their voice ceases to be heard, as soon as the membrane of the spectacle-bone is perforated to let out the air that counterbalances that which traverses the interior of the reeds, and because the sounds are reproduced, as soon as this aperture is exactly stopped with the finger. This experiment may be made on all sorts of birds newly dead, by blowing air into the bags of the chest with a pipe introduced into a small aperture made between the two ribs near the sternum. The sound of the animal's proper voice will be then heard very distinctly; as, for example, the different cacklings of a goose, if little jerks and shakes are made with the finger on the membrane of the spectacle-bone, as is done on the key of German flutes; and if the bill of the animal be opened and closed alternately, to retain or expel the air from the chest with more or less liberty.

*A Summary of the RULES of HEALTH proper to be observed, with regard to the Things necessary to Human Life, as Air, Aliment, Exercise, &c.*

**A**IR, by its extreme subtilty and weight, penetrates into, and mingles with every part of the body; and, by its elasticity, gives an intestine motion to all

the fluids, and a lively spring to all the fibres, which promote the circulation. As it is therefore the principal moving cause of all the fluids and solids of the human body,



we ought to be very careful in chusing a healthy air, as far as it is in our power.

That air is best which is pure, dry, and temperate, untainted with noxious damp, or putrid exhalations from any cause whatsoever; but the surest mark of a good air, in any place, is the common longevity of its inhabitants.

A house is healthy which is situated on a rising ground and a gravelly soil, in an open dry country; the rooms should be pretty large, but not cold; the exposure prudently adapted to the nature of the climate, but so contrived that your house may be persflated by the east or north winds whenever you please, which should be done at least once every day, to blow away animal steams, and other noxious vapours. But especially let the air of your bedchamber be pure and untainted, not near the ground, or any kind of dampness.

Evident marks of a bad air, in any house, are dampness or discolouring of plaister or wainscot, mouldiness of bread, wetness of sponge, melting of sugar, rusting of brass and iron, and rotting of furniture.

There is nothing more apt to load the air with putrid steams, or breed bad distempers, than the general and pernicious custom of permitting common and crowded burial-places to be within the precincts of populous cities.

The air of cities, being loaded with steams of fuel, and exhalations from animals, is unfriendly to infants not yet habituated to such noxious mixtures.

Sudden extremes of heat and cold should be avoided as much as possible; and they commit a most dangerous error, who, in the winter nights, come out of the close, hot rooms of public houses, into a cold and chilling air, without clokes or furtouts.

The best food is that which is simple, nourishing, without acrimony, and easily digested; and the principal rule to be observed, with regard to aliment in general, is to eat and drink wholesome things in a proper quantity. But, you will ask, how shall the bulk of the people distinguish wholesome aliment from unwholesome? And how shall they measure the quantity proper for them? I answer, that almost all the aliment in common use has been found wholesome by the experience of ages, and a moderate healthy man need not be under great apprehensions of danger in partaking of such. But there is an obvious rule, which will direct every individual aright in the choice of his aliment: Let him observe what agrees with his constitution, and what does not; and let his experience and reason

direct him to use the one and avoid the other. And, as to the proper quantity of aliment, the rule is, to take just such a proportion as will be sufficient to support and nourish him, but not such as will overload the stomach, and be difficult to digest; yet, in this measure also, every individual has a sure guide, if he will be directed by a natural undepraved appetite; for, whenever he has eat of any good food as much as his appetite requires, and leaves off before his stomach is cloyed, or finishes his meal with some relish for more, he has eat a proper quantity. But to prevent any deception, he may be still farther convinced that he has committed no excess, if, immediately after dinner, he can write or walk, or go about any other necessary business with pleasure; and if, after supper, his sleep shall not be disturbed, or shortened by what he has eat or drank; if he has no head-ach next morning, nor any uncommon hawking or spitting, nor a bad taste in his mouth; but rises at his usual hour refreshed and chearful.

Another useful rule is, that we should not indulge ourselves in a discordant variety of aliments at the same meal. Though a good stomach, for example, may make a shift to digest fish, flesh, wine, and beer at one repast; yet, if one adds sallad, cream, and fruit to them (which is too frequently done) the flatulent mixture will distend the bowels, and pervert the digestion.

The quantity and solidity of a man's aliment ought to bear a just proportion to the strength of his constitution, and to the exercise which he uses; for young, strong, labouring people will turn to good nourishment any kind of food in common use; and they can digest with ease a quantity that would oppress or destroy the delicate and sedentary.

Bread, made of good wheat flour, properly fermented and baked, is the most valuable article of our diet, wholesome and nourishing by itself, mixing well with all sorts of aliment, and frequently agreeable to the stomach, when it loaths every other food.

It is to be observed, that liquid aliments, or spoon meats, are most proper, when immediate refreshment is required, after great abstinence or fatigue, because they mingle sooner with the blood than solid aliments.

As drink makes a considerable part of our aliment, it may not be amiss here to inquire which sort of common drink, generally speaking, is the most proper to preserve health. Pure water (says Fredric Hoffman)



man) is the best drink for persons of all ages and temperaments. By its fluidity and mildness it promotes a free and equable circulation of the blood and humours thro' all the vessels of the body, upon which the due performance of every animal function depends; and hence water-drinkers are not only the most active and nimble, but also the most chearful and sprightly of all people. In sanguine complexions, water, by diluting the blood, renders the circulation easy and uniform. In the choleric, the coolness of the water restrains the quick motion and intense heat of the humours. It attenuates the glutinous viscosity of the juices in the phlegmatic, and the gross earthiness which prevails in melancholic temperaments. And, as to different ages, water is good for children, to make their tenacious milky diet thin and easy to digest: For youth and middle aged people, to sweeten and dissolve any scorbutic acrimony, or sharpness that may be in the humours; by which means pains and obstructions are prevented: And for old people, to moisten and mollify their rigid fibres, and to promote a less difficult circulation through their hard and shrivelled pipes. In short (says he) of all the productions of nature or art, water comes nearest to that universal remedy of panacea, so much searched after by mankind, but never discovered. The truth of it is, pure, light, soft, cold water, from a clear stream, drank in such a quantity as is necessary to quench their thirst, dilute their food, and cool their heat, is the best drink for children, for hearty people, and for persons of a hot temperament, especially if they have been habituated to the use of it: But to delicate or cold constitutions, to weak stomachs, and to persons unaccustomed to it, water without wine is a very improper drink: and they will find it so, who try it under such circumstances.

Good wine is an admirable liquor, and, used in a moderate quantity, answers many excellent purposes of health. Beer well brewed, light, clear, and of a proper strength and age, if we except water and wine, is perhaps the most ancient, and best sort of drink in common use among mankind.

It is necessary to observe, that water or small beer, or some other weak liquor, should be drank at meals, in a quantity sufficient to dilute our solid food, and make it fluid enough to circulate through the small blood vessels; otherwise the animal functions will grow languid, and obstructions must follow.

Tea, to some, is a refreshing cordial

after any fatigue. To some it is useful, and seems to assist digestion, drank at a proper distance of time after dinner: But to others it occasions sickness, fainting, and tremors at all times; so that the experience of every individual must determine not only the use or forbearance, but also the strength and quantity of this exotic beverage.

As the nature of coffee is more fiery and active than that of tea, and the frequent use of it may consequently be more dangerous, every man's own experience should direct him how and when to use or forbear it; but the trial should be fairly made with care and caution.

Chocolate is nourishing and balsamic, when fresh and good; but very disagreeable to the stomach, when the nut is badly prepared, and is greasy, decayed, or rancid.

Persons of tender constitutions should be careful to chew their meat well, that it may be more easily digested.

As the human body is a system of pipes, through which fluids are perpetually circulating; and as life subsists by this circulation, contrived by infinite Wisdom to perform all the animal functions; it is obvious that exercise must be necessary to health, because it preserves this circulation by assisting digestion, and throwing off superfluities. Besides, we see every day, that the active are stronger than the sedentary; and that those limbs of labouring men, which happen to be most exercised in their respective occupations, grow proportionably larger and firmer than those limbs which are less employed.

Three things are necessarily to be considered, with regard to exercise: First, What is the best sort of exercise. Secondly, What is the best time to use it: And, thirdly, What is the proper degree or measure to be used. As to the first, though various exercises suit various constitutions, as they happen to be robust or delicate, yet, in general, that sort is best to which one has been accustomed, which he has always found to agree with him, and in which he takes the greatest delight.

In the second place, the best time to use exercise is when the stomach is most empty. Some cannot bear it quite fasting, and therefore to them exercise is proper enough after a light breakfast, or towards evening, when dinner is pretty well digested; but should never be attempted soon after a full meal, by such as are under no necessity to work for their daily subsistence.

Lastly, The measure or proportion of exercise fit for every individual is to be estimated by the strength or weakness of his constitution; for, when any person begins



to sweat, or grow weary or short-breathed, he should forbear a while, in order to recover himself, and then resume his exercise again, as long as he can pursue that method with ease and pleasure: But, if he persists until he turns pale, or languid, or stiff, he has proceeded too far, and must not only forbear exercise for the present, but should also use less next day. In general, it is to be observed, that children and old people require much less exercise, than those who are in the vigour of life.

Exercise may properly be divided into three sorts: First, That which is performed by the intrinsic powers of our own body only, as walking, running, dancing, playing at ball, reading aloud, &c. Secondly, That which is performed by the powers of some other bodies extrinsic to us, as gestation in wheel-machines, horse-litters, sedan-chairs, sailing, &c. And, thirdly, That which partakes of both the former, as riding on horseback, wherein we exercise our own powers by managing our horses, and holding our bodies firm and upright, while the horse performs the part of a vehicle.

Without entering into the ancient disputes of philosophers about the most healthful of all these sorts, we may venture to affirm in general, that what is performed by our own powers is the most proper for persons of a strong and healthy constitution; that what is performed by external helps only, is most proper for the infirm and delicate; and that the exercise performed partly by ourselves, and partly by foreign assistance, is most suitable to such as are neither very robust nor very tender: And, as to the particular benefits which arise from riding on horseback, they have been set forth in so rational and lively a manner, by Sydenham and Fuller, that nothing material can be added to their arguments; and it has been already observed, that whatever advantage can be received from a good digestion, may in an eminent degree be expected from this exercise, adjusted accurately to the strength of the rider.

After exercise we run a great risk of catching cold (especially if we have been in any degree of sweat) unless we take care to prevent it, by rubbing our bodies well with a dry cloth, and changing our linen, which should be previously well aired: But, of all the follies committed immediately after exercise, the most pernicious is that of drinking small liquors of any sort quite cold, when a man is hot; whereas, if we drank them blood-warm, they would quench our thirst better, and could do us no injury.

Lean people are sooner weakened and wasted by too much exercise, than those who

are plump; and every man should rest for some time after exercise, before he sits down to dinner or supper.

Sleep and wakefulness bear a great resemblance to exercise and rest; as wakefulness is the natural state of action, in which the animal machine is fatigued and wasted, and sleep the state of ease, in which it is refreshed and repaired. The vicissitude of sleeping and waking is not only necessary, but pleasing to our nature, while each is confined within its proper limits. But, you will ask, What limits should be assigned to sleep? The answer is, that, though different constitutions require different measures of sleep, yet it has been in general observed, that six or seven hours are sufficient for youth or manhood, and eight or nine for infancy or old-age, when they are strong and healthy; but the infirm are not to be limited; and, the weaker any person is, the longer he ought to indulge himself in such a measure of sleep as he finds by experience sufficient to refresh him.

Moderate sleep increases the perspiration, promotes digestion, cherishes the body, and exhilarates the mind; and they, whose sleep is apt to be interrupted by slight causes, should nevertheless keep themselves quiet and warm in bed, with their eyes shut, and without tossing or tumbling; which will in some degree answer the purposes of a more sound sleep.

Excessive sleep, on the other hand, renders the body phlegmatic and inactive, impairs the memory, and stupefies the understanding; and excessive wakefulness dissipates the strength, produces fevers, dries and wastes the body, and anticipates old-age.

He who sleeps long in the morning, and sits up late at night, inverts the order of nature, and hurts his constitution, without gaining any time; and he who will do it merely in compliance with the fashion, ought not to repine at a fashionable state of bad health.

A man should forbear to sleep after dinner, or indeed at any other time of the day in our cold climate, except where a long habit has rendered such a custom almost natural to him, or where extraordinary fatigue, or want of rest the preceding night, obliges him to it; in which case he should be well covered, to defend him against catching cold.

Two hours or more should intervene between supper and the time of going to bed; and a late heavy supper is a great enemy to sleep, as it disturbs that sweet tranquillity of the body and mind, which is so refreshing to both.



*Our Collection, in Point of Biography, has been always remarkable for entertaining the Public with the Lives of such illustrious Men as appeared in the amiable Light of a true moral Character, in order to inculcate Virtue by the compendious Way of Example; but it is presumed our Readers will not think it amiss, if we sometimes, to inspire Horror and Detestation against Vice, draw the Portraits of some notorious Persons for Villainy, who, from Time to Time, in Contempt of divine and human Laws, in Despite of the Dictates of Conscience and Religion, have acted their wicked and infamous Parts on the great Stage of this World. With this View, a Summary of the Life of that arch Villain THOMAS BLOOD, who made so great a Noise in the Reign of King Charles II, is inserted.*

**T**HOMAS Blood, generally called Colonel Blood, as extraordinary an adventurer as ever lived in this or any other country, was, according to some accounts, the son of a blacksmith in Ireland; but, from other impartial evidences, I rather conclude his father to have been concerned in iron-works, and to have acquired an easy fortune in that kingdom, to the prospect of which this man was born, and so might be said to come into the world a Gentleman. It is also not a little uncertain when he was born, but, from a comparison of circumstances, it appears probable it was in 1628, or thereabouts. He came over into England while a very young man, and married, in Lancashire, the daughter of one Mr. Holcraft, a Gentleman of good character in that county; this seems to have been in 1648, for he was in England when Col. Ransford was surprised and killed at Pontefract. He returned afterwards into Ireland; and, though his family owed the best part of what they had to the pure favour of the Crown, yet he struck in with the prevailing party, and served as a Lieutenant in the Parliament forces, and obtained a certain quantity of land assigned him for his pay; besides which, Henry Cromwell, when he governed that country, had so good an opinion of him, as to put him into the commission of the peace, though scarce two and twenty years of age. These favours, and the turn of his education, in all probability, gave him such an inclination to these sort of people as was not to be reformed; and, after the King's restoration, there happened some accidents which contributed to increase his disaffection to the Government. The act of settlement in Ireland, and the proceedings thereupon, certainly affected him deeply in his fortune, and he believed unjustly, which easily drew him to turn his thoughts any way that promised redress. He knew there were multitudes in the same condition that had been old soldiers, and were equally capable of contriving, concealing, and carrying into execution, a plot for altering or subverting any form of government, of which he had seen some exam-

ples. Upon associating a little with the malecontents, he found his notions exactly justified, that there was a design on foot for a general insurrection, which was to be begun by surprising the Castle of Dublin, and seizing the person of the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant. Into this he entered without any hesitation; and, tho' many of the persons involved in this dangerous undertaking were much his superiors in rank, yet he very soon was at the head of the affair, presided in all their Councils, was the oracle in laying their projects, and depended on for conducting them in their execution. He shewed his dexterity, in things of this nature, by laying such a plan for surprising Dublin Castle, and the Duke's person at the same time, as nothing but its being divulged could have prevented; and at the same time he penned a declaration, so accommodated to the humour and understanding of the soldiers, as would infallibly have drawn over the best part of the army. But, on the very eve of its execution, the whole conspiracy, which had been long suspected, was absolutely discovered, and so Col. Blood had only the honour of the contrivance.

Here it may be observed that there were two distinct designs on foot in 1663; the one a general insurrection, the other the surprising the Castle of Dublin: The latter was indeed only a branch of the former, but different persons were concerned in them, only Blood embarked in both, and was of the Council both in the country and at Dublin; and it was intended to have executed the scheme of surprising the Lord Lieutenant on the 9th or 10th of March; but one Mr. Philip Alden, who was of the Council, gave intelligence to the Duke of Ormond, who thereupon took such measures as might have discouraged men of less spirit and resolution; but, in respect to them, these steps served only to quicken them, so that they determined to put their scheme in execution on the 5th of March, 1663.—The design was not ill laid: Several persons, with petitions in their hands, were to wait within the Castle, as if they staid to present them to the Lord Lieutenant; and about



about fourscore of the old, daring, disbanded soldiers were to stay on the outside, dressed like carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, and other ordinary mechanics: As soon as the Lord Lieutenant went in, a baker was to pass by the main guard, with a large basket of white bread on his back, which, by making a false step, he was to throw down, which might create a scramble among the soldiers, and offer the fourscore men aforementioned an opportunity of disarming them, while the others with petitions in their hands secured all within; and, being once masters of the Castle and the Duke of Ormond's person, they were to publish their declaration. But the principal conspirators were seized about twelve hours before the time appointed for the execution of the design, in which no less than seven Members of the House of Commons (for the Parliament of Ireland was then sitting) were concerned. This brought the matter to be examined before that Assembly; who, after giving their Members a day to be heard, which they declined, came, amongst other resolutions, to those that follow, viz.

1. That all and every the said persons were engaged in the said desperate and traitorous plot.

2. That the said plot (had it not been prevented by the blessing of God upon the great wisdom and vigilancy of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant) would probably have engaged the three kingdoms under dreadful and sad consequences.

3. That the paper, being an intended declaration, written with the hand of Thomas Blood, late of Sarney, one of the ring-leaders in the said conspiracy, and sent by the Lord Lieutenant, with the other examinations, informations, and confessions, this day to the House, and distinctly read, is scandalous, treasonable, and false in every particular, and that upon the knowledge of this House; and therefore that his Grace would be pleased, if he thinks fit, to command the said paper, or copy thereof, to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman, at the most public place in this city.

Blood's brother-in-law, one Lackie, a minister, who was embarked in the business, was, with many others, apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed; but Blood himself made his escape, and kept out of reach, notwithstanding the Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Orrery both laboured to have him secured, and a proclamation was published by the former, with the promise of an ample reward for apprehending him. Nor was he only so lucky as to prevent confinement and punishment, but, by an audacity still more singular, had almost

frighted away the guards that attended Lackie's execution, and even alarmed the friends of the Lord Lieutenant on the score of his safety. So high was Blood's fame for sagacity and intrepidity at this time, and so capable he was held of undertaking any thing his passion or interest dictated, and of conducting skilfully whatever was by him undertaken, how desperate or difficult soever. He stayed as long among the sectaries and remains of Oliver's forces as he found it practicable to conceal himself, and then had recourse to the mountains, and the protection of the old native Irish; and, the better to attach those he conversed with to his interests, he became all things to all men; he was a Quaker to some, an Anabaptist to others, an Independent where that would best recommend him; and, to bespeak the favour of the poor ignorant natives, he took the character of a priest. By these arts he shifted about from one place to another, making himself acquainted with all parties in the island, and with all their interests and connections at home and abroad. At last, finding all his haunts known, and that it was impossible to raise, at that juncture, any insurrection, he found means to get over into Holland, where he was very well received, and admitted into great intimacy with some of the most considerable persons in the republic, particularly Admiral de Ruyter. He went from thence to England, with such recommendations to the Fifth-monarchy-men and other malecontents, that he was immediately admitted into all their Councils, and had a large share in all those dark intrigues that were then carrying on, for throwing the nation again into confusion. In this situation he gave another strong instance of his bold enterprising genius, which almost exceeds belief. This was his calling a kind of Court-martial, in a tavern, to try two Members of their secret Council, who had betrayed all their transactions to the Ministry: They were accordingly tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, two days after, in the same place: When the time appointed came, they were brought out, and all the necessary preparations made for putting the sentence in execution; and the poor men, seeing no hope of escape, disposed themselves to suffer as well as they could: At this critical juncture Blood was graciously pleased to grant them his pardon; and at the same time advised them to go to their new Master, tell him all that had happened, and request him, in the name of their old confederates, to be as favourable to such of them as should at any time stand in need of his mercy. Whether these unfortunate people carried this message to the King, or not,



not, does not any where appear; however, Blood, finding the Government apprised of his designs, and foreseeing the persons principally concerned could not escape being apprehended, resolved to withdraw into Scotland, where he so wrought upon the discontents of the people, that he contributed not a little to the breaking out of the rebellion there, and was present in the action of Pentland-Hill, November 27, 1666, in which the rebels were routed, and about five hundred killed. He fled, after this defeat, back to England, and from thence to Ireland, where he landed within three miles of Carrickfergus; but Lord Dungannon pursued him so closely that he was obliged to retire, very speedily, into England. He had not been long in this kingdom before he performed a fresh exploit, which was as extraordinary, more successful, and made much greater noise in the world than anything he had ever yet done: — It seems one Captain Mason, a person for whom he had a particular affection and friendship, was to be removed from London to one of the northern counties, in order to take his trial at the assizes; and to that intent was sent down with eight of the Duke's troops to guard him, being reckoned both bold and courageous: Blood, having notice of this journey, resolves by the way to rescue his friend. The prisoner and his guard went away in the morning; and Blood, having made choice of three more of his acquaintance, set forward the same day at night, without boots, upon small horses, and their pistols in their trowsers, to prevent suspicion: But opportunities are not so easily had, neither were all places convenient, so that the convoy and their prisoner were gone a good way beyond Newark before Blood and his friends had any scent of their prisoner. At one place they set a centinel to watch his coming by; but whether it was out of fear, or that the person was tired with a tedious expectation, the centinel brought them no tidings either of the prisoner or his guard, insomuch that Blood, and his companions, began to think their friends so far before them upon the road that it would be in vain to follow him; and yet, not willing to give over an enterprise so generously undertaken, upon Blood's encouragement they rode on, though despairing of success, till, finding it grow towards evening, and meeting with a convenient inn upon the road, in a small village not far from Doncaster, they resolved to lie there all night, and return for London the next morning. In that inn they had not sat long, in a room next the street, condoling among themselves the ill success of such a

tedious journey, and the misfortune of their friend, before the convoy came thundering up to the door of the said inn, with their prisoner, in regard that Captain Mason had made choice of that inn, as being best known to him, to give his guardians a dozen of drink. There Blood, unseen, had a full view of his friend, and the persons he had to deal with. He had bespoke a small supper, which was at the fire, so that he had but very little time for consultation, finding that Captain Mason's party did not intend to alight, so that he only gave general directions to his associates to follow his example in whatever they saw him do. In haste therefore they called for their horses, and threw down their money for their reckoning, telling the woman of the house, that, since they had met with such good company, they were resolved to go forward. Captain Mason went off first upon a sorry beast, and with him the Commander of the party, and four more; the rest stayed behind to make an end of their liquor. Then away marched one more single, and in a very small time after the last two. By this time Blood and one of his friends, being horfed, followed the two that were hindmost, and soon overtook them. These four rode some little time together, Blood on the right hand of the two soldiers, and his friend on the left. But, upon a sudden, Blood laid hold of the reins of the horse next him, while his friend, in observation to his directions, did the same on the other hand; and, having presently by surprise dismounted the soldiers, pulled off their bridles, and sent their horses to pick their grass where they pleased. These two being thus made off, Blood pursues his game, intending to have reached the single trooper; but he being got to the rest of his fellows, now reduced to six, and a barber of York that travelled in their company, Blood made up, heads the whole party, and stops them; of which some of the foremost, looking upon him to be either drunk or mad, thought the rebuke of a switch to be a sufficient chastisement of such a rash presumption, which they exercised with more contempt than fury, till, by the rudeness of his compliments, he gave them to understand he was not in jest, but in very good earnest. He was soon seconded by his friend that was with him in his first exploit; but there had been several rough blows dealt between the unequal number of six to two, before Blood's two other friends came up to their assistance; nay, I may safely say six to two, for the barber of York, whether out of his natural propensity to the sport, or that his pot valiantness had made him so generous

to



to help his fellow-travellers, would needs shew his valour at the beginning of the fray, but better had he been at the latter end of a feast; for, though he shewed his prudence to take the stronger side, as he guessed by the number, yet because he would take no warning, which was often given him, not to put himself to the hazard of losing a guitar finger by meddling in a business that nothing concerned him, he lost his life, in regard they were forced to dispatch him in the first place for giving them a needless trouble. The barber being become an useless instrument, and the other of Blood's friends being come up, the skirmish began to be very smart, the four assailants having singled out their champions as fairly and equally as they could. All this while, Captain Mason being rode before upon his thirty shilling steed, wondering his guard came not with him, looked back, and observing a combustion, and that they were all together by the ears, knew not what to think; he conjectured it at first to have been some intrigue upon him, as if the troopers had a design to tempt him to an escape, which might afterwards prove more to his prejudice, just like cats, that with regardless scorn seem to give the distressed mouse all the liberty in the world to get away out of their paws, but soon recover their prey again at one jump: Thereupon, unwilling to undergo the hazard of such a trial, he comes back, at what time Blood cried out to him, 'Horse, horse, quickly! an alarm so amazing at first that he could not believe it to be his friend's voice when he heard it; but, as the thoughts of military men are soon summoned together, and never hold Spanish Councils, the Captain presently settled his resolution, mounts the next horse that wanted a rider, and puts in for a share of his own self-preservation. In this bloody conflict Blood was three times unhorsed, occasioned by his forgetfulness, as having omitted to new-girt his saddle, which the ostler had unlooked upon the wadding his horse at his first coming into the inn; being then so often dismounted, and not knowing the reason, which the occasion would not give him leave to consider, he resolved to fight it out on foot; of which two of the soldiers taking the advantage, singled him out, and drove him into a court yard, where he made a stand with a full body, his sword in one hand and his pistol in the other: One of the soldiers, taking that advantage of his open body, shot him near the shoulder-blade of his pistol arm, at which time he had four other bullets in his body, that he had received before; which the soldier observing, flung his discharged

pistol at him with that good aim and violence that he hit him a stunning blow just under the forehead, upon the upper part of the nose, between the eyes, which for the present so amazed him that he gave himself over for a dead man; yet resolving to give one sparring blow before he expired (such is the strange provocation and success of despair!) with one vigorous stroke of his sword he brought his adversary with a vengeance from his horse, and laid him, in a far worse condition than himself, at his horse's feet: At that time, full of anger and revenge, he was just going to make an end of his conquests by giving him a fatal stab, but that in the very nick of time Captain Mason, having by the help of his friends done his business where they had fought, by the death of some, and the disabling of others, that opposed them, came in, and bid him hold, and spare the life of one that had been the civilest person to him upon the road (a fortunate piece of kindness in the one, and of gratitude in the other!) which Blood easily condescending to, by the joint assistance of the Captain, the other soldier was soon mastered, and the victory, after a sharp fight that lasted above two hours, was at length completed. You may be sure the fight was well maintained on both sides, while two of the soldiers, besides the barber, were slain upon the place, three unhorsed, and the rest wounded: And it was observable, that though the encounter happened in a village, where a great number of people were spectators of the combat, yet none would adventure the rescue of either party, as not knowing which was in the wrong or which in the right, and were therefore wary of being arbitrators in such a desperate contest, where they saw the reward of assistance to be nothing but present death. After the combat was over, Blood and his friends divided themselves, and parted several ways.

Before he engaged in this affair, he had placed his wife and son in an apothecary's shop, under the name of Weston, and had lived himself at Rumford, by the name of Ayliffe, and pretended to practise physic. After he was cured of his wounds, and heard that all that were concerned with him were safe, which was in about six weeks, he returned to Rumford, and lived there, under the same disguise, for a considerable time, without being suspected or molested, notwithstanding a proclamation was published, with an offer of five hundred pounds reward, for apprehending the persons concerned in this rescue. It was impossible for one of his busy, restless, and impatient temper to continue long quiet; but whether his next



enterprise was intirely his own contriving, or was intended purely to serve his own purposes, is a point at present not to be decided; however that might be, the undertaking was in every respect more singular, and more hazardous, than any he had hitherto attempted; and, as it was altogether without example that he went upon it, so it is certain no such thing was ever thought of since: It was the seizing the person of his old antagonist, the Duke of Ormond, in the streets of London, but whether with a view to murder, or carry him off till he had answered their expectations, is not perfectly clear: He actually put his design in execution on the 6th of December, 1670, and was very near completing his purpose on his Grace, whatever that purpose might be; however the Duke was fortunately rescued out of his hands, but himself and his associates all escaped, though closely pursued. An account of this amazing transaction was immediately published by authority, together with a royal proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand pounds for apprehending any of the persons concerned therein, but to no purpose, though some of their names were discovered; however Blood was not so much as thought of or suspected.—The clearest account that we have of this surprising transaction, is given us by Mr. Carte, to this effect: The Prince of Orange came this year into England, and, being invited on December the 6th to an entertainment in the city of London, his Grace attended him thither. As he was returning homeward, in a dark night, and going up St. James's-street, at the end of which, facing the palace, stood Clarendon-house, where he then lived, he was attacked by Blood and five of his accomplices: The Duke always used to go attended with six footmen; but, as they were too heavy a load to ride upon a coach, he always had iron spikes behind it, to keep them from getting up, and continued this practice to his dying day, even after this attempt of assassination. These six footmen used to walk on both sides of the street, over-against the coach; but, by some contrivance or other, they were all stopped, and out of the way, when the Duke was taken out of his coach by Blood and his son, and mounted on horseback behind one of the horsemen in his company. The coachman drove on to Clarendon-house, and told the porter the Duke had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly: The porter immediately ran that way; and Mr. James Clark, chancing to be at that time in the court of the house, followed with all possible haste, having first alarmed the family,

and ordered the servants to come after him as fast as they could. Blood, it seems, either to gratify the humour of his patron, who had set him upon this work, or to glut his own revenge, by putting his Grace to the same ignominious death with his accomplices in the treasonable design upon Dublin Castle had suffered, had taken a strong fancy into his head to hang the Duke at Tyburn. Nothing could have saved his Grace's life, but that extravagant imagination and passion of the villain, who, leaving the Duke mounted and buckled to one of his comrades, rode on before, and (as is said) actually tied a rope to the gallows, and then rode back to see what was become of his accomplices, whom he met riding off in a great hurry. The horseman, to whom the Duke was tied, was a person of great strength, but, being embarrassed by his Grace's struggling, could not advance as fast as he desired. He was, however, got a good way beyond Berkley (now Devonshire) house, towards Knightsbridge; when the Duke, having got his foot under the man's, unhorsed him, and they both fell down together in the mud, where they were struggling when the porter and Mr. Clark came up. The villain then disengaged himself, and, seeing the neighbourhood alarmed, and numbers of people running towards them, got on horseback, and having, with one of his comrades, fired their pistols at the Duke (but missed him, as taking their aim in the dark, and in a hurry) rode off as fast as they could to save themselves. The Duke (now sixty years of age) was quite spent with struggling; so that, when Mr. Clark and the porter came up, they knew him rather by feeling his star, than by any sound of voice he could utter; and they were forced to carry him home and lay him on a bed to recover his spirits. He received some wounds and bruises in the struggle, which confined him within doors for some days. We are told, by Bishop Kennet, that certain persons, whom he names, were, with great probability, suspected, viz. Richard Holloway, a tobacco-cutter, in Frying-pan-alley, in Petticoat-lane; Thomas Allen, alias Ally, alias Ayliffe, a pretended surgeon or doctor; Thomas Hunt; and one Hurst: But, continues the Prelate, the chief of them was Blood, a notorious traitor, outlawed in Ireland, who with his own hand pulled his Grace out of the coach, and, with the help of one Ralph Alexander, mounted him behind his eldest son. In this account there are several mistakes; for, in the first place, Thomas Allen, the pretended doctor, was really Blood under that fictitious name. In the next place, his son



son was not at all concerned in the affair, being then but a boy of thirteen years of age; but the mistake was occasioned by Blood's calling one of them his son, who was Thomas Hunt, his son-in law. The same reverend writer says, that Blood's pretence was, that he intended to keep the Duke in private on the other side of the water, till his Grace had signed some writings for restoring to him an estate which he had forfeited by rebellion in Ireland. Mr. Echard, on the o-

ther hand, assures us, that Blood intended to have hanged the Duke at Tyburn, and to have pinned a paper upon his breast, containing the reasons which induced him and his associates to perpetrate this fact. The reader will determine for himself which of these accounts appear to be the most probable; but, if Mr. Richard Baxter's authority be of weight, he agrees with Bishop Kennet,

[To be continued.]

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*Please to insert in your Magazine this historical Narration of the first Founding, the Beautifying, and the several Reparations, the Parish Church of St. Magaret, in the City of Westminster, has undergone, from Time to Time, occasioned by the last remarkable Reparation and Beautifying of the said Church, Anno 1758. Being humbly inscribed to the Gentlemen of the Committee, concerned in the said Reparations, &c. by their humble*  
*Servant,*

W. Fox.

**T**HE first founding of this church was by King Edward, surnamed the Confessor, who, being engaged in the rebuilding of the old Abbey church of St. Peter (near adjoining) in a very magnificent manner, imagined it would very much tend to the dishonour of this new fabric, to have the neighbouring people assemble in the new Abbey, as they had formerly done in the old one, for the performance of their religious duties. To prevent all inconveniencies (that might arise from such assemblies) to the monks of the Abbey, in the celebration of their divine offices, King Edward, about the year 1064, caused to be erected a church, on the north side of the Abbey, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated the same to St. Margaret, the Virgin and Martyr of Alexandria.

It continued from King Edward the Confessor's time to the reign of King Edward I, (of the Norman line) when it was rebuilt by the parishioners and Merchants of the Staple, the chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbot of Westminster, before the year 1307.

It was re-edified, for the most part, in the reign of King Edward IV, especially the south isle, by the piety of Lady Mary Billington, and her second husband, Sir Thomas Billington, Knt. Chief Justice of England in that King's time.

She died the 14th of March, 1499, and was buried in this church under a plain altar tomb of black and grey marble, erected on the south side of the altar; though now removed, when the church was repaired this last time.

In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but the tower thereof cased with stone, and mostly rebuilt, at the charge of

2000 l. given afterwards by Parliament, in consideration of its being as it were a national church, for the use of the Honourable House of Commons.

In the year 1758, in the months of November and December, the church underwent a thorough repair, which exceeded all others that had been done before, upon the like consideration as the former, the sum of 4000 l. being given by Parliament, for its reparations, &c. which was applied in the manner following:—The pavement of the church was taken up, in order to new-vault it for repositing of corpses.—The east end being found to be very ruinous, it was thought fit to case some part, and rebuild the rest in the modern Gothic taste, answerable to the rest of the church and building. The pews were all made new of wainscot, and erected on a new plan, more convenient for the nave or body of the church: To be short, there was no part of the church, but what was beautified and ornamented; but more particularly the east end of the nave or body of the church, which was wrought into a circular sweep, ending at the top in form of a half cupola, wrought into divers squares of Gothic work, and towards the extremity of the cupola, above the window, is placed a glory; and, on each side, towards the middle of the sweep, is formed an hollow niche, adorned with traceries of Gothic work; under the window and round the sides of the altar, it is variously adorned with divers mouldings of Gothic sculpture, curiously wrought in plaister of Paris.—And, where in most churches are commonly placed the Ten Commandments, is represented, in bass-relievo, our Saviour making himself known to his Disciples, at Emmaus, by breaking of bread, very finely done in lime.



me-tree wood, taken from a print done by Mr. Fisher; all which is placed in a square moulding, very suitable to the painting in the window, as being that of his crucifixion, and this as a proof of his resurrection from the dead.

The anabathrum, or altar-place, is raised three steps higher than the chancel, and paved with black and white marble, lozengeways, and surrounded with a neat wrought-iron balustrade, jutting out in a semicircular form.

To descend to the greatest ornament of all, that of the fine painting in the east window, which more immediately claims our attention in beholding as well as in describing, which is as follows:

The painting consists of one intire history, and four capital figures, besides several smaller ones, with other emblematical devices.

To begin then with the historical part.—The middle piece is the history of the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves; the portraiture of their persons is so extremely well done, that you may behold the extension of the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different ways they are expanded on the crosses. Round about the cross are the Roman Officers and soldiers attending the execution, accompanied with some of the chief Rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the cross, you behold the Blessed Virgin Mary, his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalen, weeping and bewailing the loss of their Lord and Saviour. On the right hand of the cross, you behold the centurion, or Roman soldier, on horseback, who with a lance pierces our Saviour's side; the horse is worth remarking, being done with full spirit and vigour, agreeable to the nature of that martial animal.

Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem.—Over the head of the thief, on the right hand of our Saviour, appears an angel, represented as conveying the soul of the thief to the mansions of the blessed; which allusion refers to that part of St. Luke's gospel, where the Evangelist relates the expression of our Saviour to the penitent thief on the cross, 'This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise.'—Over the head of the other thief, who reviled our Saviour, is represented, in a different attitude, his conveyance into the mansions of the wicked.—On the ground-plot, which is diapered green, are strewed skulls, shin-bones, and jaw-bones, as the emblems of the dissolution of human nature; a fit allusion to Golgotha,

or the place of skulls, where the scene of our redemption was acted, for the propitiation of the sins of all mankind.

The first capital figure, on your right hand, standing in a niche, as curiously decorated and ornamented as the imagination of the limner could lavishly bestow, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron Saint of England, standing completely armed at all points, holding in his left hand, partly unfurled, a white banner, charged with a red cross, and behind him lies at his foot a red dragon.—He is said to have suffered martyrdom in the 9th persecution, under the Emperor Dioclesian, about the year of our Lord 290.

The second figure on your left hand, standing in a niche, like to that of St. George, is St. Catharine, the Virgin and Martyr of Alexandria, standing in a contemplative posture, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left hand on a sword; her head incircled with a crown of glory; and at her foot you behold part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her suffering martyrdom.

In the third figure, under that of St. George, you behold King Henry VII. at his devotions, attired in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state; his countenance expresses the devotion of his mind.—By his father's side, he was of the family of the Tudors, but by his mother's side of the Beauforts, the illegitimate children of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose son Henry of Bolingbrooke, afterwards King Henry IV, was the prime cause of those civil dissensions between the two houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in the aforesaid King Henry VII.

In the fourth figure, under that of St. Catharine, you behold his royal consort Elisabeth arrayed in her royal robes, and at her devotions, under a canopy of state; in her countenance is lively expressed the devotion of her mind.—She was, by her father's side, of the royal house of York, of the Plantagenet family; being daughter, and at length sole heir, of King Edward IV, and niece of King Richard III, the last King of England of the illustrious family of Anjou-Plantagenet, being slain at the battle of Bosworth-Field, anno 1485.

Lastly, above, in a row of small panes, are placed some of the Apostles and Saints; on the right side of them is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify the union of the families of Lancaster and York, in the persons of Henry and Elisabeth, before spoken of: The red rose being the badge of the house of Lancaster, and the white rose

that







*The Man of the Woods.*





that of the house of York. — Opposite to the white and red rose united, is a pomegranate, to signify the houses of York and Lancaster's descent from the royal house of Spain; as John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, married Isabel, the youngest daughter and coheir of the aforesaid King.

Having now given an historical narration of the fine window there exhibited, it will be necessary to add something concerning the manner of its being purchased, and from whence it was brought.

The principal Gentlemen of the Committee, concerned in beautifying and repairing St. Margaret's church, as well as in purchasing the fine piece of painting for the east window, were the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson; Mr. William Rusted and Mr. Samuel Peirson, Churchwardens; Mr. Cheere, and Capt. Spencer; which Gentlemen having had the sight of a print, exhibiting a perspective view of the window and painting, among the collection of prints published by the Society of Antiquarians, they were so taken with the beauty of the painting, the fineness of the performance, and the antiquity of the thing itself, that it was concluded nothing more proper could be had, for completely beautifying the church, than this, if it could be purchased on any reasonable terms: To which purpose Mr. Peirson, Superintendant of the works, went down to the place where it was, to take a view of it, and at the same time to make an agreement for the purchase of it; who, after a great deal of trouble, got it for the price of 400 guineas, exclusive of the charge of purchasing the stonework of the window it was in, the ironwork thereunto belonging, and the wire-grating which preserves the glass from being broke, together with the charge of bringing them up to town; which in all cost the Committee about 50 guineas more, though the proprietor stood at first for 500 guineas.

The place where it was brought from was a private chapel, belonging to the seat of Esquire Conyers, of Copthall, near Epping, whose father, Esquire Conyers, purchased it of John Olmius, Esq; present Member of Parliament for Colchester, and whose seat is at Newhall, near Chelmsford, in Essex. This window was first in possession of John Olmius, Esq; of Newhall, who sold it to the present Esquire Conyer's father, of Copthall, who paid Mr. Price a large sum of money for repairing it, and he put it up in the chapel of Copthall; but his son, building a new house at some distance, and not having any further use for it, sold it to the Committee for repairing and beautifying St. Margaret's church. To this chapel was only one window belonging, in which was this curious stained glass; the light reflected from it struck an awful reverence into the place, as it likewise afforded a graceful solemnity to the window itself; for which reason, when it was designed for St. Margaret's church, it was thought necessary to darken a light on each side of the upper range of windows, in the nave or body of the church, to shew it, as much to advantage as possible, in the same view it did in the chapel it came from.

This window has lain many years neglected and unregarded, and withal very much abused, as may be seen by taking a cursory view of the ground-work; which appears, by a narrow inspection, to have been broke in divers places, though now by some skilful hands very well repaired.

It is a matter of admiration, to several antiquarians, that this most curious piece of painting in glass should have so happily escaped being intirely demolished, considering the several tumultuous fluctuations, in Church and State, within these last two hundred years; and it would likewise be a matter of regret to have such a curious piece of antiquity taken down from where it is now placed, and be once more buried, at least in obscurity, or perhaps in oblivion.

*The compendious System of Natural History (Vol. XXIII, Page 304.) continued.  
From Edward's Natural History.*

*With the Man of the Wood, finely coloured from Nature.*

**T**HIS animal, which is one of the first of the genus of monkies, is supposed to come the nearest in its outward shape to man. The old ones are said, by many of our voyagers to Africa and India, to be near six feet high, when standing or walking erect.

The subject from which this figure was drawn, is now preserved in the British Museum in London: It was a young one, and about two feet and a half high when it died; it was first soaked in spirits of wine, then dried, and set up in the action I have given it, the draught being taken before its parts were



were too much dried or fallen in. Its shape resembled most others of the monkey kind, its hands and feet the same. It differed from the generality in having no tail, or callous skin behind, to sit on, as most monkeys have; and in having the head rounder, and more human like, than most of its kind: The forehead was high and rising, the nose flat, the teeth much resembled those of men, the hair from the neck inclined upwards round to the forehead, and hung down a little over the forehead and the sides of the face, which was without hair; the ears were all naked, and much of the human make. (See the profile head, which gives the manner of the growth of the hair.) It has two nipples, situated as in man; the face and naked parts of the paws were of a swarthy flesh colour; the body and limbs were covered with a loose, shaggy, reddish brown hair, thicker on the hinder parts, and thinner before; the hair from the hand to the elbow inclined towards the elbow.

About fifty years ago was published an anatomical description, by Edward Tyson, M. D. of this same animal, which he calls the pigmy, wherein he has given figures of it; and since him, A. D. 1738, a figure was published of one that was brought from

the coast of Africa, called chimpanze, and shewn in London; which print is inscribed to Sir Hans Sloane. But neither of these prints were satisfactory to me, who had seen the above described, which was a female, with one other (a male) now in my hands; both agreeing exactly in every part, but what distinguishes the sexes; for which reason I have published this figure, the original whereof was with great care done by me, to be preserved amongst the drawings of animals, in the Museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. now in the British Museum. I believe them all to be natives of Africa; though there are voyagers to India that describe something like them. In a book of prints by P. Vander Aa, bookseller at Leyden, (which prints I believe are gathered from voyagers) he gives two plates, 11 and 77, of what he calls Satyrs, or Orang Outang. Capt. Beekman, in his voyage to Borneo, Lond. 1718, has figured and described one near of kin to this, but not the same; he has borrowed the former name, but has otherwise wrote it Oran Ootan, which he says, in their language, signifies Man of the Woods. He says, they have no hair but on those parts where it grows on human bodies; if this be true, it is nearer the human species than what is here figured.

*A short Account of Count BRUHL's great Wealth, Wardrobe, Gallery of Pictures, &c.*

**I**N the ordinary computation of greatness, as derived from wealth and power, Count Bruhl is incomparably the greatest man in Saxony. The people say that he has bought estates in Poland to the amount of twenty millions of florins, verifying the Scripture, that 'the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light;' for he has wisely provided a store out of the reach of the Saxons, whilst they have no other satisfaction than making lampoons on him. He has also several estates in Saxony, and moveables to the value of six millions of dollars: Whether these accounts are exaggerated, as is probable, from the little love which the people bear him, I know not; but he owes large sums, as if he meant to make it the interest of his creditors to preserve him during the present King's reign. The electoral Prince, though unfortunate in his person, is a man of sense and virtue, and sees the conduct of this Minister in a true light. Count Bruhl, they say, is allowed above half a million of dollars annually for the national service and the support of his office.

The world can produce many remarkable instances of very good and very evil actions, done for the sake of a mistress

or a friend, for the desire of gold, or the thirst of power: But to what idol does not man offer incense, whom no less than three or four hundred suits of rich cloaths will satisfy? Count Bruhl has collected all the finest colours of all the finest cloths, velvets, and silks of all the manufactures, not to mention the different kinds of lace and embroideries, of Europe. He calls for his book of patterns, which are numbered, and chuses that suit which pleases his fancy for the day. They also boast that he has boots and shoes in proportion to his cloaths.

The palace of this Lord has been built at several different times. The apartments are elegant and richly furnished, but not many of them magnificent: They have lustres of porcelain in beautiful figures; the tables are set off with variety of tea equipages, and figures of men and women, birds and beasts of porcelain. The drawing-room is pannelled with looking-glasses, and adorned with rich paintings, and his cabinet furnished with enamels and crayons. This house and the gardens belonging to it are situated on the Elbe, near the bridge, and command a pleasant prospect. His library, which is in the garden, is 220 feet long, and well furnished with books; but  
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the most striking object is the gallery of pictures, which, though it does not contain a fourth part so many as the royal gallery, is incomparably more magnificent, being 156 ells long, which is 18 longer than that of Versailles. The pictures are set off to great advantage, being ranged

only on one side: The windows fronting them are very lofty, and afford light sufficient to point out the minutest beauties of this excellent collection. The pannels between the casements are of looking-glass, against which are placed busts and statues, that have a very grand effect.

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Page 347, Vol. XXIII.) continued.*

Though no particulars of the plot had yet been published, the people were informed in general, that the design of it was to kill the King, subvert the Government, and change the established religion. The imprisonment of so great a number of Roman-catholics suggested, that they were at least suspected of being concerned. This was sufficient to make them believed to be the sole authors of the plot; but an accident, a few days after, so confirmed this belief, that nothing was able to shake it: This was, that Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who had sworn Oates to his narrative, after having been missing four days, was found dead in a ditch about a mile out of London, with his sword through his body, his cane and gloves by him, rings upon his fingers, and money in his pockets. The Coroner's Inquest sat upon the body, but, meeting with some difficulties, adjourned to the day following, when, upon the declaration of the surgeons, they gave up their verdict: 'That he was murdered by certain persons unknown to the Jurors, and that his death proceeded from suffocation and strangling; and that his sword had been thrust through his body some time after his death, and when he was quite cold, because not the least sign of blood was seen upon his shirt, or his cloaths, or the place where he was found.' Though it was possible this murder might not have been committed by the Papists, they were so readily and publicly accused, that it was not safe to deny it; and the people drew from it an invincible proof of the plot, and the assurance of the Papists being the authors. It was not conceived what interest the Protestants could have to murder this Justice; but it was obvious, that the Papists might do it, in revenge for his swearing Oates to his narrative. The Catholics were then in a situation not to dare to vindicate themselves. The people were universally incensed against them, and the Court would not openly protect them. It passed therefore for certain, that the Papists were Godfrey's murderers. Of this will hereafter appear positive evidence. But as, a few years after, the face of affairs was changed, the Papists and friends of the Court found

means to give another turn to this murder: First, they raised strong objections, to invalidate the depositions of the witnesses. Secondly, they observed, that the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey could be of no great advantage to them, since he only swore Oates to his narrative, and, from that time to his death, meddled no more. Thirdly, they insinuated, that Godfrey had murdered himself, out of fear of being hanged for not discovering sooner what he knew. Fourthly, and upon this they chiefly insisted, they pretended, that Godfrey had been murdered by the Protestants, in order to throw the odium of his death upon the Papists. Now, as the Papists had no interest to publish this murder, it is pretended, that his death was concealed till the body was found, and then published by those who committed the deed, in order to charge the Catholics with it. But, though it were true, that the whole city was filled with the rumour of Godfrey's murder the day after he disappeared, it seems to me, that the consequence drawn from thence would not be necessary. Thus much is certain, that Godfrey was murdered, and the Papists were charged with the deed, as long as the Protestant party prevailed; but, when the face of affairs was altered, the Court party did, and still do, accuse the Protestants of it.

However this be, the King, who was then at Newmarket, returning to London to hold the Parliament, published a proclamation, with the promise of five hundred pounds reward to the discoverer of the murderers of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. But, as this proclamation had but little effect, because it was suggested, that the discoverers would be in danger of an assassination, the King published a second, with an assurance of his protection to those who should make the discovery.

Mean time, the King was extremely perplexed. He had, at first, endeavoured to stifle the noise of this conspiracy, by concealing it from his very Council; but was forced at last to consent it should be communicated to them: And the precautions, taken by Tonge and Oates in putting the deposition into the hands of a Justice, had obliged



obliged the Council to take precautions also, for their own sakes, in causing many persons to be arrested. The murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey happening upon this, and the whole kingdom being alarmed at it, there was no possibility of stifling the noise of the plot, which had now reached the most distant parts. The King therefore resolved to take the only course left, which was, to prevent, if possible, this affair from coming before the Parliament. He was not ignorant of the disaffection of the Commons. The transactions of the last summer shewed, that he was suspected of designs prejudicial to Church and State; and all his proceedings had given but too just cause for this suspicion. He therefore feared very justly, that the Parliament would examine into the bottom of this plot, and, under a pretence of taking care of his person, discover many things which were yet to be concealed. For, as I have remarked, this plot contained three articles, namely, the three designs of killing the King, subverting the government, and changing the established religion. In all appearance, the King believed not the first, but could not be ignorant of the two last. Nay, his whole conduct had made this so clear, that all the kingdom was in a manner convinced of it. To avoid therefore so dangerous a discussion, he resolved to take from the Parliament the examination of the plot. For this purpose, he expressly commanded the Earl of Danby, his prime Minister, not to acquaint the two Houses with what had passed through his hands; and resolved so to order it, that every thing concerning the plot should be left to the law, in the belief that it would be much easier for him to manage the Judges than the Parliament.

The 21st of October, the King opened the 18th session of this Parliament with the following speech:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,  
**I** HAVE thought the time very long since we parted last, and would not have deferred your meeting by so many prorogations, if I could well have met you sooner. The part which I had this summer in the preservation of our neighbours, and the well securing what was left of Flanders, is sufficiently known and acknowledged by all that are abroad. And though, for this cause, I have been obliged to keep up my troops, without which our neighbours had absolutely despaired; yet both the honour and the interest of the nation have been so far improved by it, that I am confident no man here would repine at it, or think the money, raised for their disbanding, to have

been ill employed in their continuance; and I do assure you, I am so much more out of purse for that service, that I expect you should supply it. How far it may be necessary, considering the present state of Christendom, to reduce the land and sea forces, or to what degree, is worthy of all our serious considerations.

‘ I now intend to acquaint you (as I shall always do with any thing that concerns me) that I have been informed of a design against my person by the Jesuits, of which I shall forbear any opinion, lest I may seem to say too much or too little: But I will leave the matter to the law, and, in the mean time, will take as much care as I can to prevent all manner of practices by that sort of men, and of others too, who have been tampering in a high degree by foreigners, and contriving how to introduce Popery amongst us. I shall conclude with recommending to you my other concerns. I have been under great disappointments by the defect of the poll-bill. My revenue is under great anticipations, and, at best, was never equal to the constant and necessary expence of the government; whereof I intend to have the whole state laid before you, and require you to look into it, and consider of it, with that duty and affection which I am sure I shall ever find from you. The rest I leave to the Lord-chancellor.’

The King had hoped, by his precautions, to prevent the Parliament from taking cognisance of the plot; but the Earl of Danby broke all his measures, by communicating, the very first day, Oates’s narrative to the Commons. It was believed he was either afraid of being called to an account, if he concealed from the Parliament an affair of such importance, which had passed through his hands; or was willing to ingratiate himself with that House, in which he had many powerful enemies. The King was highly provoked with a procedure so contrary to his orders and designs, and gave him a severe reprimand; but the thing was without remedy.

The Commons, having communicated these informations to the Lords, laboured incessantly upon the affair of the plot. For some days, they sat from morning till late at night, and took extreme care to keep the minutes and votes of the House from being divulged. The Lords were no less diligent; so that, in two or three days, both Houses presented three addresses to the King. The first was to pray him to appoint a fast; the second to require the removal of all Popish Recusants out of London; the third to pray the King’s order to  
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the Lord Chamberlain, that no unknown person might have access to his Majesty.

It must be observed, these three addresses were all founded upon the discovery of the plot, and that both Houses did not confine it to the single design of killing the King, but expressly added the two others of subverting the Government, and changing the established religion. This is a remark which is to serve for the whole process of this affair. For never did the two Houses separate these three articles; a clear evidence, that they believed the plot was not confined to the design of killing the King, as some would insinuate.

The same day that the third address was presented, namely, the 24th of October, three days after the opening of the session, Oates was examined in the House of Commons six or seven hours. After his examination, he was several times interrogated, according to custom, Whether he knew any thing more of the plot, or any other persons concerned in it, than what he had already mentioned? To which he solemnly answered he did not. And yet he afterwards added several things to this deposition. As this is one of the objections against Oates's evidence, it will not be improper to inform the reader of what has been said pro and con.

First, it is said, that Oates, having been examined upon oath by the House of Commons, and having affirmed he knew no more of the plot, could not afterwards add new depositions against other persons, without perjury. To improve this objection, it is said he was solemnly interrogated whether he knew any thing more, and that he answered as solemnly he did not. But this word solemnly is only used to aggravate the imputation of perjury. For it is easy to perceive, that a witness, at his first hearing, is not asked whether he knows any thing more with greater solemnity than the other questions, upon which he has deposed. It is, besides, replied to this objection, that the oath, taken by Oates before he was interrogated, properly reached only to the facts which he was to depose, and not to the question after his deposition, Whether he knew any thing more of the plot? So the charge of perjury vanishes, unless it be proved, that he was again sworn upon the last question.

It is answered in the second place, that, this objection being made to Oates on another occasion, he said, that, having been three days and three nights without sleep, when he was examined by the Commons, and the examination lasting above six hours, it was not strange, that at the first hearing

he should not recollect all he knew. I leave to the reader to consider the objection and answer.

I cannot forbear observing here a fallacy put upon his readers, by a celebrated Historian, in saying, That he began so much to abound with new discoveries, that some began to suspect his veracity. Therefore, adds the Historian, to put an end to all such doubtings, on the 31st of October, the Commons resolved, *nemine contradicente*, 'That, upon the evidence that has already appeared to this House, this House is of opinion, that there is and hath been a damnable and hellish plot, contrived and carried on by Popish Recusants, for assassinating and murdering the King, for subverting the Government, and rooting out and destroying the Protestant religion.'

Besides that this author, in ascribing for sole motive to the Commons the desire of putting an end to all doubtings of Oates's veracity, boldly accuses them of not acting uprightly, it may be demonstratively proved, that this could not be their motive, since the witness added nothing to his first deposition, in the six days between his examination and the vote of the Commons. I was willing to make this remark, to shew with what caution the Historians, who have writ of the affairs of that time, must be read.

This vote having passed in the House of Commons, *nemine contradicente*, they ordered, 'That this vote be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and that the Lords be desired to join with this House, in providing remedies for the preservation of his Majesty's person and Government, and the Protestant religion.' Two days after, in a conference between the two Houses upon the subject of the last vote of the Commons, this report was made: 'The Lords have considered the vote of the House of Commons, communicated to them at the conference, and have most readily and unanimously concurred with them in it, *nemine contradicente*; and their Lordships are very glad to see that zeal which the Commons have shewed upon this occasion, and do fully concur with them, That the most speedy and serious considerations of both Houses are necessary for prevention of the imminent dangers. In order whereunto, their Lordships have resolved to sit *de die in diem*, forenoon and afternoon, and desire that the House of Commons will do the same.'

If this proves not the plot to be real, it proves at least, that both Houses believed it so, since there was not the least division upon this article. To deny therefore that



the plot was real, it must be said, either that all Members of both Houses were grossly mistaken, or that they acted in a spirit of prejudice and party, to trouble the Court. But why should it be thought to trouble the Court, if the King was not suspected to have been the principal author of the plot? Though, doubtless, he was not concerned in the first article relating to the attempt upon his life, which, as I have said, was only an appendix of the plot, or at least was considered as such.

The same day that the Commons examined Oates, they sent for the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, who took his examination upon oath, and in the House sealed twenty-six warrants for apprehending so many persons whom he had sworn against, amongst whom were the Lords Powis, Stafford, Arundel of Wardour, Petre, Bellasis, and Sir Henry Tichbourn, Baronet, all Papists, who were sent to the Tower, and the rest to several prisons.

The King was so persuaded of his being suspected, that he thought himself obliged to seem equally convinced with the Parliament of the danger. To remove therefore this suspicion, he published a proclamation in these words: 'The Lords and Commons having taken into their serious consideration the bloody and traitorous designs of Popish Recusants, against his Majesty's sacred person and Government, and the Protestant religion; therefore he commanded them all, except settled housekeepers that would take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, to depart the cities of London and Westminster, and all places within ten miles distant from the same.'

The Papists accordingly departed out of London; though for so short a space, that in less than a fortnight they returned again, whether they had leave from their Leaders to take the oaths, or knew such proclamations were never strictly executed.

Besides this, the King knowing, that, among his foot and horse guards, there were many Papists, and new converts to the Romish religion, declared in Council, and published an order, with a promise of twenty pounds sterling, to whoever should make discovery of any Officer or soldier in his horse or foot guards, who, having taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the late test, had since been perverted to the Romish religion.

The Commons, not satisfied with these slight precautions, prepared a bill to prevent the danger from so many Papists sitting in Parliament, and particularly in the House of Lords.

But this was only a preparative for the

more easy prevention of the danger with which religion was threatened, from the hopes conceived by the Papists of seeing the Duke of York on the throne after his brother, who neither had, nor expected to have, any legitimate issue. This danger caused several Members of the Commons to form the project of a bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession to the Crown: But this was done by degrees. On the 4th of November, a debate was suffered to arise in the House, for an address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to remove the Duke of York from his person and Councils. But this debate was adjourned to the 8th, and afterwards to the 12th of the month.

The King, perceiving the intent of the Commons, came to the Parliament the 9th of November, and, sending for the Commons, made this speech to both Houses:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** AM so very sensible of the great and extraordinary care you have already taken, and still continue to shew, for the safety and preservation of my person in these times of danger, that I could not satisfy myself without coming hither on purpose to give you all my most hearty thanks for it. Nor do I think it enough to give you my thanks only, but I hold myself obliged to let you see withal, that I do as much study your preservation too, as I can possibly; and that I am as ready to join with you, in all the ways and means that may establish a firm security of the Protestant religion, as your own hearts can wish: And this not only during my time (of which I am sure you have no fear) but in future ages, even to the end of the world. And therefore I am come to assure you, that whatever reasonable bills you shall present to be passed into laws, to make you safe in the reign of any successor (so as they tend not to impeach the right of succession, nor the descent of the crown in the true line, and so as they restrain not my power, nor the just rights of any Protestant successor) shall find from me a ready concurrence. And I desire you withal to think of some more effectual means for the conviction of Popish Recusants, and to expedite your counsels as fast as you can, that the world may see our unanimity, and that I may have the opportunity of shewing you how ready I am to do any thing that may give comfort and satisfaction to such dutiful and loyal subjects.'

During these transactions, one William Bedloe, who took upon him the title of Captain Bedloe, because he had served in the



the Low-countries, going from London to Bristol, writ to Secretary Coventry from Newbury, that he had many secrets to discover, and therefore desired that he might be arrested on his arrival at Bristol, and sent to London. If I do not insert every thing said against Bedloe by certain Historians, it is their fault, because they have given no authority for what they advanced; nor do I think myself obliged to copy implicitly from authors who writ forty years after the events, and have not thought proper to allege the least proof of what they assert. I shall, however, briefly say, that they speak of Bedloe as of the greatest villain that ever lived.

Bedloe was apprehended at Bristol, according to his desire, and brought to London the 6th of November, when the Parliament was very busy upon the affair of the plot. A guard was immediately assigned him for his security, and a pension for his subsistence, with a lodging at Whitehall. The King was present at his examination before the two Secretaries of State. He declared he had been bred a Protestant of the church of England, but, within two years, persuaded to turn Catholic by the Jesuits. He said he knew, that Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was murdered in Somerset-house; but it is pretended he so-

lemnly declared, upon oath, his ignorance of the plot then in question. But, as I said, facts supported by no authority deserve little credit. It is added, that, the very next day, being examined by the House of Lords, 'he thought fit, upon new encouragement, to be more open, and launch out into the depths of the plot, with a new and supplemental evidence.' It is easy to perceive the tendency of such insinuations destitute of authority.

However this be, Bedloe declared to the Lords, that Walsh and le Phaire, two Jesuits concerned in the murder of Godfrey, informed him, 'That the Lord Bellasis had a commission to command forces in the North, the Earl of Powis in South Wales; and the Lord Arundel of Wardour had a commission from the Pope to grant commissions to whom he pleased: That Coleman had been a great agitator in the design against the King.' He was asked if he knew Oates, and he positively denied it; but pretended afterwards he knew him by the name of Ambrose.

The next day, the two Houses obtained from the King a proclamation against Walsh, le Phaire, Conyers, Simmonds, Pritchard, and Castaway; but none of them could be found.

[To be continued.]

*The Kingdoms of FAME and CONTENT: An Allegory.*

A Certain King, being confined to a sick bed, and surrounded by a faculty, whose random store of experiments was now intirely exhausted, at last approached that solemn hour, which reduces all ranks of mortals to one common level. Notwithstanding the words of his comforters, he perceived his dissolution not far off; he therefore called his two sons, who were twins, and spoke to them in the following manner:

'I inherited; from my ancestors, two kingdoms. One is called the kingdom of Content, and the other the kingdom of Fame. The first of these is that in which I have lived, and in which I now die. The last I never saw. These two kingdoms are separated by a very dangerous sea, and that of Fame is extremely difficult of access; for the coast not only abounds with hidden rocks and sands, but is continually infested by pirates. Now it is decreed that you shall both embark for this dominion, but in different ships. One must go on board the sloop of Good-fortune, and the other must embark in that of Ill-fortune. Which shall have the first, and which the latter, must be determined by lot. But, O my

sons, there is a young Princess called Virtue, whom he that ascends the throne, and expects to continue there with safety, must espouse, and be ever careful not by any means to offend her, but must treat her with the utmost tenderness and affection: For the throne of Fame, which stands upon the brink of a precipice, is upheld by a sister of the Princess, whom I mentioned, called Justice.'

The two Princes drew lots, and promised faithfully to undertake the voyage in their respective ships. The good old King thus continued:

'Unambitious of conquest, pleased with my uninterrupted tranquillity, and satisfied with the enjoyment of domestic happiness, have I worn my crown no less than forty years. I know not that I have been guilty of the least injustice. My people seem to have lived in peace and affluence, and my immediate dependents to have been uncommonly happy. And yet, at this awful hour, I am, upon recollection, conscious of having omitted many things by which I might considerably have augmented the felicity of my subjects; of having neglected many of the duties, which, as the father of my country,



country, I ought to have performed. I am now convinced that a King ought by no means to consider his own ease and happiness as his principal object, since the well-being of so many thousands depends upon his conduct. And now, my sons, I bid you an eternal farewell; and O remember my last moments!

The King died, and his two sons embarked for the land of Fame. He who sailed in the sloop of Good-fortune, met with many difficulties, narrowly escaped many dangers, and was attacked by an incredible number of pirates; but his propitious stars removed every obstacle, and he arrived safe at the promised land. Emboldened by his success, which he vainly attributed to his own prowess, he mounted the throne, neglectful of the Princess, by whose means alone it was possible for him to continue in the possession of it. He now considered his new dominions as the fruit of his heroism, and his subjects as the slaves of conquest; till at length, Justice, enraged at his misbehaviour, and total neglect of her sister, withdrew her support, and down he fell, headlong, into the sea.

The other young Prince, who embarked on board the sloop of Ill-fortune, had no sooner put out to sea than he experienced every disaster that adverse winds, and angry waves, can bring to pass. The heavens darkened, the tempest arose, the billows foamed, his sails were torn, his masts split; till his poor helpless bark was at last dashed to pieces against a rock, and he was left alone upon the naked cliff. In this situation he prayed to the Almighty, and did not despair of relief. After enduring, for many hours, the extremes of cold and hunger, he was at last taken up by a pirate, and condemned to slavery. But the ship had not sailed many leagues, before she struck upon a sand, and the whole crew perished, except himself, who swam upon a plank towards the shore.

It happened to be the shore of the kingdom of Fame. Emaciated with his sufferings, he was too weak to reach the land; but was cast by the waves upon the beach, where he lay in a manner inanimate. Here again he must inevitably have perished, had he not been perceived by the fair nymph of a neighbouring cottage, who kindly led him to her humble habitation, and administered every thing in her power to restore him to health. The Prince no sooner came to himself than he was struck with the amazing beauty of his benevolent hostess. She requested his story; and he, glad to oblige her, related every circumstance of his life from first to last. She seemed to listen with

rapture to the music of his voice; but, when he had done speaking, this was her reply, 'O ungrateful man! Why must my compassion for thee be requited with falsehood? I know thou art an impostor; for it was decreed, from the foundation of this kingdom, that two Princes of the same house should never breathe upon this land at the same time. Now, I must tell thee, thou art here on the land of Fame, and that the brother thou mentionedst is at this instant upon the throne: Therefore thou art a deceiver, and art thyself the cause of thy misfortunes.' He was stung to the heart, and was, for some time, unable to say any thing in his justification. There is indeed nothing more piercing than a suspicion of this kind to an honest heart; especially from a person for whose favourable opinion we happen to be particularly anxious. He assured her, in the most solemn manner, that he was really the person he pretended to be; but to no purpose. She endeavoured to put a stop to his protestations, by telling him, that every word he spoke was an addition to his crime, and, to prevent more guilt, insisted on his leaving the cottage immediately.

He obeyed with tears in his eyes, and a heart swollen with grief; for he had already conceived an inexpressible passion for his fair deliverer. He resolved however to pursue his way towards the capital. He had made but little progress before he was surprised with the uncommon rejoicings of the people. Asking the cause, he was informed of the fate which had befallen his brother; and, upon a more minute inquiry, learnt that the tyrant fell from his throne the very moment in which he himself was cast upon the shore. He instantly returned to the object of his soul, related to her what he had heard, and in the most passionate strain solicited her affection. 'Sir, said she, since I am convinced of your veracity, I am not ashamed to confess a very singular regard for you, and that nothing would add more to my felicity than the intire possession of your heart: But, alas! you have forgotten your father's advice, and the promise you made. There is a certain Princess with whom alone you can be happy, and by whose advice and assistance only it is possible for you to sit securely on the throne of Fame.' This shocked the Prince like a blast of lightning. He remained silent for a while; but at last took leave of her a second time with a good deal of seeming resolution and composure. He now made the best of his way to the metropolis, and, after convincing the Nobles of his right to the crown, - was seated upon the throne.

His



His first business was to inquire for the Princess Virtue; whom he was resolved to marry; but he was informed, that, immediately upon the accession of the late King, she retired from Court, and had since never been heard of. It was however believed she had not left the kingdom, and therefore several of the Nobility were dispatched in search of her. Not many days passed, before a message was brought to the King that the Princess was arrived. She was accordingly introduced to his presence; but who can describe his surprise and rapture, when she appeared to be the very nymph whom he had so lately quitted with such

inexpressible reluctance? Their marriage was immediately solemnised, and he, instructed by his misfortunes, and advised by his fair consort, continued to govern his kingdom many years, adored by his subjects, and extolled by all mankind.

Thus it frequently happens. What we call good fortune often proves our ruin; whilst others are conducted to happiness by temporary evils. Both good and ill fortune require great circumspection and steadiness of soul; for in either situation we are apt to lose the use of our reason: In our prosperity too much elated, or too much depressed in adversity.

*The Right Honourable HENRY LEGGE having, on many Occasions, given signal Proofs of a true Patriotic Spirit, whereby his constant Readiness to promote the Welfare of his Country has appeared in a very conspicuous Light; it was judged expedient to present here our Readers with a brief Account of his noble and illustrious Family.*

THE LEGGE family is said to come out of Italy into England, where there remain several of that name, as also in Naples and other parts. Those of Venice removed from Ravenna, about the end of the tenth century; and such was their noble descent, and so great their wealth, that they were thought worthy of a place among the Patricians in the year 1297, and have a magnificent palace near the church of the Misericordia in that city, a farther proof of their eminency; and the several great offices they have borne in the empire confirm it.

When they came to England is not ascertained. Hugh de la Lega and Richard, son of Osbert, were Sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire from the 10th to the 16th of Hen. II; and William de la Lega (as the name is wrote in our ancient records) was Sheriff of Herefordshire in 17 Hen. II. Those of Herefordshire have always been esteemed the elder branch; but those of Legge's-place, near Tunbridge in Kent, were resident there for many generations before Thomas Legge, who lived in the reign of King Edward III, and was the direct ancestor to the present Earl of Dartmouth: Which Thomas was of the company of Skinners of London, and Sheriff of that city, anno 1343, and twice Lord Mayor, viz. anno 1346 and 1353. He was returned one of the Burgesses in Parliament for that city, in 1349 and 1352. In 1338, he lent King Edward III. 300l. towards carrying on the war with France, which was a considerable sum in those days, and more than any citizen advanced, except the Lord Mayor and Simon de Frauncis, who lent each 800l. the next year.

William, late Earl of Dartmouth, only son of George Lord Dartmouth, was born on the 14th of October, 1672. He took his place in the House of Peers, Nov. 22, 1695. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, June 14, 1702; and, on the 18th following, was sworn of her Privy-council, at St. James's. In 1710, he was sworn one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and constituted Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, in commission with James Duke of Queensberry: Also, the following year, on the 5th of September, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lewisham in Kent and Earl of Dartmouth. In 1713, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy-seal; and, on the demise of Queen Anne, was one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain, High-steward of Dartmouth, and one of the Governors of the Charterhouse.

His Lordship married, in July 1700, the Lady Anne Finch, third daughter to He-neage Finch, Earl of Aylesford, and by her Ladyship, who died Nov. 30, 1751, had issue six sons and two daughters.

The Right Honourable Henry Legge was the fourth son. In November 1740, on the decease of Samuel Holden, Esq; he was elected Member of Parliament for Eastlow in Cornwall, being then a Commissioner of the Navy; after which he was made joint Secretary of the Treasury. In the succeeding Parliament, summoned to meet June 25, 1741, he was chosen a Member for Orford in Suffolk; also in every Parliament to the present time. On July 16, 1752, he had a grant of the office of Surveyor-general of all his Majesty's woods,



woods, in the several parks, forests, and chaces, and in the lands of the ancient inheritance of the Crown, on the north and south sides of the river Trent; at which time he resigned his place of Secretary of the Treasury. On April 20, 1745, he was constituted a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and June 24, 1746, a Lord of the Treasury. In February, 1748, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia; and, arriving from Berlin, Jan. 2, 1749, was, in April following, appointed Treasurer of the Navy. On April 6, 1754, he was constituted Chancellor and Under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and one of

the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

He married, Sept. 3, 1750, Charlotte, only daughter and heir of William, Lord Stawell, who died at Aldermaston in Berkshire, April 13, 1755; but as yet hath no issue.

His noble father, William Earl of Dartmouth, who had behaved with the strictest honour and integrity, throughout the whole course of his life, deceased at his house on Blackheath in Kent, Dec. 15, 1750, in the 79th year of his age, and was succeeded, in his honours and estate, by William, his only grandson and heir, and son of George Lord Viscount Lewisham, his eldest son.

*The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

*To thee oh gentle SLEEP!*

*Sung by Mr. LOWE in TAMERLANE.*

*S.M.*

To thee, oh gen-tle Sleep! a lone is ow-ing

*S.*

all our peace; by thee our joys are heigh-ten'd shown, by

thee our for-rows cease.

*S.M.*



2.  
The nymph, whose hand by fraud or force  
Some tyrant has possess'd,  
By thee obtaining a divorce,  
In her own choice is blest'd.

3.  
Oh stay! Arpasia bids thee stay;  
The sadly weeping fair

Conjures thee not to lose in day  
The object of her care.

4.  
To grasp whose pleasing form she sought,  
That motion chace'd her sleep;  
Thus by ourselves are oft'nest wrought  
The griefs for which we weep.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

### WEDNESDAY NIGHT.



Half figure down on your own sides  $\div$ ; lead to the top and cast off  $\div$ ; hands across at bottom  $\div$ ; right and left at top  $\div$ .

## KATIE: A SONG.

To the Tune of JENNY of the GREEN.

1.  
**W**HILST other bards, in fictitious lays,  
Sing Chloe's or fair Daphne's praise,  
And all their charms relate;  
Let me employ my real verse  
In flowing numbers, and rehearse  
Those of my lovely Kate.

2.  
My Katie is as sweet a lass  
As ever trod the verdant grass  
Upon a summer's-day;  
She's chearful as the birds in spring,  
And more melodiously doth sing  
Than they in blooming May.

3.  
Her lips the coral's red out-vie;  
Her teeth's more white than ivory;  
Her smiles create delight:  
Her skin excels the new-fall'n snows;  
Her sparkling eyes, as black as sloes,  
Unto the world give light.

4.  
Her slender waist doth taper fall;  
'Arms round and smooth': Her fingers small.  
So skilful strike the lyre,  
That Orph'us' self ne'er play'd so fine,  
When trees did dance, as Katie, mine,  
Whom all the world admire.

5.  
Not Hel'n whose fame caus'd Priam's boy  
To work the ruin of old Troy,  
And suffer ten years war;  
Nor Venus, in her best array,  
For shape, nor air, nor beauty, may  
With lovely Kate compare.

6.  
But 'tis not shape, nor face, nor mien,  
That doth complete my beaut'ous Queen;  
Surpassing great's her mind:

The gods took a peculiar care,  
And, when they form'd my Katie fair,  
Most lovingly combin'd.

7.  
Jove made her of celestial clay,  
With virtue mix'd by Minerva,  
Apollo's wisdom rare;  
Each god and goddess did attend,  
And all their best perfections lend,  
For to complete the fair.

8.  
How happy shall young Collin be,  
How great, how strong, his extacy,  
When folded in her arms!  
His place he would not then resign,  
To be a deity divine;  
So pow'rful are her charms!

London,  
Dec. 4, 1758.

R. Riddell.

## The Student's ADDRESS to his Mistress.

**A**MIDST the silence of sequester'd shades,  
To Pallas sacred, and the Thespian Maids;  
For thee, ———, the poet tunes his lyre;  
Oh listen to the strains thy charms inspire!  
Urg'd by a love to know, in early youth,  
I trod the solitary maze of truth;  
And, rapt in contemplation with the Sage,  
By the dim taper turn'd the midnight page:  
Love smil'd malignant, and his keenest dart  
Unerring aim'd; it quiver'd in my heart.  
Pale Science hence; she comes, a nobler guest,  
———, sole mistress of my panting breast!  
Yet, cruel, dost thou scorn the Muse's pray'r?  
The Muse was ever friendly to the fair.

For what joys then shall you, sweet maid, re-  
tire?  
To reign the idol of a rustic 'Squire!

Oh!



Oh ! buy not husbands at such vast expence,  
Nor sell to money, beauty, youth, and sense :  
Or is thy fate to suffer humbler clowns,  
Sighing unpolish'd love in grating tones ?  
Ah ! rather pity elegant distress,  
Which flowing numbers tunefully express ;  
A heart like thine at such a flame should melt,  
Politely utter'd, as sincerely felt.

O Love ! supreme of blessings here below,  
Source of our joy, and balm of human woe !  
No more on earth-born souls profusely waste  
Thy gifts, too delicate for them to taste.  
How oft the owner of celestial charms,  
Unconscious, clasps a treasure in his arms !  
Too dull to know, too mean to give delight,  
Yet selfish to retain a husband's right.  
Manners and sense should win the lovely dame ;  
Kind Nature kindles, arts preserve the flame ;  
They heighten love, they e'en its blessings bless,  
Sweeten the melting kifs, the fond carefs,  
And, studious to relieve 'ere passion cloy,  
Prevent satiety by change of joy.  
Such, should indulgent ——— hear my sighs ;  
Our suns should sink in peace, in pleasure rise ;  
Borne on Love's downy wings, our smiling hours  
Should gaily fly, and life be strew'd with flow'rs ;  
While you its several sweets alternate blend,  
Belov'd a mistress, and ador'd a friend :  
Then should thy poet soar in loftier lays,  
And, bless'd in beauty, sing thy beauty's praise :  
Each real pleasure that from passion springs,  
Each visionary charm invention brings ;  
All should conspire our blessings to improve,  
And fancy fill the intervals of love.

*An EPITAPH, written by Syr Thomas More, upon the Death of Henrie Abyngdon, one of the Gentlemen of the Chappel ; which Devise he was fayne to put in Meeter, by Reason the Partie that requested his Travel did not like of a verye proper Epitaph that was first framed, because it ran not in Rythme, as may appeare at ful in his Latin Epigrammes ; whereupon Syr Thomas More sbapt these Verses ensuing, with which the Suppliant was exceedingly satisfi'd, as if he had hit the Naylor on the Head.*

**H**IC jacet Henricus, Semper pietatis amicus :  
Nomen Abingdon erat, Si quis sua nomina  
quærat :

Wellis hic ecclesiâ Fuerat succentor in almâ,  
Regis et in bellâ Cantor fuit ipse capellâ.  
Millibus in mille Cantor fuit optimus ille.  
Præter et hæc ista Fuit optimus orgaquenista.  
Nunc igitur, Christe, Quoniam tibi serviit iste,  
Semper in orbe soli Da sibi regnâ poli.

The same, though not verbatim construed,  
yet in effect thus may be translated ; wherein  
the learned are not too looke for the exact ob-  
servation of quantities of syllables, which the  
authour, in the Latin, did not very precisely  
keepe.

Hæere lyeth old Henry, No freend to mische-  
vus envy,

Surnam'd Abyngdon, To al men most hartily  
welcom :

Clerck he was in Wellis, where tingle a great  
many bellis ;

Also in the chappel Hee was not counted a  
mounrel ;

And such a loud singer, In a thousand not such  
a ringer ;

And, with a concordance, A man most skilful  
in organce,

Now, God, I crave duly, Sence this man serv'd  
the so truly,

Henry place in kingdome, That is also named  
Abingdon.

*M. Brockes, de Hambourg, à son Lit.*

**T**HEATRE des ris & des pleurs,  
Lit où je nais & où je meurs ;  
Tu nous fais voir combien voisins  
Sont nos plaisirs & nos chagrins.

*M. Brockes, of Hamburg, to his Bed.*

SCENE of blifs, and scene of tears,  
Where I began and end my years,  
In thee I see what near allies  
Are pains and pleasures, griefs and joys.

*An ÆNIGMA.*

**T**O the swift and the slow I my parentage  
owe ;

By the sharp and the dull I've my being ;  
Surrounding your fancies, hide blushes and  
glances,

But neither stop hearing or seeing.

O'er the young and the old I my monarchy hold ;  
In winter bear absolute rule ;

Am promiscuously us'd, and as often abus'd  
By the wise as the clown and the fool.

Through all Nature but trace each gradation  
and place,

As the egg, chicken, pullet, and hen ;  
Or herbs, plants, and creatures, you'll find out  
my features,

For I'm the next rank above men.

Yet a stranger to merit, I seldom revere it  
Unless it be gaudily dress'd :

Outward glitt'ring show's all the good that I  
know,

For I am but a black-guard at best.

*Watnall, near Nottingham, Nov. 28, 1758.*

*A REBUS.*

**S**AY, for you can; the name of that  
Whence millions take their rise ;

Two Heroes once one did inclose,  
Now mounted to the skies :

To this pray add a woman's name  
In Britain's isle well-known,

Whose sister, by a change of times,  
Has sat on Britain's throne.

In fabled story you must seek

To find out half my rebus :

Though bless'd with Latin-text and Greek,

You'll want the aid of Phæbus

To sing the maid whose charms inspire  
The coldest heart with warm desire.



*In the Memorial presented last Month to the Dyet of the Empire, by Baron Gemmingen, Electoral Minister of Brunswic-Luneburg, his Majesty's Services to the House of Austria are thus set forth :*

**H**IS Britannic Majesty, during the one and thirty years of his glorious reign, hath observed so irreproachable a conduct towards all his Co-estates of the Empire without distinction of religion, that no Prince of the Empire hath received greater proofs of esteem and confidence than he can produce. His Majesty hath, as much as the weakest States, always observed right and justice. On the death of the Emperor Charles VI, he beheld the time, which will be a memorable æra in the history of the House of Austria, when the Crown of France poured numerous armies into the Empire to extirpate that House, and make itself master of Germany. His Majesty, in his double capacity of King and Elector, placed himself in the breach; he led in person the auxiliary army of her Majesty the Empress-queen, the greatest part of which was composed of his own troops: At the battle of Dettingen he exposed his sacred person for that Princess; and his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, his son, still bears the scars of wounds there received.

The year 1745, when his present Imperial Majesty was chosen Emperor, is still recent in the memory of all the States of the Empire, as well as the pains which his Britannic Majesty took upon that occasion. He purchased the preservation of the House of Austria, which was effected by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, with the blood and treasure of his subjects, and by means of the most important conquests of his Crown. He hath endeavoured to maintain the Imperial Crown in that House, by negotiations for the election of a King of the Romans. The treaty of succession concluded with the Duke of Modena, and the aggrandisement resulting from it to the House of Austria, were owing to his Majesty's friendship.

After setting forth the ingratitude of the House of Austria, it proceeds thus :

His Majesty, as Elector, is charged, 1st, With not conforming to the resolutions taken the 17th of January, and 9th of May, last year; but, on the contrary, refusing his concurrence, and declaring for a neutrality: 2dly, With giving succours, aid, and assistance, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, entering into an alliance with that Prince, joining his troops to those of Prussia, under the command of a General in the service of his Prussian Majesty, of sending English

troops into Germany, and making them take possession of the city of Embden, and employing the auxiliary troops of some other States of the Empire: And, 3dly, It is complained that contributions have been exacted, in his Majesty's name, of divers States of the Empire.

With regard to the first charge, it is very true that, in the deliberations of the Dyet of the Empire, the beginning of last year, it was given as his Majesty's opinion, as well as that of most of his Protestant Co-estates, that the present troubles should be amicably terminated. His Majesty, in giving his opinion, had, as usual, no other view than what equity and the good of the Germanic Empire seemed to him to require. Whatever judgment shall be formed of the unhappy war that hath broke out, the public will always remember, that by a bare declaration of her Majesty the Empress-queen, 'That she would not attack his Prussian Majesty,' the rupture would have been avoided, and the effusion of much blood, as well as the desolation of Germany, prevented. The States that have suffered by the calamities of the war, may judge whether the way that was taken was the shortest for the re-establishment of peace, so much to be desired; and whether it were not to be wished, that, laying aside all private views, his Britannic Majesty's proposal had been followed.

It is true, his Majesty took no part in the resolutions which were contrary to his sentiments. But the laws of the Empire have not thereby received the least infringement. The question, whether, in materia collectarum, the majority be sufficient, has been referred ad Comitata Imperii, by the instrumentum P. W. Art. v. § 52, and is yet undecided. It is not by the plurality of voices, that it can be there determined, but only by means of an amicable accommodation; since otherwise that reference would have been a very useless course; and it was well known, at the negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, what was the tendency of the opinion of the Catholic States, which formed the majority; those very States, and all the other Members of the Empire, ought however to consider well, whether it be their essential interest to acknowledge, in the present case, that every State of the Empire is obliged to submit to the majority of votes, in matters of consent, as in the present case; which the principal



Catholic Electors have in other cases denied; and which will certainly be retorted upon them in proper time.

But whatever principles shall be assumed, with regard to this question, nothing is more evident, than that, considering circumstances and the situation of the affair then and now in question, his Majesty could never be required to give his troops to comply with those resolutions of the Empire. All Germany knows, though the decree of the Aulic Imperial Council says not a word about it, that, at the very time when those resolutions were taken, his Majesty's electoral dominions were most unjustly threatened with an invasion by France. In the month of March, that year, the Court of Vienna signed a convention with France, by virtue of which the enemy was to pass the Weser in the month of July, and enter the King's territories. This invasion was made accordingly. The Empress-queen joined her own troops to those of France; and, in return, stipulated, by solemn treaties signed before-hand, to have half of the contributions that should be exacted. The damage which the King's subjects suffered by this first invasion, exclusive of the sums which the provinces were to furnish (and which have been paid out of the royal demesnes) amounted to several millions. And still the unjust rage of his Majesty's enemies was not exhausted. The French army, which entered on another side, under the command of the Prince de Soubise, in company with the troops of Wirtemberg, which the reigning Duke, a thing of which there is no example, led himself, under a French General, against a Co-estate, hath again invaded, for the second time, his Majesty's dominions and those of his allies; exacted insupportable contributions; carried off the King's Officers, intirely foraged the country, and plundered several places, and committed the greatest disorders, whilst the Court of Vienna boasts of having ordered this invasion (the sole end of which was to ravage the King's dominions and those of Hesse) as an effect of its magnanimity, and as a merit with the Germanic body.

If in such circumstances his Majesty should be required to suspend the preparations he has begun, and join the troops that he wants for his own defence to those, which, from the arbitrary views of the Court of Vienna, are led against his Prussian Majesty, by a Prince who does not belong to the generality of the Empire, and on whom the command hath been conferred, without a previous conclusion of the Germanic body; the right of the States of the Em-

pire to defend themselves, when such defence squares not with the views of the Imperial Court, ought at the same time to be settled. It is hoped that things are not yet come to this pass in Germany. Self-defence is the most urgent duty. The resolutions of the Empire cannot deprive the meanest man, much less a free State, and an Elector of the Empire, of his right; nor require him to join the troops he wants for that end, to those, which, jointly with the troops of France, have invaded his country, and shared in the contributions there extorted.

In the second place, his Majesty doth not deny that he hath entered into an alliance with the King of Prussia, which is intirely conformable to the rules of right; but, as he is accountable to God alone for what he doth as King, on the other hand, in the report made of what he has done as Elector, the times which preceded have been confounded with those that followed the French invasion. From the beginning of last year, his Majesty took every method to shew, that the only thing he aimed at, without taking part otherwise in the war, was to oppose the French foreign troops, knowing that they were sent only to invade his electorate; as indeed they have employed themselves almost wholly in ruining estates comprehended under the guaranty of the Empire, as well those of the Duke of Saxony of the Ernestine line, of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Count of Lippe-Schaumburg, as those of his Majesty. This just intention, founded on the laws, from which his Majesty hath been so far from derogating in the smallest matter, that no instance thereof hath been or can be brought, did not, nevertheless, hinder the French troops, who were furnished with the Emperor's letters requisitorial, from entering Germany in the avowed quality of auxiliary troops to the Empress-queen, in company with those of the house of Austria and the Elector Palatine. The Empire hath already been informed, on the 3d of December last year, of the first proposals made, both to the Imperial Court and the Court of France, for an amicable determination of differences; proposals which could not have been rejected, had not an hostile attack been resolved on. These offers, which, from the manner in which they were received, his Majesty hath reason to regret that he ever made, leave no shadow of plausibility to the reproaches that may be made on account of the engagement that ensued, in whatever light the King of Prussia's cause may be considered. His Majesty is, indeed, fully persuaded,



persuaded, that he might, at any time, have entered into an alliance with that Prince for their common defence; but no one can doubt, that in this urgent necessity, when he was left alone, he had a right to seek assistance where it could be got. No fault can possibly be found with that which the King of Prussia gave him to deliver the electoral States of Brunswic, and those of Wolfenbottle, Hesse, and Buckeburg. The very nature of this deliverance, and the prudence and bravery with which it hath been effected, have acquired immortal glory to his most Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Brunswic-Luneburg (who doth not command the King's army as a Prussian General); a glory, which is the greater, the more laudable it is for that Prince to have delivered, from such heavy and unjust oppression, the dominions of a King from whose family he is descended, and principalities in which he drew his first breath; where his ancestors have reigned, and where the Duke, his brother, still reigns. It is with an equally just right, that this Duke, with the Duke of Saxe Gotha, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Count of Schaumburg-Lippe, put their troops into his Majesty's pay. Posterity will hardly believe, that, at a time when Austrian, Palatine, and Wirtemberg auxiliaries were employed to invade the countries belonging to States of the Empire, other Members of the Germanic body, who employed auxiliaries in their defence, were threatened with the ban. His Majesty ordered the English troops to be sent over, and possession to be taken of Embden, in his quality of King; and hath no occasion to give account thereof to any. Mean while, the laws of the Empire permit the States thereof to make use of foreign troops in their own defence; they forbid only the introduction of them into the Empire to invade the dominions of

another, as the Empress-queen hath done.

In the third and last place, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunswic-Luneburg, sent Ministers particularly to the Palatine Court, and that of Cologne, to divert them from joining in the designs of France against his dominions. It cannot therefore be doubted, that it would have been highly agreeable to him, if those Courts had taken measures that would have freed him from the burden of the war. But none can expect, that his Majesty should, with indifference, see himself treated as an enemy by his Co-estates. The Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop of Liege, had no troops that were wanted in the French army; but, in consideration of subsidies, opened to it the gates of their towns, and gave it all the assistance in their power; without which, that army could not, at that time, have proceeded so far as the electoral estates, where the Austrian and Palatine troops behaved much worse than the French themselves. How can it be expected, that his Majesty, after God hath blessed his arms with success, should not resent this treatment? The laws of the Empire forbid the attacking of the States of the Empire; but they permit defence against, and the pursuit of those, who, by their invasion, have violated the public peace.

If the Crown of France be free to ravage the dominions of the Duke of Brunswic and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, because they have given the King auxiliary troops; if the Empress-queen may, for the assistance she hath lent the French King to attack the King's dominions, appropriate to herself half of the contributions raised there; his Majesty ought to be equally permitted to make those States, who have favoured the unjust enterprises of his enemies, feel the burden of the war.

*Memorial delivered by Major-general Yorke, at the Opening of the Conferences with the Deputies of the States-general, on the 22d of December, 1758.*

High and Mighty Lords,

I Had the honour to acquaint you, at the conference I obtained of your High Mightinesses, on the 7th instant, that the King my Master had authorised and instructed me to enter into negotiation with such persons as your High Mightinesses should think proper to nominate for that end; but that, as the affair required a minute discussion, it would be impossible to terminate it without some farther explanations. It is with the highest pleasure that I this day open our conferences on this important subject; and I flatter myself that

if your High Mightinesses are as desirous of a reconciliation, as his Majesty is, it will soon be happily concluded.

By the two resolutions of Sept. 12 and Sept. 25, which were delivered to me the day following, your High Mightinesses thought proper to make some difficulty of receiving the declaration which I had the honour to present you, in the King's name, against the trade carried on by your subjects to the French colonies in America, for the account of those very colonies. If his Majesty, on being informed thereof, commanded me to declare that he could



not depart from his preceding declaration, it was because he thought this claim had no foundation in the treaties subsisting between him and the republic. Besides, should the persons concerned in this trade even be able to wrest the sense of treaties so as to deceive their friends, and make the obstructing of it by England pass for a grievance; still his Majesty is persuaded that their High Mightinesses will see with pleasure that his Majesty sets aside the discussion of that treaty, which is connected with so many others, and sets himself wholly to do the subjects of his ancient allies all the service, and to grant them every favour that shall not notably prejudice the welfare and safety of his people. It is in this light that his Majesty considers the trade, directly or indirectly, to the French colonies in America.

His Majesty is at war with the Most Christian King: He cannot hope to get out of it with safety, or obtain a speedy and lasting peace, which is his Majesty's sole aim, if the Princes who have declared themselves neuter, instead of defending themselves with trading as usual, without any risk, assume a right of carrying on that trade of the King's enemies, which is not allowed them in time of peace. The injustice of this proceeding is too apparent to require more to be said on it: One may venture to appeal to your High Mightinesses own conduct, in the like case: A trade of this nature was never suffered by you; and it has been opposed by the *salus populi* in all countries, in like circumstances.

His Majesty sees with pleasure the trade of his neighbours flourish, and would behold its increase with satisfaction, if its prosperity were not repugnant to this primary law. But he likewise persuades himself, that never, for the sake of some transient profit to individuals, will his ancient allies be the first to injure England in this essential part. Considering the thing in this light, I cannot doubt but that your High Mightinesses will give the King the pleasure to hear that they, for their subjects, have honestly abandoned it, and that this stumbling-block is for ever removed. In settling this point, his Majesty commands me to include in it the change, commonly called *overscheepen*, which is made of a French vessel into a Dutch vessel, when the former dares not continue her course; and endeavours to save herself by carrying neutral colours, in order to avoid seizure at sea by the King's ships. Your High Mightinesses, while you acknowledge the

justice of my first demand, cannot refuse the second; since that would be to declare, that you treat with good faith, whilst, at the same time, a more dangerous door would be left for fraud. Such a conduct is unworthy of the equity of your High Mightinesses, especially in the present case, when the question is the prevention of any subject of future dispute, and the restoration of harmony and good neighbourhood between the two powers.

The last point of my instructions, which relates to the amicable demands made by his Majesty to your High Mightinesses, requires a more minute consideration. I cannot enter upon that subject yet, but reserve it till afterwards. I must, nevertheless, observe to you, that the King has seen, not without pain, yet without giving them any molestation, a great number of Dutch ships pass by his harbours, since the commencement of the war, laden with all sorts of materials for building and repairing the enemy's fleet. His Majesty asks that certain articles of naval stores may be comprehended in the class of contraband: But he will so settle it with your High Mightinesses, as that the inoffensive trade of your subjects to the north of Europe (if I may use that term) shall not be involved in this article. Your High Mightinesses, who are yourselves a maritime power, and know how to contend for and defend your prerogatives as such, must always allow, that, in the present war against France, it is both the King's interest, and his duty, not only to hinder the marine of his enemy from becoming too formidable, but also to employ all means to weaken it. Can it be disputed that naval stores are not, in this view, as prejudicial as balls and gunpowder?

Let France be without ships, and her warlike stores will never make England uneasy. The importance of this article is so evident, that the King ventures to refer it to the judgment of your High Mightinesses. These, my Lords, are my instructions with regard to the satisfaction which the King would think himself intitled to require from the friendship and justice of the republic, if he had no other foundation for his claim. But I have already informed you, that it is his Majesty's sincere desire to unite his own safety with the convenience of your High Mightinesses; which makes it unnecessary for me to enlarge on this head.

In this representation of the points on which I have orders to insist with your High Mightinesses, I have endeavoured to follow the method which you yourselves have begun



begun to put in practice; that is to say, first to state the claim, and afterwards propose the expedients.

I come now to the articles of your resolutions of the 25th of September last.

I. As to the demand contained in the first article, I must observe to your High Mightinesses, that this very treaty, which you so strongly insist on, prescribes the manner of proceeding in case of seizure or detention; and that you cannot claim the exercise of an extrajudicial power by his Majesty, whose hands are tied, with regard to his own subjects, by the laws, and, with regard to foreigners, by treaties. If there have been any irregular sentences, either the Judge must have been misled by appearances at the hearing of the cause, or delays were made, of which there was just reason to complain. The supreme Court, established for judging in the last resort, hath always been ready to revise and correct abuses, if at any time any could be discovered, in the sentences of the inferior Courts. But your High Mightinesses will give me leave to observe, that it is very extraordinary, that not one appeal hath yet been thrown in, notwithstanding the assurances given to your High Mightinesses by many persons. This is a fact at which every body in England is astonished; and, doubtless, had the appellants been desirous to be heard, the number of complaints would have been greatly diminished.

Mean while, to assist and relieve the subjects of your High Mightinesses as much as possible, and to avoid confounding the innocent with the guilty, his Majesty hath just now ordered an exact list to be delivered to him of all the Dutch vessels detained in his harbours, in order to call those to an account who may have brought them in on frivolous pretences; to oblige them to release them, and to hasten the finishing of the trials in general. If there remains any thing more to be done, for the farther facility and security of the navigation of the republic, it will readily be agreed to by his Majesty. The nation is desirous to second the King's good intentions on this head. I flatter myself, that these assurances will be sufficient to dissipate those ill-grounded fears which possess certain persons in these Provinces. A mutual confidence, and a desire to avoid any subject of animosity, are highly requisite in treating of matters of

such importance, and of such a complicated nature.

II. As to the second article of the said resolution, I almost dare venture to assure your High Mightinesses, that, if you cordially interest yourselves in his Majesty's situation in the present war, and discover a readiness to grant the points which he thinks he hath a right to require of you, you will receive all possible satisfaction and security. It is his Majesty's intention, that the subjects of your High Mightinesses should fully enjoy all the privileges and immunities resulting from the treaty of 1674, so far as the tenor of it is not derogated from by the present accommodation.

III. As to the third article, as soon as your High Mightinesses shall have agreed with his Majesty on the points which I have mentioned in his name, it will be easily settled.

IV. The fourth article contains complaints, for which perhaps there is too much foundation, by the violences committed by English privateers, or vessels pretending to be such. His Majesty is sincerely grieved, that such disorders should have been committed, to the disgrace of his subjects. The whole nation join with the King in endeavouring to suppress those robberies. I take the liberty to communicate to you the orders issued by the Admiralty of Great Britain against such behaviour; and, for the honour of the Merchants of London, I must add the advertisement published by them, offering a reward for discovering the offenders. His Majesty intreats your High Mightinesses to assist him on this occasion, by exhorting your subjects to bring to justice the authors of those offences; in which they may depend on the utmost protection and encouragement. As to the rest, the King is astonished, that after so many applications made here for obtaining proofs of the facts alledged, not one, notwithstanding the reward offered, has gone over to England to give evidence.

I take the liberty to refer to the contents of my first article, for an answer to the fifth resolution of your High Mightinesses; only adding, that his Majesty will with pleasure agree to any method that shall be proposed to him, for authenticating the genuineness of ship papers, in which point too many abuses have been committed.

### *A Proposal for laying a TAX on BACHELORS.*

**T**HOUGH a proposal to tax bachelors above a certain age may at first sight appear ludicrous, yet a closer atten-

tion may, perhaps, discover in it both propriety and advantage.

Celibacy, in men, is one of the growing evils



evils of the age ; productive of vice of almost every species ; injurious in many cases to the party ; and a living act of injustice to the other sex, to the state, and to posterity.

Every single woman becomes intrinsically more valuable, the more women are married : Consequently,

Fewer will be exposed to seduction, the prospect of being married being thereby increased.

And, as single men neither contribute their proper share, in a lawful manner, to the raising subjects, nor are burthened with families, yet are capable of enjoying all places of honour, profit, or trust, equally with married men ; they seem, on the present exigency of affairs, very proper to be called upon to discharge some part of a debt they owe to the public.

It is not apprehended that a moderate tax, and such only is proposed, will induce many to marry.

But a kind of infamy, that will be insensibly affixed to those who rather chuse to pay than to marry, will operate very strongly upon many, and induce them to get over little difficulties, rather than subject themselves to the ridicule that will inevitably be dispensed with great liberality by the sex, the married people, and perhaps from year to year by the Collectors.

The articles of convenience and pleasure have, at least many of them, been subjected to proper taxes : The landed and trading interest bear as heavy shares of the burthen as they can, consistent with the national good.

It is therefore humbly proposed,

That a tax be laid upon all unmarried men above the age of twenty-five, those in the army and navy excepted.

In order to the more easy assessment, let the whole be divided into six classes :

1st, Noblemen, of the first rank to be assessed at 20 pounds per annum.

2d, Great and opulent Commoners, 10 pounds per annum.

3d, People of the first eminence in law,

\* If there be eight millions of people in England, and we suppose every 32d person is a single man above the age of twenty-five, there will be 250,000 taxables.

If we rate these upon an average at 40 s. per head, the amount will be 500,000 l. per ann.

But it is presumed, that scarce twenty persons can any-where be counted, as they occur, but there will be one or more taxables amongst them, in which case the amount will be increased in proportion.

physic, and merchandise ; and all places in church and state, of 500 l. per annum, or upwards, at 5 pounds per annum.

4th, Common Gentlemen, the head of the yeomanry, and all places in church and state, above 100 l. per annum, at 2 pounds per annum.

5th, Common farmers, tradesmen, and inferior places in church or state, at 10 s. per annum.

6th, Day-labourers, artificers, and mechanics, at 4 shillings per annum.

This tax to be laid by the Assessors of the land-tax and windows, and gathered by the Collectors of land-tax and window-money, who are to have the same poundage, upon the tax proposed, as the other.

The Surveyors of windows for the Crown to inspect this tax, and make surcharge, if necessary.

Each person to be taxed in some of the above ranks, and may appeal to the Commissioners of the above taxes : No appellant to obtain relief, but by degrading himself to a lower rank.

No new Officers are proposed, but a large sum raised without any additional expence, save a small salary to the Surveyor of windows.

This tax will be much easier upon the taxed, than the expence of families, and not an equivalent to the public for the effects of their celibacy. Whoever finds himself aggrieved by it hath this remedy at hand ; marry. Those too old will object ; but it is high time for such to begin to pay a debt they have long owed their country.

It is generally allowed this kingdom contains about \* nine millions of people, and, if we admit that every eighteenth person comes within the description, the number of taxables will be half a million ; this estimate in reality is much below the truth. If we place the medium of the tax at 40 s. per head, the amount will be one million, which it seems very probable would accrue from it ; no contemptible sum, and to be raised from persons who cannot but be able, and ought to be made willing, to pay it.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE, December 30.  
Florence, Dec. 9.

ON the first instant, by the violent rains that we had for some days past, the Arno swelled so much, that it overflowed the lower

part of the town, by which several houses received considerable damage, and great quantities of provisions were destroyed ; but the damage has been still greater in the country, where whole districts have been laid under water. The Emperor



Emperor, as an encouragement to people, to settle in the suburbs of Leghorn, has caused an edict to be published, by which many privileges and exemptions are granted to those who should fix there.

Hamburg, Dec. 22. Count Dohna arrived at Miron, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on the 17th instant, with a very considerable body of men. He is to join General Manteuffel's corps, and pursue further operations against the Swedes, who are retreating in haste towards Stralsund. The greatest part of the Russian army is retired back as far as royal Prussia; the rest will winter in the environs of Thorn, Marienwerder, and the banks of the Vistula.

January 13.

Petersburg, Dec. 8. Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the Empress's accession to the throne, there was a very numerous Court in the morning, and at night her Majesty supped with her life-guard; there was a supper likewise in the Great Duke's apartment for the foreign Ministers, and the persons of the first two classes. Upon that occasion her Majesty was pleased to give the blue ribband of Russia to the three Generals in chief, Soltikow, Fermor, and Brown; of which the first only was present, and the order of St. Alexander Newski was conferred on the Lieutenant-generals Glebow, Weieykow, and Prince of Georgia; and M. Glebow, Procureur of the Senate, had the order of St. Anne given him by the Great Duke.

Hamburg, Jan. 5. Count Dohna has advanced with the Prussian army under his command, through the duchy of Mecklenburg into Swedish Pomerania, and, as it is reported, had taken possession of the town of Damgarten, after a resistance of some hours.

January 16.

Lisbon, Dec. 30. A most dangerous and wicked conspiracy against the life of his Most Faithful Majesty having been happily discovered, a considerable number of persons have been arrested by the King's order, of whom the following are the principal, viz.

Duke de Aveiro,  
Marquis of Tavora, father,  
Marquis of Tavora, son,  
Joseph Maria, son of the said Marquis,  
Joseph Maria, brother of the said Marquis,  
The Count de Attouguia,  
Manuel de Tavora,  
Marquis de Alloira,  
Don Manuel de Souza,  
Nuno de Tavora,  
John de Tavora,  
With all their families.

A placart has been published, in which the King makes known his most providential escape on the 3d of September last, when he was attacked at eleven o'clock at night near the palace, by three of the conspirators armed with three blunderbusses, loaded with large shot; one of the blunderbusses missed fire, but the others made two large holes in the back of the carriage the King was in, and wounded him in the arm, of

which his Majesty is now happily recovered, without the least hurt remaining.

The same placart promises certain honours and rewards for the discovery of any of the criminals, with a pardon to any of the accomplices, except the principals.

His Most Faithful Majesty has resumed the government of his kingdom.

January 20.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. Yesterday a mail arrived from New York, which brings an account of the success of his Majesty's arms on the river Ohio; and the following extract of a letter from Brigadier-general Forbes to the Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, dated from Fort Du Quesne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only particulars as yet received of that important event.

'I have the pleasure of acquainting you with the signal success of his Majesty's arms over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn and abandon their Fort Du Quesne, which they effectuated upon the 24th instant, and of which I took possession with my light troops the same evening, and with my little army the next day.—The enemy made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, to their forts and settlements upon the Mississippi, having been abandoned, or, at least, not seconded by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, after thoroughly convincing them in several skirmishes, that all their attempts upon our advanced posts, in order to cut off our communication, were vain, and to no purpose; so they now seem all willing, and well-disposed to embrace his Majesty's most gracious protection.

'Give me leave therefore to congratulate you upon this important event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Quesne, and this prodigious tract of fine rich country; and of having in a manner reconciled the various tribes and nations of Indians, inhabiting it, to his Majesty's government.

'So far had I wrote you the 26th, but being seized with an inflammation in my stomach and liver, the sharpest and most severe of all distempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a thousand things to say, have ordered Major Halkett down the country, in order to explain the motives upon which I proceeded, and the various and almost insurmountable difficulties I had to grapple with.

'I shall leave this place as soon as I am able to stand, but God knows when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

'I expect the heads of all the Indians in here to-morrow, when I hope very soon to finish with them.'

January 23.

Hague, Jan. 16. On Friday the 12th instant, late at night, died here, greatly lamented, her Royal Highness Anne Princess Royal of England, Princess Dowager of Orange and Nassau, and Governante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the present Stadtholder.

The morning after her Royal Highness's decease, the States-general and the States of Hol-



land were extraordinarily assembled ; and, upon the notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the minority of the Stadtholder ; and his Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswick was invited to assist in the Assembly of Holland, where he was received and seated with all the respect possible, and took the oaths, as representing the Captain-general of the Union. After which, his Highness communicated to the Assembly the act of her Royal Highness, by which he was appointed Guardian of her children ; and that, in consequence of it, he had taken care of their persons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, Prince Lewis was likewise invited to the Assembly of the States-general. A resolution was prepared and taken by their High Mightinesses, whereby they acknowledge and agree to the resolution of Holland, relative to Prince Lewis's representing the Captain-general. Every thing passed with great order and tranquillity, and to the satisfaction of the people.

In the evening the different colleges of the government made formal deputations to the Prince of Orange and Princess Carolina, who were assisted by Prince Lewis as their Guardian and Representative, and who answered in their presence for them both.

Her Royal Highness was 49 years, 2 months, and 10 days old, being born the 2d of November, 1709. The 25th of March, 1734, she was married to William-Charles-Henry-Frifo, Prince of Orange and Nassau, by whom she had two children ; Prince William, hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, born the 8th of March, 1748 ; and Princess Carolina, born the 28th of February, 1743.

Her children have lost a most tender mother ; the persons of her court a mild and grateful mistress ; the poor a liberal benefactor ; and religion a model of piety and virtue. She preserved till the last an admirable presence of mind, calmness, and magnanimity. She possessed the happy secret to make herself universally beloved by all ranks of people, so that her death is not only regretted by her family and friends, but by all good patriots. A little before she expired, she sent for the Prince and Princess her children, embraced them with the utmost tenderness ; told them she was going to leave them for ever ; but she hoped God would protect them : Then took her leave of them in the most moving manner.

The day after her decease her will was opened, by which her Royal Highness has appointed the King of Great Britain, her father, and the Princess Dowager of Orange and Nassau, mother of the late Prince her husband, to be honorary tutor and tutoresses of her children ; and Prince Lewis of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, Field-marshal of the Dutch forces (elder brother of Prince Ferdinand, who commands the Allied army) to be acting tutor and administrator of the estates and effects of the House of Orange, during the minority of the Prince.

The tutelage, with regard to the Stadtholdership of the several Provinces of the Union, is conferred by her will on the following persons : For

the province of Guelders, on Baron Schimmelpenninck vander Oyen ; for the south quarter of Holland, Baron Wassenauer, Lord of Catwyk ; and for the northern quarter, Mr. Abbekerk Crap, Burgomaster of the town of Hoorn ; for Zealand, Baron Borsselle ; for the province of Utrecht, Baron Ablain, Lord of Gieffenburg ; for Friseland, M. Burmania, Burgomaster of the town of Dockum ; for the province of Overijssel, Baron Heyde, Lord of Otmassum ; and for that of Groningen, M. Iddekinge.

A little before her death she had asked, in writing, the consent of the States-general to the marriage of the Princess Carolina with the Prince of Nassau Weilbourg.

The Account of the Engagement (in the London Gazette of the 23d of January, 1759) that happened, the 3d of November, 1758, to the Leeward of Montserrat, between his Majesty's Ship Buckingham and three French Men of War, is little different from the Account in our Supplement, Vol. XXIII, Page 354, except in the following Particulars, delivered in a Letter from Captain Tyrrell to John Moore, Esq; Commander in Chief, &c. at the Leeward Islands :

' Our men were very cool, took good aim, were under very good discipline, and fought with a true English spirit.

' An unlucky broadside from the French made some slaughter on my quarter-deck, in which I got wounded, losing three fingers of my right hand, and a small wound over my right eye, which, by the effusion of blood, blinded me for a little while : I at the same time got several contusions over my body by splinters ; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off deck till the loss of blood began to weaken me. The Master and Lieutenant of marines got dangerously wounded at the same time.

' I called to my people to stand by and do their duty, which they promised with the greatest cheerfulness. I just ran down and got the blood stopped, and ran upon deck again ; but, finding the straining made my wounds bleed afresh, I sent for my First Lieutenant, and told him to take the command of the deck for awhile. He answered me that he would, and run alongside the Florissant, yard-arm and yard-arm, and fight to the last gasp ; upon which I made a speech to the men, exhorting them to do their utmost, which they cheerfully promised, and gave three cheers.

' I went down a second time, much more easy than before. Poor Mr. Marshal was as good as his word ; he got board and board with the Florissant, and received a broadside from her, which killed him as he was encouraging the men ; and thus he died, an honour to his country and the service. The Second Lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ship bravely, yard-arm and yard-arm.—It is impossible to describe the uproar and confusion the French were in.

' I flatter myself, when you reflect that one of the ships of your squadron, with no more than 65 guns (as you know some of our guns were disabled



disabled last January, and not supplied) and but 472 well men at quarters, should beat three French men of war, one of 74 guns and 700 men, another of 38 guns and 350 men, and one of 28 guns and 250 men. If we had had the good luck to have joined the Bristol it would have crowned all.

'I send you inclosed a list of the slain and wounded.'

An Account of the Number of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed and wounded on Board his Majesty's Ship Buckingham, Captain Richard Tyrrell Commander, in an Engagement with three French Men of War, viz. the Florissant of 74 Guns, and two Frigates, one of 38 and the other of 28 Guns, the 3d of November, 1758.

	Killed.	Much wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Died of their wounds.
Officers — — —	1	3	—	—
Midshipmen — —	—	—	2	1
Seamen — — — —	5	—	26	1
Marines — — —	1	3	3	—

N. B. The Officer killed was

Mr. George Marshall, First Lieutenant; and

The Officers wounded were

Captain Tyrrell;

Mr. Matthew Winterborne, Master; and

Mr. Harris, Lieutenant of marines.

Hague, Jan. 19. Yesterday the Comte d'Affry presented his credentials to the States-general, as Ambassador from the Court of France to their High Mightinesses.

Breslau, Jan. 8. The garrison of this town consists of about 9000 men. The Margrave Charles and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse are here.

All the Prussian Officers, taken before and at the affair of Hoch-Kirchen, are now actually exchanged, and there remains still a large number of Austrian prisoners at Berlin and elsewhere.

Every thing, it is said, is quiet on the frontiers here and in Saxony, the out-posts of both sides having come to an agreement not to harass one another during the winter; by which the lives of many soldiers will be saved, and the country spared.

Yesterday we had an account that Major-general Meyer, an excellent partisan, had died in Saxony of the Hungarian fever. The army will have a great loss in him.

It is the general opinion, that the army will be quite complete in a very short time, his Prussian Majesty having taken early precautions for that purpose.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 22, 1759.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 28th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain

muslin or long-lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress, dark Norwich crape.

The men to wear black, without buttons at the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long-lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks.

The Lord Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, Jan. 22, 1759.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons do, upon the present occasion of the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted: The said mourning to begin upon Sunday next, the 28th instant.

EFFINGHAM, M.

January 27.

Head-quarters at Munster, Jan. 17. Yesterday morning Prince Ferdinand, attended only by one Aid de Camp, set out for Dulmen, with an intention, as it is thought, of visiting some part of the chain of posts, which his Majesty's troops form upon the right, extending from Stadloen to Ham. His Highness is expected back here by to-morrow, or Friday at farthest. It is said that the King of Prussia has given orders for the raising a battalion of light troops, which are to serve in this army, and to be called Les Volontaires de Prusse. We hear that the Palatine troops, which served in the army of M. de Conrads, have received orders to return home.

Hague, Jan. 23. The province of Utrecht has sent a deputation to condole with their Highnesses the Prince of Orange and the Princess Caroline, and to receive the oath from Prince Lewis of Brunswic, as the representative of the Captain-general.—It is supposed the other provinces will soon follow their example.

From other Papers. January 8.

On Saturday, being Twelfth-day, and a high festival at Court, his Majesty and the Royal Family, preceded by the Heralds, Pursuivants at Arms, the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, in the collars of their respective orders, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, where his Majesty offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, in three purses, at the altar, according to annual custom.

At night his Majesty, the Royal Family, and several persons of quality, played at hazard in the Council Chamber.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, the Princess Augusta, and Princess Elisabeth, had a ball in their apartments, which ended soon after eleven o'clock.

Several tons of tobacco are making up in papers of a pound weight each, which are to be embarked for Stade, for the use of the English, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops.

Orders are given for a draught of matrosses, consisting of 200 men, to hold themselves in readiness to embark by the beginning of February.

Friday the Hon. Col. Gordon, of the third regiment of foot-guards, entertained several of his



men that were with him in the late expedition, and taken prisoners at St. Cas, at his house in Clarges-street, and gave them some money.

January 9.

An express is just arrived here (Oporto) from Lisbon, with advice, that 14,000 of the King's troops have invested that city, and closely blockaded up two remarkable monasteries in it. Upon the approach of his Majesty's troops, several Grandees fled out of the city.

Yesterday the inquest of the ward of Cripple-gate within, distributed all the money they had gathered at Christmas (except a donation to the debtors in Wood-street Compter) among the poor inhabitants belonging to the said ward.

January 10.

We are assured, that six men, belonging to the Duke d'Acquitaine, were this day sent to Exeter gaol, committed by the Mayor of Plymouth, for ravishing and robbing a sailor's wife belonging to the Rochester. This villainy was perpetrated at noon-day, in a field near the Plymouth road; an honest poor man passing by, saw the great distress the poor woman was in (her mouth being stuffed with a handkerchief) and went to the guard at the hospital near No-place, who secured some of the monsters; and the others, by the great care and diligence of the Hon. Capt. Shirley, who commands the Duke d'Acquitaine, were all taken: The seventh man will turn evidence against the rest.

January 12.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel White, Esq; the British Consul at Vigo, Dec. 17.

'We have been pretty quiet for some months past on the coast of Galicia and Portugal, having not been molested by French privateers, but now they begin to visit us again; and I fear we shall swarm with that vermin as we did two years ago. A rowboat with a lute stern came lately on our coast, picked up an English brig, and carried her off. I could not hear what she was, nor any farther particulars about her. And four days ago came in here another French privateer, called La Favorite, Capt. Saurall, who on the 27th ult. between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre, fell in with an English brig, pink stern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoese on board; and seeing the vessel all bloody on the deck, and in the cabin finding that all the papers had been thrown overboard, directly suspected they had murdered the Captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confessed that they had killed the Captain, his son, and every soul, being seven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this massacre was as follows. Each of these villains was in different watches, one in the Master's, the other in the Mate's. He that was in the Mate's went down with them to sleep, and waited till he found them all fast asleep, then cut all their throats, and stabbed them in several parts of the body, and left them all dead. The Captain being on the deck, knew nothing of all this. This fellow then came upon deck, and told his comrades what he had done below; upon which they both at once fell on the Captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they

finished him with a musket; and the man at the helm they cut in two, and so made an end of them all but the Captain's son, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they said, that as he squalled like a cat, they would dispatch him likewise; so they cut the child in two. The vessel is sent to Bayeux in France, with these two villains in her. She was, they say, the Peggy, Captain Forman; was coming from Carolina to Lisbon, and had got within 60 leagues of the rock of Lisbon, when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated. This is the Captain of the aforesaid privateer's declaration to the Consul at Vigo; and he says it is what the villains confessed to him on board the brig.'

January 13.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty of Sweden have issued orders, dated at Carelskroon, 14 Dec. 1758, setting forth, that being informed several privateers have been fitted out at Embden under Prussian colours, his Swedish Majesty, always willing and ready to protect the trade and commerce of his subjects, has ordered two frigates (the Postilion and Havick) to sail with all expedition, and join some others at Gottenburg, and those cruising against the Barbary Rovers; that when united they shall rendezvous between Cape La Hogue and the Isle of Wight, and what Swedish ships they meet shall convoy to Dunkirk, and, when a proper number, shall conduct them to Gottenburg.

January 15.

Extract of a Letter from the Oneida Carrying-place, October 13.

'The grand Sachem of the Oneida Indians was with us at the taking of Frontenac; he was one of the most Christian Indians I ever saw in my life, constantly at prayer, talking of heaven and a future state, and said, if we go on praying, the land would be ours, and he would help us all that he could. Friday last he took his leave of us, and said, if he heard of any thing he would let us know it; at one o'clock he, with three others, bid us farewell, but before he got half a mile from our encampment, he was shot dead, one was taken, and the other two got in. The Captains being alarmed, went out, and found the poor King scalped, and brought him into the fort, but could not come up with the enemy: The General ordered a coffin to be made for him, and gave his wife white linnen to lay him out in; and on Saturday in the afternoon he was decently buried in the north-west bastion, three cannons fired over him, and the Indians performed their ceremonies by drinking of wine; the Oneidas are determined to have satisfaction for so great a loss. The same afternoon an Indian who belonged to Major Ingersol, and who was taken at Lake George, 1757, came in, having made his escape from the party that killed the King; he says he was carried to Canada, and has lived with the Indians ever since; that the party consisted of 100, and only five Frenchmen. That they could have killed several white men, but did not want to do it, as they had got the person they wanted.'

It is said by some Captains of ships lately arrived from Genoa, that the King of Sardinia has



has ordered his troops to be completed by next spring, and that it was said he would soon make a claim of some territories in possession of a neighbouring power, which will not be agreeable either to the house of Austria or Bourbon.

January 16.

Dresden, Dec. 24. M. de Borcke, the King of Prussia's Minister, had resolved that the states of the country should pay his Majesty, for the year ensuing, the sum of 8,000,000 of crowns, as the public revenue of that electorate; but at conferences held on that occasion, between the Minister and the Deputies, it was moderated to 6,000,000, to be paid by the states, except 1,200,000 crowns to be paid by the Chamber of Finances. The states having maturely deliberated on the 22d upon the affair with the Counsellors Poick and Lindeman, declared that they could not consent to such a regulation; upon which the Prussian Directory at war ordered a seal to be set on the chamber, and the two Counsellors to be arrested, in order to be carried to Magdeburg in twice 24 hours. One of the principal reasons, which hindered the Counsellors of the Finances from subscribing to the convention, was the resolution taken to cut down and fell the trees of the forests of Saxony situated along the river Elbe, from which the chamber draws a great part of its revenues.

Such was the difference when the Counsellors of the Chamber of Finances and Demefnes, thinking proper to enter into an accommodation, engaged to furnish 1,200,000 Dutch florins for the ensuing year. The same day the seal was taken off, and the chamber opened. Counsellors Poick and Lindeman were also set at liberty. And at the representations of the Chamber, the sale of the forests, commonly called Dresden heaths, was put off till a fresh order from the King.

January 20.

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburg (lately Fort Duquesne) Nov. 26, 1758.

'I have now the pleasure to write to you from the ruins of the fort. On the 24th at night, we were informed by one of our Indian scouts, that he had discovered a cloud of smoke above the place; and soon after another came in with certain intelligence, that it was burnt and abandoned by the enemy. We were then about 15 miles from it. A troop of horse was sent forward immediately to extinguish the burning, and the whole army followed. We arrived at six o'clock last night, and found it in a great measure destroyed. There are two forts about 200 yards distant; the one built with immense labour, small, but a great deal of very strong works, collected into little room, and stands on the point of a narrow neck of land, at the confluence of the two rivers. It is square, and has two ravelins, gabions at each corner, &c. The other fort stands on the banks of the Allegheny, in the form of a parallelogram, but nothing so strong as the other. Several of the outworks were lately begun, and still unfinished. There are, I think, 30 stacks of chimneys standing, the houses all destroyed. They sprung a mine, which ruined one of their magazines; in the

other we found 16 barrels of ammunition, a prodigious quantity of old carriage-iron, gun-barrels, and about a cart-load of scalping-knives, &c. They went off in so much haste, that they could not make quite the havock of their works they intended. We are told by the Indians, that they lay the night before last at Beaver Creek, about 40 miles down the Ohio from here. Whether they buried their cannon in the river, or carried them down in their batteaus, we have not yet learned. A boy, twelve years old, who had been their prisoner two years, and who escaped the 2d instant, tells us, they had carried a prodigious quantity of wood into the fort; that they had burnt five of the prisoners they took at Major Grant's defeat, on the parade, and delivered others to the Indians, who were tomahawked on the spot. We have found numbers of dead bodies within a quarter of a mile of the fort, unburied, so many monuments of French humanity! a great many Indians, most Delawares, gathered together on the island last night and this morning, to treat with the General, and we are making rafts to bring them over. Whether the General will think of repairing the ruins, or leaving any of the troops here, I have not yet heard. Mr. Bertie is appointed to preach a thanksgiving sermon, for the remarkable superiority of his Majesty's arms. We left all our tents at Loyalhanning, and every convenience, except a blanket and knapsack.'

See an account of Fort Duquesne, Vol. XXI, Page 6; and also an account of the seat of the war in North America, illustrated with a new and accurate map, finely coloured, Vol. XX, Page 193.

January 23.

Constantinople, Dec. 1. The arrival of Mustapha-Bashaw at Cairo, in quality of Governor of Egypt, was followed by an insurrection which required a man of his courage and resolution to quell it: With a handful of men he attacked the rebels, cut in pieces part of them, ordered the rest to be strangled, paid off, according to the custom of the country, the debts of his predecessor, and thus nipped in the bud a rebellion which in a few hours might have spread all over the province.

Berlin, Jan. 9. The last advices from Pomerania are, that General Dohna, after driving the Austrians out of Saxony, returned with his army, in order to act against the Swedes. The 1st instant he appeared before Damgarten, which, after some hours resistance, the Commandant delivered up, obtaining the liberty of retiring with his garrison with all the honours of war, upon condition not to serve against the King or his allies for a year. After the taking of Damgarten, our army pursued its march, and the garrison of Tribbeles, together with the succours destined for Damgarten, retired with precipitation. Our army advancing very fast, became masters of Richtenberg, Grimme, and Gripwalde, near which last place the Swedes had a camp, but retreated from it under the cannon of Stralsund. Thus General Dohna, within the space of six days, has reconquered the greatest part of Swedish Pomerania, and ob-



lized the enemy, with an army superior to his own, to seek protection from the cannon of a fortress, which he is going to besiege in form, in conjunction with General Manteuffel, who has lately joined him.

January 26.

Immediately after the decease of the Princess Governante, the States-general wrote the following letter to the King of Great Britain :

‘ S I R E,

‘ It is with the deepest concern that we find ourselves under the necessity of informing your Majesty of the melancholy event that has just happened, by the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Governante, whom it pleased God to take out of this world in the night between the 12th and 13th instant.

‘ We can too well conceive, by our own extreme affliction for the loss of this great and excellent Princess, the situation of your Majesty’s paternal heart on this melancholy occasion.

‘ We feel it most sensibly, and wish we could, by mingling our tears with those of your Majesty, in some measure lessen its bitterness. We pray that the Almighty may be graciously pleased to support your Majesty to the most advanced age, and bless the two illustrious branches that are left to us, and which we cherish with all possible tenderness.

‘ We presume to assure you, Sire, that we will employ all our care, and bestow our whole attention on what concerns the rights and interests of the young Prince, and Madame, the Princess, his sister, whom we look upon as the children of the republic ; and at the same time we request the continuance of your Majesty’s goodwill towards this state ; we shall endeavour to deserve it more than ever, by the zeal and devotion with which we shall ever be,

Sire, &c. &c.

Early on Wednesday morning last a Messenger was dispatched, from Whitehall, for the Hague, with letters of condolence from the King to the Prince of Orange, to the Princess Caroline, his sister, to their High Mightinesses the States-general, to the College of the Nobles, and to the Assembly of the states of Holland and Westfriseland, upon the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Governante.

January 27.

By the Holland mail, which arrived yesterday, there is an account that three Swedish men of war are lost on the coast of Africa, and all the people perished except 435, who were made slaves by the Saleines. These men of war had been cruising in the Mediterranean, for the protection of their trade.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, January 29, 1759.

On Saturday night last was received the following letter, from the Honourable Commodore Keppel to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt :

Torbay, in Goree bay, January 3, 1759.

‘ S I R,

‘ I arrived here, with the Squadron under my command, the 28th of December past, in the evening ; and the next morning, agreeable to his

Majesty’s instructions, I attacked, with the ships, the forts and batteries on the island of Goree, which were soon reduced to desire to capitulate ; and the Governor’s demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the garrison with the honours of war. His terms I absolutely rejected, and began a fresh attack ; it was, however, but of a very short duration, when the island, forts, garrison, &c. surrendered at discretion to his Majesty’s Squadron.

‘ Lieutenant colonel Worge had his troops embarked in the flat-bottomed boats, in good order and readiness, at a proper distance, with the transports, to attempt a descent, when it should be found practicable or requisite.

‘ Two days after the surrender of the island I ordered it to be delivered up, with the cannon, artillery, stores, and provisions, &c. found in it, to the Officer and troops Lieutenant colonel Worge thought fit to garrison the place with ; and the Colonel is taking all imaginable pains to settle and regulate the garrison in the best manner, and as fast as things will admit of.

‘ The inclosed, Sir, is the state of the island, with the artillery, ammunition, and provision found in the place at its surrender.’

State of the Island of Goree, as it surrendered to his Majesty’s Squadron the 29th of December, 1758.

French made prisoners of war, about 300.

Blacks in arms, a great number ; but I am not well enough informed as yet to say precisely.

The loss the enemy sustained, as to men, is so very differently stated to me by those that have been asked, that I must defer saying the number till another opportunity.

Iron ordnance 24 pounders 38 and one broke.

Ditto — 18 ——— 43 and one broke.

Ditto — 12 ——— 4

Brass — 12 ——— 1

Iron — 6 ——— 5

Ditto — 4 ——— 1

Ditto — 3 ——— 2

94

Iron swivels mounted on }  
carriages ——— } 11

Brass mortars mounted }  
on beds ——— } 2 of 13 inches.

Ditto ——— 1 of 10 inches.

Iron ——— 1 of 10 inches,

4 mortars.

In the magazine—powder 100 barrels.

Shells filled and empty, }  
Shot of different sizes, } a great quantity.

Cannon cartridges filled, }  
Provisions of all species for 400 men for four months.

[The island of Goree, called Goeree by the Dutch, or A good road for shipping, is situated in 17 degrees 40 minutes of west longitude, and 15 degrees of north latitude, being a small island near Cape Verd, in Africa. It is all surrounded with rocks, and inaccessible every-where, except at



at a little creek, situated east-north-east, about 20 fathoms broad and 60 long, inclosed between two points of sand, one of which is pretty high, and called the point of the burying-ground; the other is much lower, and before it lies a sand bank, over which the sea beats with so much violence that it may be perceived at a great distance. There is very good anchoring all round this island, and particularly in the abovementioned creek; between it and the main land the ships may ride secure from the greatest surges: It is a natural and most safe harbour.—This island was yielded to the Dutch in the year 1617, by Biram, King of Cape Verd; and they built a fort, called Nassau on the Hill, on the north-west side of it, on a pretty high mountain, very steep on all sides; but, that fort not being sufficient to prevent an enemy from landing in the creek, they built another, called Fort Orange, to secure their warehouses.—It was taken by the English, in 1663, by Commodore Holmes, and retaken by De Ruyter, the Dutch Admiral, some time after; but they did not keep it long, for the French, under Count d'Etrees, made themselves masters of it in 1677, and demolished the forts, which they afterwards rebuilt, and continued in possession of the whole island until the arrival of Commodore Keppel, as abovementioned. It is but small and barren, without any wood or water but what the inhabitants preserve in cisterns; But its situation, harbour, and good anchoring all round, render it very considerable for those nations who have any settlements on that part of the African coast that lies near it.]

See an account of the European settlements on the coast of Africa, illustrated with a new and correct map, from Cape Blanco to the kingdom of Angola, in Volume XX, Page 97.

By the new treaty with the King of Prussia, his Prussian Majesty is to receive the same subsidy as last year, which was 670,000l.

And by the treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, that magnanimous Prince, in consideration of the immense losses he hath sustained by his steady adherence to the common cause, is to receive a subsidy of 60,000l.

Admiralty-Office, January 26, 1759.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a session of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the trial of offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Friday the 9th of March next, at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey, London, at eight of the clock in the morning.

#### B I R T H S.

A Son to John Fane, Esq;

Three sons to Mr. Borrett, grocer, at Buntingford, Hertfordshire; one of which died.

#### M A R R I A G E S.

CAPTAIN Otway, of Marsham-street, Westminster, to Miss Southwell, of Great Pulteney-street.

Thomas Connolly, Esq; of Castletown, in the county of Kildare, in Ireland, to the Right Hon.

the Lady Louisa Lenox, third daughter of the late Duke of Richmond.

—Ripley, Esq; Barrister at law, to Miss Morrel, of Smith-street, Westminster.

Sir Richard Adams, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to Miss Amyand.

Pery Buckley, Esq; of Winkfield place, in Berks, to Mrs. Bingham, relict of Richard Bingham, Esq; of Bingham's Melcomb, Dorset.

Rev. Mr. Other Philpot, Rector of Pedmore, Worcestershire, to Miss Peggy Lowe, of Worcester.

Thomas Truman, Esq; of Leicester, to Miss Polly Davis, of Red-lion-square.

—Colvil, Esq; of Cambridgeshire, to Miss Acton, of Bramford-hall, Suffex.

Marshal Rider, Esq; of Cannock in Staffordshire, to Mrs. Theodosia Busby, of Barton under Needwood, in the said county.

#### D E A T H S.

SIR John Buckworth, Bart. of South Audley-street.

Hon. Miss Sophia Neville, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, sister to the Right Hon. Lord Abergavenny, first Baron of England.

Sir Rowland Alston, Bart. of Odel in Bedfordshire.

Rev. Hugh Bolton, Dean of Waterford, in Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Masterman, Rector of Harting, near Uxbridge.

Lady Dunipiece, at Prestonfield, near Edinburgh.

Thomas Bigg, Esq; at Byker, near Newcastle.

Lady Cotton, relict of Sir Robert Cotton, and mother to Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart. Knight of the shire for Denbigh.

William Watson, Esq; at Canterbury.

John Edwards, Esq; Secretary to the Turkey Company.

Samuel Rock, Esq; one of the Commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars.

Richard Brodribb, Esq; formerly Receiver-general for Worcestershire.

Joseph Philips, Esq; of Ormond-street, one of the Managers of the Sun Fire office.

Joseph Bishop, Esq; at Burton in Lancashire.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Vicar of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire.

Right Hon. the Countess of Clencarty.

Hon. Mrs. Elisabeth Murray, wife of the Hon. Lieutenant-general Murray, at his house in Princess-street, Cavendish-square.

Matthew Rolleston, Esq; of Southampton.

Thomas Cuthbert, Esq; near Soho-square.

Francis Tredeagle, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Rev. Mr. William Cary, Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol.

Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. of Overston in Northamptonshire.

The Lady of the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York:

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

D R. John Bettesworth, one of the Civilians at Doctors Commons, to be Chancellor of the diocese of London.

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, to the vicarage of Roshern in Cheshire.

Rev.



Rev. Mr. Theophilus Buckeridge, to the rectories of Gresham and Basingham, Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Langley, to the rectory of Checkley, Staffordshire.

Rev. Mr. John Hill, to the living of Kelmash.

Rev. Mr. Richard Thompson, to the rectory of Ickworth, with the chapel of Sharnford, Devonshire.

Rev. Mr. Peregrine Harrison, to the rectory of Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. John Hill, to the rectories of Thorpe-Mansen and Halmerth, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Le Hunt, to the rectory of Radburne, in the county of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Richard Taylor, to the vicarage of Holt, Somersetshire.

#### PROMOTIONS.

**W**ILLIAM Gordon, Esq; to be First Major to a battalion of foot going to the East-Indies. And

Robert Gordon, Esq; to be Second Major to the said battalion.

Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland, to be Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, to be High Steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

James Sayer, Esq; to be Deputy Steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

Mr. Sleech, to be Clerk of the Introitus in the Tally Court at the Exchequer.

Mr. Samuel West, of Pater-noster-row, to be skinner and furrier to his Majesty.

B-K-TS. From the GAZETTE.

**W**ILLIAM White, of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, vintner and Innholder.

Richard Barlow, late of Scandlane, in the parish of Prestwick, in the county of Lancaster, clothier, dealer, and chapman.

Christopher Harrison, of Wincomely, in the lordship and parish of Sculcoates, in the county of York, merchant, oil-man, dealer, and chapman.

Abraham Southgate, late of Coddensham, in the county of Suffolk, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

James Clark, late of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, ship-carpenter, timber-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Jonah Child the younger, of the parish of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, hop-merchant.

Thomas Northall, now or late of Bewdley, in the county of Worcester, grocer.

William Calvert, of Thames-street, London, cheesemonger.

Charles Pendlebury, of the Parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, coach-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Savidge Leech, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, grocer and chapman.

Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, copartners, hat-makers, dealers, and chapmen.

Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton-Under-Line, in the county of Lancaster, and Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, copartners, dealers, and chapmen.

Robert Dunbar, John Addison, and James Smith the younger, late of Montrose, in the kingdom of Scotland, but now residing in London, merchants, and partners with Thomas Douglass, late of Montrose aforesaid, but now abroad in foreign parts.

George Squire, late of Tyburn-road, in the county of Middlesex, dealer in coals and chapman.

Benjamin Beckett, late of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, baker and chapman.

James Fisher, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant.

Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. late of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, broker and chapman.

Francis Fowler, late of Mile end-green, in the county of Middlesex, mariner and chapman.

Penyston Marshall, of Lime street-square, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

James Appleton, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Rowlandson, of the Old Jewry, London, warehouseman, dealer, and chapman.

George Laidler, of London, merchant.

John Ecken, of Trippoit, in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

George Strutton, late of the parish of St. Ann Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

William Mixson, of King's-Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, merchant.

Thomas Averd, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, in the county of Sussex, distiller.

Edward Robinson, of Thames-street, London, shop-feller, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Ford, late of Coalbrook-dale, in the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop, iron-master, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Francis, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, peruke-maker and chapman.

James Lynch, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, woollen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Patrick Dowdall, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, woollen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Sill, Thomas Bridges, and Roger Blount, of the town and county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and copartners.

John Brookes, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Henry Lightfoot and John Lightfoot, both now or late of Halifax, in the county of York, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Thomas Nash, now or late of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, money-scriver and chapman.

William Saul the younger, of the city of Norwich, woolcomber.

\*\*\* On Monday, the 22d of January, was published, The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-third Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

B O O K S.



## BOOKS published in JANUARY.

**T**HE Visitations of the Almighty, a Poem. Brindley, 1s.  
 Robertson's History of Scotland, 2 Volumes 4to. Millar, 1l. 1s.  
 The Intriguing Coxcomb, 2 Volumes sewed. Scott, 5s.  
 The Doctrine of irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament; by Thomas Edwards, A. M. Millar, 5s.  
 The Campaign, a true Story. Harrison, 6s.  
 Ovid's Epistles, translated into English Verse; by S. Barrot, A. M. Richardson, 3s. 6d.  
 Reflections, or Hints, founded upon Experience and Facts, touching the Law and Lawyers. Davis and Reymers, 1s.  
 An Answer to an anonymous Letter to Dr. Lowth. Millar, 1s.  
 Statutes and Rules relating to the Inspection and Use of the British Museum. Davis, 6d.  
 Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture; by Matthew Pilkington, LL. B. Whiston, 3s. sewed.  
 A Collection of the yearly Bills of Mortality, from 1657 to 1758, inclusive. &c. 4to. Boards. Millar, 9s.

A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament; by Dr. Robert Clayton, Baldwin, 6s.  
 A Letter from M. Rousseau, of Geneva, to M. D'Alembert, of Paris, on the Effects of theatrical Entertainment. Nourse, 2s. 6d.  
 Modern Universal History, 8 Volumes, sewed, Price 2l.  
 A Method of raising double Flowers from single, by a regular Course of Culture. Baldwin, 2s. 6d.  
 Dr. Newton's Dissertation on the Prophecies, second and third Volumes. Tonson.  
 An Essay to prove the Superiority of the present Age and Nation over that of any former. Hope, 6d.  
 The History of Wilhelmina-Susanna Dormer. Cooper, 1s. 6d.  
 Female Conduct; being an Essay on the Art of Pleasing, &c. sewed. Owen, 4s.  
 The Conduct and Treatment of John Crookshanks, Esq; Scot, 2s.  
 The fourth Volume of the History of the Popes; by Archibald Bower, Esq; Sandby.  
 A Scrutiny; or the Critics criticised. Wilcox, 1s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from December 24, 1758, to January 14, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Jan. 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Dec.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.3	41	43	N. E.	A cloudy day.
26	30.4	38	40	N. E.	A fair day. Afternoon wind N.
27	29.9	36	38	S. W.	A foggy day.
28	29.45	39	40	S.	A cloudy day.
29	29.28	38	42	S. W.	A fair day. Afternoon wind W.
30	29.7	38	40	W.	A cloudy morning, snow in the afternoon.
31	29.82	33	37	W.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
Jan.					
1	29.4	40	42	N. E.	A fair day, rain in the evening.
2	29.25	44	44	S. W.	A fair day.
3	29.6	43	44	S. W.	A rainy morning, afternoon cloudy, wind N. W.
4	29.48	44	51	S. W.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
5	29.25	43	48	S. W.	A rainy day. Afternoon wind N. W.
6	30.08	38	41	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
7	29.9	41	45	S. W.	A fair day.
8	29.95	45	47	S. W.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
9	28.8	44	47	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
10	30.15	49	50	S. W.	A fair day. Afternoon wind W.
11	30.08	48	50	S. W.	A cloudy day.
12	29.7	48	50	S. W.	Ditto.
13	30.02	46	48	S. W.	A fair day. Afternoon wind W.
14	30.02	48	50	S. W.	Ditto.
15	30.25	50	50	S. W.	Ditto.
16	30.3	48	50	S. W.	A cloudy day.
17	30.15	46	48	S. W.	Ditto.
18	30.05	48	50	S. W.	A rainy day.
19	30.1	40	42	S. W.	A foggy day.
20	30.4	37	42	E.	A foggy morning, afternoon fair.
21	30.52	35	37	E.	Ditto.
22	30.5	33	38	N. E.	A fair day.
23	30.25	33	38	N. E.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy, wind S. E.
24	30.05	36	42	S. E.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind S.



PRICES of STOCKS from December 26, 1758, to January 27, 1759, inclusive.

[illegible]

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
{ Price of corn.	Wheat 22 s. to 30 s. qr.	7 l. 5 s. to 8 l. 10 s. load.	7 l. 5 s. to 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. load.	7 l. 10 s. to 9 l. 10 s. load.	4 s. to 4 s. 9 d. bush.
	Barley 12 s. to 17 s. o d.	15 s. to 20 s. qr.	14 s. to 22 s. 6 d. qr.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. to 2 s. 3 d.
	Oats 11 s. to 14 s. o d.	14 s. to 15 s.	15 s. to 19 s.	13 s. 6 d. to 16 s.	1 s. 10 d. to 2 s. 2 d.
	Beans 14 s. to 18 s.	26 s. to 34 s.	27 s. to 33 s.	20 s. to 32 s.	2 s. 9 d. to 4 s. o d.



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*Printed for John Hinton at the Kings Arms in Newgate Street London,*



*An Account of SUFFOLK.*

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of that County, curiously engraved.*

**T**HE name of Suffolk is a contraction of Suthfolk, or the southern people, as it was written among the Saxons, to distinguish it from Northfolk, or the people in the North.

It is a maritime county, having the German Ocean on the east, Cambridgeshire on the west, the river Stour on the south, which divides it from Essex; and the rivers Ouse the Less and Waveney on the north, which part it from Norfolk.

It is 45 miles from east to west, according to *Magna Britannia*, which makes the general breadth not above 20, except where it runs out by the advantage of a corner on the north-east side as far as Yarmouth; and 140 miles in compass. The New General Atlas makes it 40 from east to west, and 34 from south to north. Mr. Chamberlain computes the circumference at 165, and gives it an area of 995,000 acres. Others make it 48 miles long, and 24 broad, and 156 in circumference. Mr. Templeman, who makes the length 62, and the breadth 28, gives it an area of 1236 square miles. In this compass it contains 40 parks, 22 hundreds, 32 market towns, 575 parishes, 34,422 houses, and 206,000 inhabitants.

It is generally distinguished by two parts; the Franchise, or the Liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable; the first contains the west part of the county, the second the eastern; and each furnishes a distinct Grand Jury at the assizes.

The air is very clear and wholesome, sweet and pleasant, even near the sea-shore, because the beach is generally sandy and shelly, which shoots off the sea-water, and keeps it from stagnation and stinking mud. Physicians reckon it as good an air as any in the kingdom.

The soil is various: That near the sea is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds with rye, pease, and hemp, and feeds great flocks of sheep. That called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inner part of the country, though it abounds with wood, yet has a rich deep clay and marle, productive of good pasture, that feeds abundance of cattle. The part bordering on Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and about Bury, and so to the north and north-west, is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket, which is for the most part green heath. It is said, that the feeding of cattle and sheep on tur-

nips was an improvement first set on foot in this country.

Its chief commodities are butter and cheese, the latter of which is somewhat the worse for the sake of enriching the former; but it is much the better for long voyages, by reason of its dryness; and the sea so mellows it, that it has been sold for 12 d. a pound. The butter, made here in great quantities, and conveyed to many parts of England, is incomparable. It is packed up in firkins, according to the statute, and sold in markets and fairs for all uses both by sea and land, but more particularly by the cheesemongers of London. Well may its butter be so good, since its milk is reckoned the best in England, and its dairy-maids the fairest; Suffolk fair maids being as noted a proverb as Suffolk milk; but the fairness of their complexions may be rather ascribed to their cleanliness and care, than to the goodness of the air, which, no doubt, contributes greatly to preserve them fresh and florid. Fuel is here pretty plentiful, that part called High Suffolk affording wood abundantly, and Low Suffolk, which runs along by the sea-side quite through the county, being constantly supplied with a sufficiency of coals from Newcastle.

Its chief rivers are, the Lesser Ouse and the Waveney; which, tho' they rise on the north side of the county near each other, run into Norfolk two different ways, the first north-west, and the latter north-east, where beyond Beekles it forms two branches; one that runs east towards the sea, but stops short of it at Leostoff; and the other falls into the Yare a little above Yarmouth. The Blith, which runs into the sea at Southwold. The Ald, which passes by Framlingham, Aldborough, and Orford. The Deban, which rises almost in the middle of the county, and, after a long course, passes south-south-east by Woodbridge, from whence it is navigable into the German ocean. The Orwel, or Gipping, which rises near Wiulpit, and passes on eastward, by Stow, Needham, and Ipswich, into the same ocean. The Stour, which rises on the edge of Cambridgeshire, and runs all along the south side of this county, dividing it from Essex, and, after passing eastward by Clare, Sudbury, and Negland, falls with the Orwel into the German ocean at Harwich.

The principal manufactures of Suffolk are woollen and linen cloth.



The rendezvous of swallows, in their passage to and from England, is observed no-where so much as on this coast, between Orford-Nefs and Yarmouth. About the beginning of October, an unusual multitude of them are sometimes observed sitting on the leads of the church, and covering the tops of several of the neighbouring houses. The reason, assigned for such a prodigious concourse, is, that this was the season when the swallows, their food failing here, began to leave us, and return to the country, where-ever it be, from whence they came; and that, this being the nearest land to the opposite coast, and the wind contrary, they were waiting for a gale, and might be said to be wind-bound. This reason seems to be very plausible; for it is confidently asserted by the inhabitants, that, if the wind be contrary to them on their arrival, and that if it afterwards veers about to the north-west in the night, not one swallow is to be seen in the morning. Certain it is, that the swallows neither come hither merely for warm weather, nor retire merely from cold. Like shoals of fish in the sea, they pursue their prey, and, being voracious creatures, feed as they fly; for their food are the insects, of which, in our summer evenings, in damp and moist places, the air is full; and, when cold weather comes in, and kills the insects, necessity then compels the swallows to quit us, and follow their food to some other climate. This passing and repassing of swallows is not observed any farther north, the passage of the sea being supposed too broad from Flamborough-Head and the shore of Holderness in Yorkshire.

This county, which is in the diocese of Norwich, contains the two archdeaconries of Sudbury and Suffolk; has given title of Marquis and Duke to several families, that of Earl to a branch of the Howards; and sends sixteen Members to Parliament, two for each borough. In the present Parliament, for the shire, Sir Cordell Firebrace, of Melford-hall near Sudbury in this county, Baronet; and John Affleck, of Dalham-hall near Newmarket, Esq. For Ipswich, Samuel Kent, Esq; Purveyor of Chelsea-hospital, residing at Fornham, near St. Edmund's bury in this county, and Chelsea hospital; and Thomas Staunton, of Holbrook-hall near this borough, and of Samford hall in Essex, Esq. For Dunwich, Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Bart. of Gamlingay-park, Cambridgeshire; and Soame Jenyns, Esq; a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, of Bottisham-hall, Cambridgeshire. For Orford, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Leëge, Esq; Chan-

cellor and Under-treasurer of the Exchequer; his seats at Holt and Mapledurham, Hants, and Aldermaston, Berks; and John Offley, Esq; Groom of the King's bedchamber, at Whichnor, Staffordshire. For Aldeburgh, William Windham, of Cromer in Norfolk, Esq; Comptroller of the Duke's household; and Zachary Philip Fonnereau, Esq; Merchant in London. For Sudbury, Thomas Fonnereau, of Christchurch in Ipswich, Esq; and the Honourable Thomas Walpole, of Wolterton, Norfolk, Esq. For Eye, Courthope Clayton, of Shepherd's bush, Middlesex, Esq; Lieutenant-colonel of the first troop of grenadier-guards, Avenor, Clerk-martial, and Equerry to his Majesty; and the Honourable Henry Townshend, Esq. For St. Edmund's-bury, the Honourable Felton Hervey, Esq; and the Honourable Augustus John Hervey, Esq. We shall treat of these boroughs in their order.

Ipswich was, by the Saxons, called Gipeswick, from its river, then called Gippin, because of its winding stream, but now the Orwell. It has a considerable trade by sea, but not so great as formerly, when its harbour was more commodious. Mr. Camden called it the eye of this county. Of late years the town is decayed, there being now but twelve, instead of one and twenty churches in it, when in its most flourishing state; and the number of shipping is considerably lessened from what it then was. Here are two chapels in the corporation liberty, besides meeting-houses. It had charters and a mint so early as in the reign of King John; but the last charter was from King Charles II. They are incorporated by the name of two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Portmen, of whom the Bailiffs are two; a Town-clerk, two Coroners, and twenty-four Common-councilmen. The Bailiffs and four of the Portmen are Justices of the peace.

Its fairs in May and August are for cattle, and hold each two days. The tide rises here generally twelve, sometimes fourteen feet, and brings great ships within a small distance of it; but flows a very little way higher.

It is a neat, well-built, populous town, a mile long, from St. Matthew's to St. Helen's on the road; and above a mile broad, forming a sort of half-moon on the bank of the river, over which it has a good bridge of stone leading to Stoke-hamlet; and its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. Besides the church, are two chapels in the Corporation liberty, and meeting-houses, with several fair public structures;



tures; a Town-hall, Council-chamber, a large Market-place, with a handsome cross in the middle; as a Shire-hall for the county sessions, a free-school, a good library adjoining to a workhouse, or hospital for poor lunatics, called Christ's-hospital; a noble foundation of Mr. Henry Tooley, in 1556, for poor old men and women; and stately shambles in the Market-place, built by Cardinal Wolsey, who was born here, and was the son of a butcher. It was once fenced about with a wall, or rampart, the traces of which are still to be seen, as are the ruins of six or seven religious houses. Christ-church, one of them, is made a mansion-house, which was lately the seat of Lord Viscount Hereford, now Mr. Claude Fonnereau's; and its park and green are a great addition to the pleasantness of Ipswich, for bowling and other diversions. Another is the Court of Judicature, where the quarter-sessions are held for the Ipswich division; and part of it is a jail. Cardinal Wolsey began to build a college here on the ruins of a small college of Black Canons, which, though not finished by him, bears his name.

It was formerly plundered by the Danes, in 991, who demolished its ditch and rampart; and the inhabitants were forced to pay a good sum of money for their peace. Afterwards it was besieged by King Stephen, who demolished the castle, so that now not one stone of it is left upon another. It enjoys several considerable privileges, as the passing fines and recoveries, trying causes both criminal and capital, and even Crown causes; besides appointing the assize of bread, wine, beer, and the like. No freemen can be obliged, against their consent, to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the King, Sheriffs for the county excepted; nor are they obliged to pay any tolls or duties in any other parts of the kingdom. They are intitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore within their Admiralty jurisdiction, which extends, on the coast of Essex, beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk coast; and the Bailiffs even hold their Admiralty Court beyond Landguard-fort, and other places. At a trial, in the reign of Edward III, it was determined, that the Bailiffs and Burgeses had the sole right to take the Custom duties for goods coming into Harwich-haven. The country round Ipswich, as all the counties so near the coast, is applied chiefly to corn, of which a great quantity is continually shipped off for London, and sometimes for Holland, if the market be encouraged. More Gentry

reside here, than in any other town of the county, except St. Edmund's-bury. This country is likewise an inexhaustible store of timber, of which, since their trade of ship-building is abated, they send great quantities to the King's yards at Chatham, to which they often run, from the mouth of the river of Harwich, in one tide. Here are several alms-houses, and three charity-schools, in two of which are 70 boys, and in the other 40 girls. In 1704, an excellent charity, for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor Clergymen of the county of Suffolk, was begun in this town, by a voluntary subscription of a small number of Gentlemen and Clergy. Since that time, it has been carried on with such great success, that the yearly collection, which at first was but 6 l. by gradual advances every year, amounted, in 1740, to 312 l. 2 s. 6 d. and, in the thirty-seven years, to the sum of 4416 l. 9 s. 6 d.

A late author, who had been in Italy, compares the situation of this town to that of Rome, with a rising ground at the entrance on the left hand, and a river on the right, separating it from the suburbs, as the Tyber does Rome from St. Peter's. As for the town, he compares it to a noble old house, which has stood a long time untenanted and out of repair; the streets being large, the houses built after the ancient manner, and few people to be seen in them. Its markets on Tuesday and Thursday are for small meat; Wednesday and Friday for fish; and Saturday for provisions of all kinds. Its fair in August is a great one, for cattle; and that in September for butter and cheese. It is thought to be one of the best places in England for families that are reduced to narrow circumstances, because of easy house-rent, good company, the best of inns, plenty of provisions, fish, flesh, or fowl, and easy passage, either by water or land, the coach going through to London in a day. Ships of five hundred tons have been built here, and yet at low-water the harbour is almost dry; which made King Charles II. say to the Duke of Buckingham, 'That it was a town without inhabitants, a river without water, streets without names, and that the asses wore boots.' The meaning of the two last is, that the town is divided into four wards; and that Mr. Fonnereau's bowling green used to be rolled by asses in boots, to prevent their hoofs making any impression. Here are also a convenient key and custom house; and it is observed, that no place in Britain is so well qualified for the trade to Greenland, principally from this consideration, that the



same wind which carries them from the mouth of the harbour is quite fair to the very seas of Greenland.—

This town gives the title of Viscount, as well as Thetford, to the Duke of Grafton.

Dunwich, on the coast, is of the most early note of any town in the county: It was an episcopal see in 630; but, not many years after, divided into two sees, one of which was kept here, the other at North Elmham.

This place is what the Saxon annals call Domuc, and Bede Dommoc and Dunmoc; and is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the Roman coins sometimes found here. In the reign of Henry II, we are told, by William of Newburrow, that it was a famous village, well stored with riches of all sorts; at which time it was fortified; and there is still extant a square ditch-bank, or town-wall. It appears, by a posthumous paper of Sir Henry Spelman, that he had been informed by one of the inhabitants, that by report there had been here fifty churches; but the Bishop's see was hence transferred, by William the Conqueror, to Thetford, and thence afterwards to Norwich; and the sea has swallowed up all the churches except All-saints.—It was still a populous place in the sixteenth century, according to Camden, and had a mint.

The town is corporate, being governed by two Bailiffs and inferior Officers; and has sent Burgesses to Parliament from the first settlement of that constitution in the reign of Edward I.

In the reign of King John, the free Burgesses gave him three hundred marks of silver for his charter, besides ten falcons and five gersfalcons. By this charter they were made a free borough, and had power within their own precincts to try and judge causes, with other great privileges; and they besides gave him two hundred marks, and five hundred eels, for the grant of wrecks. The King remitted 40 l. a year of his fee farm-rent, which had been 120 l. a year; and this poor town, which has only a parcel of sorry cottages, is still chargeable with 80 l. a year, which is twice as much as any other coast-town pays, either of this county or Norfolk.

Orford, at the mouth of the river Ore, where it falls into the sea, was once a large populous town, with a castle; of which a d of a Benedictine nunnery near the key, are still to be seen some considerable ruins. The towers of the castle, and its church, are a sea-mark for those that come from Holland. It also had a harbour; but the sea has so withdrawn from it that it scarce deserves the name of one. There is a light-

house at the Ness, of great use to seamen; and, as the former is a guide to the colliers and coasters, so this point is a shelter for them to ride under when the shore is ruffled by a strong north-east wind. The town was incorporated by Henry III; has a Mayor, eighteen Portmen, twelve chief Burgesses, a Recorder, Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at mace.

Ralph de Coggeshall, an ancient writer quoted by Camden, says, that in the time of Henry I. a wild man was caught in the neighbouring sea, in the fishermen's nets; but that he privately made his escape, and never was seen more.

This place gave title of Earl to Admiral Russel, and since to that eminent Statesman Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter.

Aldborough, on the same coast, has a good harbour and trade in the fishery: It is an ancient corporation of twelve superior and twenty-four inferior members, of whom the latter elect two Bailiffs out of the former.—It is pleasantly and strongly situated in the valley of Slauden, which extends from Thorp to the haven of Orford, with the river Ald to the west, and the sea on the east.—It has two streets, each near one mile long; but its breadth is not near that length, the sea having of late years swallowed up an intire street.—It is clean, though meanly built, and has a good key on the river Ald, with warehouses and fish-houses for drying their fish; abundance of sprats, soles, and lobsters being caught in the neighbouring sea.—It trades to Newcastle for coals, and transports corn, and is defended by several pieces of cannon.—It has a handsome church on a hill, a little to the west of the town.

Sudbury, or the South Borough, has a fair bridge on the river Stour, which almost surrounds it.—The corporation is ancient, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, whereof the Mayor is one; a Bailiff, Town-clerk, twenty-four Common-council-men, and two Serjeants at mace.—It has three handsome large churches, and drives a good trade in perpetuana's, says, serges, and the like manufactures. The Stour has of late years been made navigable, for barges and small craft, as far as Maningtree in Essex; which is a great benefit to the trade of this place, and no small addition to its wealth.—Its buildings are pretty good; but the streets, being unpaved, are very dirty in bad weather. This was one of the first towns in which King Edward III. settled the Flemings, who introduced the woollen manufacture into England. Simon Theobald, surnamed Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375, was



was a native of this town; he was murdered at the instigation of one John Ball, a seditious and fanatical preacher in Wat Tyler's rebellion.—He was a Prelate of a very good character for learning and charity.—He built the upper end of St. Gregory's church, in Sudbury, where his head is still shewn; it was, not long since, intire, covered with the flesh and skin dried by art, the mouth wide open, occasioned by convulsions, through the hard death he died, having suffered eight blows before his head was cut off.—He founded, in the place where his father's house stood, a neat college, which he furnished with secular clergy, and also bountifully endowed it.

This is supposed to have been formerly the shire-town, and to have had the name given it with respect to Norwich, or the northern town. It still retains the pre-eminence in ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the county being divided, as has been already mentioned, into the two archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury; and it gives title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton.—It has sent Members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV.

Eye stands in what is called an island, because surrounded by a brook, near the borders of Norfolk, in the road between Ipswich and Norwich.—It was incorporated by King John; has two Bailiffs, ten principal Burgeses, twenty-four Common-council-men, a Recorder, and a Town-clerk: The Bailiffs are chosen out of the principal Burgeses. The town is meanly built, and the streets dirty: Its chief manufacture is bone lace and spinning.—It has a large handsome church, near the west end of which are to be seen some of the ruinous walls of an ancient castle and monastery. This lordship has several times been settled in jointure upon the Queens of England, and now gives title of Baron to the Lord Cornwallis. A charity-school was opened here, in 1716, for thirty boys, who are all cloathed.

St. Edmund's-Bury, or Bury St. Edmund, is an ancient town in a good air, and the fruitfulest part of the county. In Antoninus's Itinerary, it is called Villa Faustini, and had its present name from an abbey founded in honour of St. Edmund, King of the East-Angles, who was crowned and buried here, after being martyred by the Danes, about 1012; and it was called by his name, not from his being buried here, but because it was his burgh. This abbey was by Leland reckoned one of the largest and richest in England, at least, if not in the world. It is governed by an Alderman, Recorder, Town-clerk, Coroner,

twelve capital Burgeses, and twenty-four Common-council-men, who have the regalia of maces, and four Serjeants attendants. The town is well built, is much frequented by Gentry, has very good inns, two large noble parish churches, both in one church-yard; with a grammar school founded by Edward VI. In St. Mary's church, which is only parted from St. James's by a row of trees, is the tomb of Mary II. of France, sister to King Henry VIII, besides other handsome monuments. The fairs are kept on Angel-hill, a spacious plain, between the ruins of the abbey and the town, encompassed with the best Gentlemens houses, and adorned with a fine cross, which has a lantern and a clock. The greatest of its fairs, and indeed the most famous in all England for the company that frequents it, begins on St. Matthew's day, and lasts a fortnight, during which all the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry come to it every afternoon, where they raffle till evening, then go to the play, and after to an assembly, at some Gentleman's house. This place is called the Montpellier of England, not only for its good air, but for the beautiful rise it stands on, and for its prospect of an open fine country, the residence of abundance of Gentry; so that an ancient author does not say too much of it, when he affirms, the sun does not shine upon a town of a more agreeable situation. The river Bourn or Laik, that runs on the east side of it, was made navigable by act of Parliament, in 1701, from Lynn to Fornham, about a mile from hence. The town is so regularly built, that almost all the streets cut each other at right angles. The other most remarkable public buildings are the abbey gate, which is still a fine monument of what the abbey was once; the Guild-hall, the Wool-hall, and the Shire-house. Little or no manufacture is carried on here but spinning. This town enjoyed the privilege of a mint, in the reigns of Edward I. and II, some of whose coined pennies are still preserved; and Stow, in his Survey of London, says, page 83, that it also had a mint in the time of King John. The county Assizes and Quarter-sessions are usually kept here. It has three charity-schools, one for forty boys, and two others for fifty girls, all cloathed. The town is reckoned three miles in circuit within the walls, containing five wards, five gates, and thirty-four streets, strait, spacious, and well paved; and, taking in the suburbs, it is one mile and a quarter from east to west, and one mile and a half from south to north. There have been some very remarkable events at this town, which we beg leave just to mention:



tion : A Parliament was held in the 25th of Henry VI, at the meeting of which Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who had been Regent during his minority, and both the safe-guard and darling of the nation, was basely murdered here; which first gave occasion to the war between the houses of York and Lancaster : It was in the pathway between the two churches, that, in 1721, Arundel Coke, Esq; a Barrister at Law, with the assistance of a barbarous assassin, committed that unparalleled outrage on his brother-in-law, Edward Crisp, Esq; which is too recent in memory, as well as too horrid, to say any more of it. The histories of England give us these farther passages relating to this town. Sueno, the Danish King, burnt the whole to ashes. In the reign of Henry II, the Jews, who were very numerous here, had a place of worship in that called Moses's Synagogue, which is now an hospital, or workhouse for thirty boys and girls, till for murdering a boy in derision of our Saviour's crucifixion, in 1179, and for other such offences elsewhere, they were banished the kingdom; yet we find that some of them returned hither again; for, in 1190, the populace fell upon them, killed many, and the rest that escaped were never permitted to come back. King Henry II's army rendezvoused here twice, during his contest with his son Henry. This place has been famous for several conventions of the Nobility and Parliaments. The Barons met and made their league here against King John. A Parliament was convened here in the reign of King Henry III, and another under his son, King Edward I. In the reign of King Edward III, the townsmen broke open the abbey, carried off its treasure books and charters, and made the Abbot and certain monks their prisoners, till they had sealed a charter of incorporation for the town, and given it the custody of all the town-gates, and the wardship of all its pupils and orphans; but nineteen of the rioters were tried and executed, the rest fled, and the town was fined 60,000 l. which however was compounded

for 2000 marks, and all writings extorted from the Abbot and monks were made void. In 1446, the Parliament met here, when Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, appearing, according to his summons, was arrested and imprisoned. In King Edward VIth's time here were reckoned about 3000 householders; and in Queen Elisabeth's 4000 communicants. They petitioned that Queen for the privilege of sending Members to Parliament, but could not obtain it till it was conferred on them by King James I, who also gave them their charter of incorporation; and in 1608, when several hundred of its houses, ware houses, and other buildings, were burnt down, he gave them vast quantities of timber to rebuild them. In 1636, the reign of King Charles I, this town was so depopulated by a plague, that the grass grew in the streets, and 400 families lay sick of it at the same time. It is said, that King Henry VIII, and King Charles I, both intended to have erected an episcopal see here; but the former was disabled by the avarice of the Court, and the latter by the civil wars. The two churches here are remarkable for their just symmetry, large beautiful windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs. St. Mary's, which is much the oldest, was first built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430. Dr. William Clagett, who was Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn, and died in 1688, was Lecturer of this church, as were also his father and brother. St. James's was begun and far advanced in 1500, but not quite finished till the reformation, at which time here were five hospitals, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, most of them well endowed. Lidgate, the celebrated poet of his time, was a monk here about the year 1440. Stephen Gardiner, the persecuting Bishop of Winchester, was a native of this town, which boasts however of a much greater honour in giving birth to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of Sir Nicholas, the first Baronet of England, and of the great Lord Verulam.

[To be continued.]

*An Account of a CAT, that lived 25 Months without Drinking.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at PARIS, for the Year 1753.*

**M**L'Abbé de Fontenu, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, to whom the Academy is indebted for several curious observations, was pleased to communicate to it this year a very singular one. Having remarked how cats often habituate themselves, and oftener than one would wish, to dry warrens, where they certainly cannot find drink but very

seldom, he fancied that these animals could do for a very long time without drinking. To see whether his notion was well grounded, he made an experiment on a very large and fat castrated cat he had at his disposal. He began by retrenching by little and little his drink, and at last debarred him of it entirely, yet fed him as usual with boiled meat. The cat had not drank for seven months, when



when this observation was communicated to the Academy, and has since passed nineteen without drinking. The animal was not less well in health, nor less fat; it only seemed that it eat less than before, probably because digestion was somewhat slower. The excrements were more firm and dry, which were not evacuated but every second day, though urine came forth six or seven times during the same time. The cat appeared to have an ardent desire to drink, and used his best endeavours to testify the same to M. Fontenu, especially when he saw a pot of water in his hand. He licked-

greedily the mug, the glass, iron, in short, every thing that could procure for his tongue the sensation of coolness; but it does not appear in the least that his health suffered any alteration by so severe and so long a want of all sorts of drink. It may be inferred from hence, that cats may support thirst for a considerable time, without risque of madness, or other fatal accident. According to M. de Fontenu's remark, these animals are not perhaps the only that enjoy this faculty, and this observation might lead perhaps to more important objects.

### *A Dissertation upon the UNCERTAINTY of HISTORY.*

**H**ISTORY, being not capable of any demonstration, is only built upon probability, of which there are three degrees. The first concerns all those facts that are so highly probable, that no solid argument can be alledged to the contrary: They afford a moral certainty, which fully convinces us of their truth. Thus, for instance, no reasonable man can deny that Cæsar made war with Pompey, and Charlemagne with the Saxons; that Henry IV, King of France, was excommunicated by Pope Gregory XIII; and that the same Prince was engaged in private amours. The Sceptics themselves will not raise any difficulty about such general facts. There are other facts, indeed, probable; but some plausible objections may be made against them: However, if those objections be duly considered, they will not appear sufficient to make one doubt of them. This is the second degree of historical probability. Thus, for example, it is more probable that the Emperor Charles V. undertook the war of Smalcalde, to deprive the States of their liberty, than to punish those, who opposed his authority, though he made use of this pretence. It is more probable that the same Emperor resigned the Empire and all his kingdoms, because he was weary of his ill fortune, than out of devotion, and to live a quiet life. It is more probable that Henry VIII. resolved to divorce his consort, not so much out of a scruple of conscience, as because he was weary of her. Some historical facts afford a third degree of probability, which is counterbalanced by so many reasons equally probable, that the readers will find themselves puzzled, and obliged to suspend their judgment. Thus, one may dispute on both sides, whether there ever was a Pope Joan. The different accounts we find in historians of Mary, Queen of Scots, make it very difficult to judge of the matter. The last designs

of Wallenstein were so intricate, that Chancellor Oxenstiern himself confessed, he could never dive into the bottom of them.

It is with historical phenomena as with those of nature. We see the effects of natural powers; but their causes are unknown to us. In like manner we see wars and alliances, kingdoms that flourish and decay; but we are ignorant of the true causes and secret springs of those events. Queen Elizabeth could never be persuaded to marry: It is in vain to pretend to know the reason of it. Philip II, King of Spain, confined his eldest son, Don Carlos, to a prison, where he died: It is not known what crime he was guilty of, and whether his father exercised too great a severity upon him. Charlemagne was engaged in many bloody wars with the Saxons: Who can tell whether he did it out of ambition, or, as he pretended, out of zeal for the propagation of the Christian faith? Every body knows that Gustavus Adolphus died near Leutzen; but the circumstances of his death are variously reported. Few people are ignorant of the reasons why the King of Sweden made war in Germany; but it is not yet known why the Elector of Saxony, who was the most considerable Prince among the Protestants of that country, could see what passed in Germany and Bohemia, against the Protestants, without shewing any concern for it; and why he did not side with the Swedes, till he found it necessary to defend his own country.

The uncertainty of history is chiefly to be ascribed to the partiality of historians. Most of them make it their business to write invectives, or panegyrics. Few imitate Thuanus; whereas many tread in Sandoval's steps. Thuanus is to be commended, because he not only observes the faults of the Emperor Charles V, but at the same time takes notice of his virtues. On the contrary, Sandoval shews himself to be an



an extravagant flatterer. He endeavours to derive that Princes genealogy from Adam. He is so ridiculous as to alledge the encomiums bestowed upon him by several learned men, in their epistles dedicatory, as a proof of his great virtues; and does not scruple to affirm that the sun stopped in favour of that Emperor, during the battle of Mulberg. Eusebius, Eginhartus, Paulus Jovius, President Gramond, and many others, ought to be reckoned among flattering and partial historians.

The Greek and Roman historians highly commend the most inconsiderable actions of their countrymen, but take no notice of their injustice and imprudence. The noble exploits of the Barbarians do not appear in their histories. If we had some histories written by the latter, we should perhaps less admire the Greeks and Romans. The Greek writers of the Roman history, such as Dionysius Halicarnassens, Dion Cassius, Polybius, and Herodian, are more credible, because more sincere. However, some distinction ought to be made between the Latin historians. If Livy, Paternus, Florus, and others, discover a great partiality, Tacitus and Suetonius appear more sincere and impartial. Quintus Curtius is an extravagant panegyrist; for which he has been justly censured by M. le Clerc. M. Perizonius undertook to vindicate that historian against that learned man, but did not succeed in his attempt.

The flattery of the writers of histories increased in the following ages. The monks and the secular clergy, setting up for historians, cried up those Princes who bestowed riches and honours upon them, though never so vicious, and ignorant of the art of reigning. On the contrary, they made it their business to give an ill character of those who kept a watchful eye over them, and did not persecute good men, falsely accused of heresy.

The partiality of several historians discovers itself in a particular manner, by extolling the antiquity of their own nation. Olaus Rudbeckius, Professor of physic in the University of Upsal, has eminently distinguished himself on that account, by his book intitled *Atlantica*. If one may believe him, Sweden, that cold and hyperborean climate, is the first country that was inhabited after the deluge. The famous *Atlantica*, mentioned by Plato, is no other than Sweden. What Homer says of the isle of Ogygia, ought to be understood of that country. The Fortunate Islands, and the Gardens of the Hesperides, must be looked for in Scandinavia. The Argonautæ sailed into Sweden. The Swedish language

is the most ancient: and the Greeks borrowed their letters from the Swedes.

Some historians are mercenary; but where is there a writer that does not favour his own sect? The Protestant historians are not free from this fault: And, because religion has a great influence upon men, partiality does much more prevail in ecclesiastical history than any other. This might afford matter for a long digression; but such a parallel would be too odious.

The hatred and animosity of several historians are also a great cause of the uncertainty of history. Every body knows how many calumnies have been vented by the Roman Catholics against Luther and Calvin. The Protestants, on the other side, are too apt to believe many things disadvantageous to the church of Rome. To give some instances of it. It is said, that Pope Leo X. spoke these words to Cardinal Bembo, upon his alledging a passage of the Gospel: '*Quantum nobis nostrisque ea de Christo fabula profuerit, satis est omnibus seculis notum.*' It is well known of what singular advantage that fable of Christ has been to us.' This is to be found in Mornæus's *Mystery of Iniquity*, Page 584. A vast number of other writers, after Mornæus, have inserted the same passage in their writings, without quoting any author for it, but our countryman, John Bale. The testimony of such an author can be of no weight upon such an occasion. As the Roman Catholics would make themselves ridiculous, if, in order to prove an historical fact disadvantageous to the Protestants, they should quote a writer, who forsook the Protestant religion to embrace theirs; in like manner, the Protestants cannot, according to the rules of equity, alledge the testimony of John Bale, who, being a Carmelite friar, turned Protestant, and wrote several books against the church of Rome.

We read also, in several Protestant authors, that Pope Julius II, being ready to enter upon a military expedition, spoke these words: '*If St. Peter's keys will not do, let us make use of St. Paul's sword.*' Many writers have quoted this saying from Mornæus's *Mystery of Iniquity*, a book which contains many things that will not bear a severe examination. The only author quoted by Mornæus is Gilbertus Dacherius, a native of Aigueperse, in Auvergne, whose Epigrams were published at Geneva in 1538. The epigram relating to Julius II. runs thus:

In Gallum, ut fama est, bellum gesturus  
acerbum

Armata educit Julius arte manum.

Accinctus



Accinctus gladio, Claves in Tybridis am-  
nem

Proicit, & sævus talia verba facit:

Quum Petri nihil efficient ad prælia Claves,  
Auxilio Pauli forsitan Ensis erit.

Hotoman (in his *Fulmen brutum*) quotes Arnoldus Ferronus, a Catholic writer, who mentions this story in the life of Lewis XII, but he does it in a doubtful manner: 'It was reported, says he, but whether in jest or earnest, &c.' and therefore Hotoman should not have cited that historian. The quotations alledged in controversial books ought to be carefully examined.

Malice and calumny do more contribute to the uncertainty of history than the most shameful flatteries. The arts of a flattering historian may easily be discovered without any great judgment; for he represents men, not such as they are, but such as they should be; and forms to himself an idea of virtue and perfection that exist no-where: But an historian well skilled in the art of flandering will easily be credited; for men are naturally more inclined to believe the faults of others than their good qualities. Besides, flatterers are looked upon as men of a servile spirit, and are very much despised; whereas a cunning satyrst imposes upon the reader, who fancies that his bold way of writing proceeds from his love for truth, which makes him lay open the faults of great men. Though Tiberius and Nero were far from being good Princes, yet many things have been said of them that are either false or excusable. Trajan is very much commended; and yet, not to mention his drunkenness, he did many imprudent things: These words, 'Accipe hunc gladium, si rectè imperavero, pro me; sin malè, contra me', spoken by that Emperor to a Centurion, when he delivered his sword to him, to use it for or against him, if he governed well or ill; are commonly alledged as a remarkable instance of his clemency: But nothing could be more imprudent, as by that means he made the Centurion his Judge, and even his Emperor. The great liberality of that Prince to the learned was the reason why they bestowed so many encomiums upon him.

Fear is another cause of the uncertainty of history: Many historians are afraid of speaking the truth, and frequently disguise matters of fact. Boccacini and Father Paul

knew, by their own experience, how dangerous it is to write sincerely; Camden did not think fit that the second part of his history should come out in his life-time; the last part of Thuanus's history would perhaps have been lost, after his death, if the author had not put a copy of it into the hands of George-Michael Lingesheim; for the executors of his will were afraid of publishing it; Procopius declares, in the beginning of his *Secret History*, that he durst not write a true history of Justinian and Theodora whilst they were alive.

Historians relate many things of which they are not sufficiently informed, or only grounded upon a common report: Those who write the history of ancient times follow the old historians; and it is no easy thing for them to distinguish truth from falsehood. The wisest men are not free from prejudices; and therefore it is not to be expected that any historian should write with a perfect impartiality: Besides, no historian, though never so sincere, can get a sufficient knowledge of all circumstances; and yet the ignorance of a small circumstance may occasion a great error in history: Nay, the very archives, out of which some historians extract their materials, are not always to be depended on: It was in vain for Pallavicini to appeal to the archives of the Vatican, when he wrote against Father Paul; his history of the Council of Trent was not looked upon as more authentic on that account.

It is also to be observed, that historians do very much differ in their accounts of the same events: Every historian writes for the glory of his own country, and strives to raise it above others. If the Carthaginians had written a history of the Punic war, we should find it in many things contrary to what we read in Livy. If Ambiorix, or some other General of Gaul, had transmitted to posterity some Memoirs, like those of Cæsar, they would afford us a new example of historical contradictions.

It may be concluded from all these observations, that a wise man will read history, not so much to be exactly informed of the truth of former events, as to know the character of historians, and to get a more perfect knowledge of human nature, whereby he may be able to form to himself some rules for the conduct of his life.

*The LIFE of THOMAS BLOOD (Page 22, Vol. XXIV.) finished.*

The miscarriage of this daring design, instead of daunting him, or creating the least intention of flying out of the kingdom, put him on another more strange

and hazardous design, to repair his broken fortunes:—He proposed to those desperate persons, who assisted him in his former attempt, to seize and divide amongst



them the royal ensigns of Majesty kept in the Tower of London; and, as they were blindly devoted to his service, they very readily accepted the proposal, and left it to him to contrive the means of putting it in execution; he devised accordingly a scheme for that purpose, suitable to so bold and base an undertaking, which was so cunningly laid, and executed with such an audacious spirit, May 9, 1671, that he so far carried his point as to get the regalia into his possession, and was near carrying off his booty, when he was pursued and taken; by which means the crown, and all the jewels belonging to it, were happily recovered.—The best account of this affair is that of the Edward's, given to Sir Gilbert Talbot, to this effect: About three weeks before Blood made his attempt upon the crown, he came to the Tower, in the habit of a clergyman, with a long cloak, cassock, and canonical girdle, and brought a woman with him, which he called his wife, though his wife was then sick in Lancashire. This pretended wife desired to see the crown, and, having seen it, pretended to have a qualm come upon her stomach, and desired the keeper of the crown, old Mr. Edwards, to send for some spirits, who immediately caused his wife to fetch some; when she had drank, Mrs. Edwards invited her to repose herself upon a bed, which she accepted of, and soon recovered. At their departure, they declared themselves very thankful for this respect. About three days after, Blood came again to Mr. Edwards, with a present of four pair of fine new gloves from his wife; and, having thus begun the acquaintance, made frequent visits to improve it, professing that he should never sufficiently acknowledge their kindness. Having made some small respite of his compliments, he returned again, and told Mrs. Edwards, that his wife could discourse of nothing but of the kindness of the good people in the Tower; that she had long studied, and at length bethought herself of a handsome way of requital. 'You have, said he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your daughter, and I have a young nephew, who has two or three hundred pounds a year in land, and is at my disposal; if your daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to see her, and we will endeavour to make it a match.' This was easily assented to by old Mr. Edwards, who invited the pretended parson to dine with him that day, and he as readily accepted the invitation, who taking upon him to say grace, performed it with singular devotion, and lifting up of eyes; and also concluded his

long-winded blessing with a hearty prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After dinner he went up to see the rooms, and, discovering a handsome case of pistols there, he expressed a great desire to buy them, to present to a young Lord who was his neighbour, probably to disarm the house against the time he intended to put his design in execution. At his departure, which was with a canonical benediction of the good company, he appointed a day and hour to bring his young nephew to his mistress, which was that very day that he made his bold attempt, the ninth of May, about seven in the morning.

At that time the old man was got up ready to receive his guests; and the daughter had put herself into her best dress to receive her gallant; when, according to appointment, Parson Blood, with three more, came to the jewel-house, all armed, with rapier blades in their canes, and every one a dagger, and a pair of pocket pistols; two of his companions entered in with him, and the third staid at the door, for a careful watch. The daughter thought it not modest for her to come down till she was called, but sent her maid to take a view of the company, and to bring her a description of the person of her gallant: The maid imagined that he who stood at the door was the intended bridegroom, because he was the youngest of the company; and returned to her young mistress with the character she had formed of his person. In the interim, Blood told Mr. Edwards that they would not go up stairs till his wife came, and desired him to shew his friends the crown, to pass away the time till then: As soon as they were entered the room where the crown was kept, and the door as usually was shut behind them, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, and clapped a gag into his mouth, which was a great plug of wood, with a small hole to take breath at, that was tied on with a waxed leather, which went round his neck. At the same time they fastened an iron hook to his nose, that no sound might pass from him that way. Having thus secured him from crying out, they plainly told him, 'That they were resolved to have the crown, globe, and sceptre, and, if he would quietly submit to it, they would spare his life, otherwise he was to expect no mercy.' He thereupon forced himself to make all the noise he possibly could to be heard above, upon which they knocked him down with a wooden mallet, and told him that, if he would be quiet, they would spare his life, but if not, upon the next attempt to discover them, they would kill him, and pointed three dag-



gers at his breast; still he strained himself to make the greater noise, at which they gave him nine or ten strokes more upon the head with the mallet, and stabbed him into the belly. The poor man, almost fourscore years old, fell, and lay some time in-tranced, when one of them kneeling on the ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any breath from him, said, 'He is dead, I will warrant him.' Mr. Edwards, recovering a little, heard his words, and, conceiving it best for himself to be so thought, lay very quietly. Concluding him dead, they omitted to tie his hands behind him; and Parret, one of the companions, put the globe into his breeches; Blood kept the crown under his cloak; the third was designed to file the scepter in two, because too long to carry conveniently, and then to put it into a bag, brought for that purpose. But before this could be done, young Mr. Edwards, son of the old Gentleman, just come from Flanders, chanced to arrive at that very instant that this was acting, and, coming to the door, the person who stood sentinel for the rest, asked him with whom would he speak; he made answer, he belonged to the house; but perceiving by his question, that he himself was a stranger, told him that if he had any business with his father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and went up stairs where he was welcomed by his mother, wife, and sister. In the mean time, the sentinel gave notice of the son's arrival, and they immediately hastened away with the crown and the globe, but left the scepter, not having time to file it. The old man returning to himself, got suddenly up, pulled off the gag, and cried out treason! murder! the daughter hearing him, ran down, and seeing her father thus wounded, rushed out upon the Tower-hill, and cried, 'Treason! the crown is stolen! This gave the first alarm; and Blood and Parret making great haste, were observed to jog each other with their elbows as they went, which caused them to be suspected and pursued. By this time young Edwards, and one Captain Beckman, upon the cry of their sister, were come down, and left their father likewise, to run after the villains, but they were advanced beyond the main-guard; and the alarm being given to the Warder at the draw-bridge, he put himself in a posture to stop them. Blood came up first, and discharged a pistol at him; the bullet missed him, but the powder or fear made him fall to the ground, whereby they got safe to the Little-ward-house gate, where one Sill, one of Cromwell's soldiers, stood sentinel, who, though he saw the other Warder shot, made no resist-

ance, by which means the villains got over that draw-bridge, and through the outward gate upon the wharf, and made all possible haste towards their horses, which attended at St. Catharine's gate, called the Iron-gate, crying themselves, as they ran, 'Stop the rogues!' and the grave canonical habit made them thought innocent. Immediately after Captain Beckman got up to them, at which Blood discharged his second pistol at the Captain's head, but he stooping down, avoided the shot, and seized upon him with the crown under his cloak; yet, Blood had the impudence, though he saw himself a prisoner, to struggle a long while for the crown; and, when it was wrested from him, he said, 'It was a gallant attempt, though unsuccessful, for it was for a crown. A servant belonging to Captain Sherborne, seized upon Parret before Blood was taken; and there was so much consternation amongst all men, and so much confusion in the pursuit, that it was a miracle that several innocent persons had not suffered, for young Edward, overtaking one that was bloody in the scuffle, and supposing him to be one of his father's murderers, was going to run him through, had not Captain Beckman hindered him; and, as this Captain himself made vast haste in the pursuit, the guards were going to fire at him, thinking him to be one of the rogues; but one of them, who fortunately knew him, cried out, 'He is a friend!' Blood and Parret being both seized, Hunt, another of them, and son-in-law to Blood, leaped to horse, with two more of the conspirators, and rid far away; but a cart in the street chanced to turn short, Hunt run his head against a pole that stuck out, which made him fall astonished from his horse, but recovering his legs, and putting his feet into the stirrup, a cobbler running in, cried, 'This is Tom Hunt, who was in the bloody business against the Duke of Ormond, let us secure him!' A Constable, being accidentally there, seized him upon this affirmation; and he was, with Blood and Parret, committed to safe custody in the Tower. Parret was a silk-dyer in the borough of Southwark; and in the rebellion had been Lieutenant to Major-general Harrison: In the struggle for the crown, the great pearl and fair diamond fell off, and were lost for a while, with some other smaller stones; but the pearl was brought by a poor sweeping woman to one of the Warders, and the diamond by a barber's apprentice, and both faithfully restored. Other small stones were picked up by several persons, and brought in. The fair ballas ruby, belonging to the scepter, was found



found in Parret's pocket, so that nothing considerable was wanting; the crown only was bruised, and sent to be repaired.

Upon this disappointment his spirits failed him; and, while he remained prisoner in the goal of the Tower, he appeared not only silent and reserved, but dogged and sullen: He soon changed his temper however, when, contrary to all reason, probability, and his own expectation, he was informed the King intended to see and examine him himself; this was brought about by the Duke of Buckingham, then the great favourite and First Minister, who infused into his Majesty, over whom he had for some time a great ascendancy, the curiosity of seeing so extraordinary a person, whose crime, great as it was, argued a prodigious force of mind, and made it probable, that, if so disposed, he might be capable of making large discoveries. These insinuations had such an effect upon the King that he consented to what the Duke desired, which in the end proved disadvantageous to them all; for it brought discredit upon the royal character, an indelible load of infamy upon the Duke, and this afterwards produced Blood's ruin.—Such are the consequences of inconsiderate actions in persons in high stations, who ought always to be jealous of their dignity, and of doing what may hazard the wounding public opinion, upon which that dignity is chiefly founded. Col. Blood was no sooner acquainted that he was to be introduced to the royal presence, than he conceived immediately he stood indebted for this honour to the notion the King, or some about him, had of his intrepidity, and therefore was not at all at a loss about the part he was to act, and on the acting of which well his life intirely depended: He is allowed on all hands to have performed admirably upon this occasion; he answered whatever his Majesty demanded of him clearly, and without reserve; he did not pretend to capitulate or make terms, but seemed rather pleased to throw his life into the King's hands by an open and boundless confession: He took care, however, to prepossess his Majesty in his favour, by various, and those very different, methods. At the same time he laid himself open to the law, he absolutely refused to impeach others; while he magnified the spirit and resolution of the party to which he adhered, and had always acted against monarchy, he insinuated his own and their veneration for the person of the King; and, though he omitted nothing that might create a belief of his condemning death, yet he expressed infinite awe and respect for a Monarch, who had

condescended to treat him with such unusual indulgence. It short, the particulars of this examination were very curious.

It was foreseen by the Duke of Ormond, as soon as he knew the King designed to examine him, that Blood had no cause to fear; and indeed such an impression his story and behaviour made on the mind of his Sovereign, that he was not only pardoned, but set at liberty, and had a pension given him to subsist on. This conduct of his Majesty, towards so high and so notorious an offender, occasioned much speculation and many conjectures; of these some are still preserved, amongst which the sentiments of Sir Gilbert Talbot are very sensible. He seems to think the King's apprehensions determined him. Carte, in his *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, suggests, that the Duke of Buckingham, having put him on the first design, to prevent its becoming public, was obliged to procure his pardon for the second. But it is more probable that he insinuated his interest with some desperate malecontents then in Holland; whom he could induce to come home and live peaceably. At least this is certain, that, on the breaking out of the war soon after, a proclamation was published, requiring such persons to come over; upon which Desborough, Relfey, and many more came, surrendered, and had pardons, very probably at Blood's request; for with him they met almost every day, in a room kept on purpose for them, at White's coffee-house near the Royal-Exchange. His interest was, for some time, very great at Court, where he solicited the suits of many of the unfortunate people of his party with success; but, as this gave great offence to some very worthy persons while it lasted, so, after the disgrace and falling to pieces of the Ministry called the Cabal, it began quickly to decline; and perhaps his pension also was ill paid, for we find him again amongst the malecontents, and acting in favour of popular measures, that were displeasing to the Court. In the busy time of plotting too, so active a person as Col. Blood could not but have some share; he behaved, however, in a new manner, suitable to the great change of times, and, instead of attempting on the persons of great men, took up the character of a great man himself, and expressed an apprehension that attempts might be made upon his person. In this manner he spun out between nine and ten years, sometimes about the Court, sometimes excluded from it, always uneasy, and in some scheme or other of an untoward kind, till at last he was met with in his own way, and either circumvented by some



of his own instruments, or drawn within the vortex of a sham plot, by some who were too cunning even for this master in his profession. It seems there were certain people who had formed a design of fixing an imputation of a most scandalous nature, namely, sodomy, upon the Duke of Buckingham, who was then at the head of a vigorous opposition against the Court, and who, notwithstanding he had always courted and protected the Fanatics, had not, in respect to his moral character, so fair a reputation as to render any charge of that kind incredible. But whether this was conducted by Col. Blood, whether a counter-plot was set on foot to defeat it and intrap Blood, or whether some whisper thrown out to alarm the Duke, which he suspected came from Blood, led his Grace to secure himself by a contrivance of the same stamp, better concerted, and more effectually executed; so it was, that his Grace, who was formerly supposed so much a patron to the Colonel, thought it requisite, for his own safety, to contribute to his ruin. But it fell out, that the Court of King's-bench took the thing in so different a light, that he was convicted upon a criminal information for the conspiracy, and committed to the King's-bench prison; and, while in custody there, he was charged with an action of scandalum magnatum, at the suit of the Duke of Buckingham, in which the damages were laid so high as 10,000*l.* but, notwithstanding this, Col. Blood found bail, and was discharged from his imprisonment. He then retired to his house in the Bowling-alley in Westminster, in order to take such measures as were requisite to deliver him out of these difficulties; but, finding fewer friends than he expected, and meeting with other and more grievous disappointments, he was so much affected thereby, as to fall into a distemper that speedily threatened his life. He was attended in his sickness by a clergyman,

who found him sensible but reserved, declaring he was not at all afraid of death. In a few days he fell into a lethargy, and Wednesday, August 24, 1680, he departed this life. On the Friday following he was privately but decently interred in the new chapel in Tothill-fields. Yet such was the notion entertained, by the generality of the world, of this man's subtlety and restless spirit, that they could neither be persuaded he would be quiet in his grave, nor would they permit him to remain so: For, a story being spread that this dying, and being buried, was only a new trick of Col. Blood's, preparative to some more extraordinary exploit than any he had been concerned in; it became, in a few days, so current, and so many circumstances were added to render it credible, that the Coroner thought fit to interpose, ordered the body to be taken up again on the Thursday following, and appointed a jury to sit upon it. But so strongly were they prepossessed with the idle fancy of its being all an amusement, that, though they were his neighbours, knew him personally, and he had been so few days dead, they could not for a long time agree whether it was or was not his body. An intimate acquaintance of his, at last, put them on viewing the thumb of his left hand, which, by an accident that happened to it, grew to twice its natural size, which was commonly known to such as conversed with him. By this, and the various depositions of persons attending him in his last illness, they were at length convinced, and the Coroner caused him to be once more interred, and left in his vault in quiet. Such were the transactions of this man's life, whose real adventures exceeding, in strangeness, what would appear fictitious even in romance, astonished his contemporaries, and were never before reduced into regular order for the information of posterity.

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 35.) continued.*

The 12th of November, 1678, Bedloe was examined a second time in the House of Lords. The substance of what he said was, 'that the monks of Doway first told him the design; and, after four sacraments of secrecy, they sent him to Harcourt, a Jesuit, in Duke-street, London, who provided for him, and sent him to Paris, &c. That le Phaire, Walsh, Pritchard, and Lewis, told him what Lords were to govern, what men were to be raised, particularly forty thousand to be ready in London; what succours were to be expected, namely, ten thousand from Flanders, twenty or thirty

thousand religious men and pilgrims from St. Jago in Spain; that Hull was to be surprised, and that, just in the critical time that the plot was discovered; that le Phaire gave him a sacrament of secrecy; and they told him who and who were to be killed, and the men that were to do the work. Le Phaire said further, that Conyers was my Lord Bellasis's confessor, and communicated his orders; and that they were resolved, if any plotters were taken, to dispatch them before they could be brought to trial, or to burn the prison. That le Phaire, Pritchard, Lewis, Keins, Walsh, and others,



thers, had often told him, that there was not a Roman-catholic in England, of any quality or credit, but was acquainted with this design of the Papists, and had received the sacrament from their father-confessors to be secret and assistant in the carrying of it on: That the part assigned him was to bring and carry orders and counsels, and all other intelligences from one army to another upon all occasions, he knowing every part and road of England and Wales.'

After this deposition, the Lords having conjured Bedloe to speak nothing but the truth, he did, in the presence of God, as he should answer it at the day of judgment, assure all to be true he had deposed.

Bedloe's deposition, which was communicated to the Commons, was very apt to fill the Parliament and people with fears. Accordingly, the effect of it was such, that the King, to avoid being suspected of having any hand in the plot, published a proclamation, the 12th of November, 'whereby all Romish Recusants, and such reputed, were enjoined, under the penalty of the laws, to repair to their own houses, and not to remove more than five miles from thence without licence.' But the Commons did not think this proclamation sufficient to free them from their fears. The same day, they presented an address to the King, praying, 'That a special commission may be issued forth, for tendering the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to all the servants of his Majesty and his Royal Highness, and to all other persons (except her Majesty's Portuguese servants) residing within the palaces of Whitehall, St. James's, and Somerset-house, and all other his Majesty's houses; and that there may be likewise special commissions issued forth, for tendering the said oaths to all persons residing within the two Serjeants-inns, all the inns of Court, and inns of Chancery.' The King returned an answer in writing, that he granted their request, with exception of the menial servants of the Queen and Dukes, who were so very inconsiderable in their number, and within the articles of marriage. He added, 'That he could not but take notice, that, in a late address from the House of Peers, the menial servants of the Queen and Dukes were excepted; and that he hoped the Commons would proceed with the same moderation, as to that particular.' This answer was not satisfactory, and therefore they insisted, in a second address, 'that the persons excepted in his Majesty's message might be comprehended in the same commission; for which they gave some reasons.' But,

before the King had answered this address, there happened an accident which put the Commons much out of temper.

The 18th of November, they were informed, that several commissions had been granted to Popish Recusants, and warrants also, that they should be mustered, notwithstanding they had not taken the oaths, and subscribed the declaration, according to the act of Parliament; and that they were countersigned by Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State. Upon this information, Williamson, as a Member of their House, was immediately sent to the Tower. This much offended the King, who, the next day, sent for the Commons to attend him in the Banqueting-house in Whitehall; where, in a speech, he told them plainly, 'That, though they had committed his servant, without acquainting him, yet he intended to deal more freely with them, and acquaint them with his intention to release his Secretary;' which accordingly he did, that very day. Upon this, the Commons presented an address to the King, with the reasons of their proceedings in the commitment of his Secretary. They said, '1. That divers commissions were granted to Popish Officers, and countersigned by the said Sir Joseph Williamson, and delivered out in October last, since the meeting of this House, and the discovery of the present Popish conspiracy.

'2. Divers warrants have also been produced before us of dispensations, contrary to law, for Popish Officers to continue their commands, and to be passed in muster, notwithstanding they have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and received the blessed sacrament of the Lord's-supper, according to the late act of Parliament in that behalf; all which said warrants were likewise countersigned by the said Williamson; which being complained of to us, and confessed by the said Sir Joseph Williamson, we your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, having the immediate consideration before us of the imminent danger of your Majesty's person, the safety whereof is above all things most dear to us; and likewise the dangers from Popish plots so nearly threatening the peace and safety of your Majesty's government, and the Protestant religion; we humbly are of opinion, we could not discharge our duty to your Majesty, and the whole kingdom, without committing the said Sir Joseph Williamson; and therefore most humbly desire, that he may be discharged by your Majesty. And we do further most humbly desire your Majesty to recall all commissions granted to all

Papists,



Papists within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, or any other of your Majesty's dominions and territories.'

To this the King answered, ' That he had released Mr. Secretary Williamson before their address came; and promised to recal all his commissions whatsoever, given to Papists or reputed Papists.'

Had not the King had some secret design, it must be owned he ill-timed these commissions, while the Popish plot made so much noise, and the Parliament was employed in examining into it. But this is a mystery which is not yet cleared; however, the affair was carried no farther.

About this time, the bill to disable Papists from sitting in Parliament passed the Commons, and afterwards the Lords, tho' with more difficulty. The King likewise published a proclamation, offering a reward ' to any one who should discover, or apprehend, a Romish priest or Jesuit.'

Mean while, the King, finding the Commons delayed to grant him money, came to the Parliament; and, after a repetition of some things delivered in his first speech, he desired them either to grant him money to continue his forces in Flanders, or to disband them. Whereupon the Commons, who saw with uneasiness so formidable an army on foot, in such a juncture, resolved, *nemine contradicente*, ' That all the forces, raised since the 29th of September, 1677, should be disbanded.' To which purpose, they presented an address to his Majesty.

At the same time, the Commons had before them a bill ' for raising a third part of the militia, to be in constant arms for a time; which, with amendments, was sent up to the Lords, and passed their House.

The 30th of November, the King gave the royal assent to the bill ' for disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament; and shewed himself very willing to recal his forces from Flanders. But the militia bill he absolutely rejected, alledging, ' That it was to put the militia out of his power, which thing he would not do, no not for one hour; but, if the Commons would assist him with money for that purpose, he would take care to raise such a part of the militia, as should secure the peace of the government, and his own person.' But the Parliament thought not fit to accept his offer.

Since the King had seen the unanimity of the two Houses concerning the reality of the plot, he had thought proper to feign a no less fear of the danger the Church and State were in. And this is what farther Orleans can hardly forgive him, saying his dissimulation was made use of to

the committing of much injustice. But the King found himself in no condition to oppose the torrent, which ran so violently against the Papists. His whole policy was confined to his endeavours to remove the suspicion of his being concerned in the plot, which, he saw, both Houses were too apt to believe; so, without unseasonably affecting an indiscreet zeal for a religion which he publicly disowned, he calmly left the papists exposed to the resentment of the Parliament, for fear of his own ruin by an opposite conduct: For this reason it was that he suffered the conspirators to be brought to their trials.

Edward Coleman, Secretary to the Duke of York, was first tried, the 27th of November, at the King's Bench bar, before the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs. The witnesses produced against him were Oates and Bedloe. The first deposed,

' 1. That, in November 1677, being brought acquainted with the prisoner by father John Keins, then the deponent's confessor, who lodged at Mr. Coleman's house, he carried some letters from him to St. Omer's, which he saw opened, when he came there. In them were treasonable expressions against the King, calling him tyrant, &c. and a letter in Latin inclosed to father la Chaise, to whom Oates carried it from St. Omer's to Paris; in which there were thanks returned for the ten thousand pounds by him remitted to England for the propagation of the Catholic religion, and promising it should be employed for no other purpose, but that for which it was sent, namely, to cut off the King of England, as appeared by the letter of la Chaise, to which all this was an answer, and which Oates saw and read.

' 2. That Coleman was concerned in the design of killing the King; for when, at the Jesuits great consult, on the 24th of April, which afterwards divided into several clubs, it was resolved, that Pickering and Grove should take off his Majesty by shooting, or other means; this resolve was communicated to Coleman, in Oates's hearing, at Wild-house, who did approve thereof, and said, ' it is well contrived.'

' 3. That in August 1678, Coleman was present at a consult with the Jesuits and Benedictine monks at the Savoy, for raising a rebellion in Ireland, for which forty thousand black bills, as arms, were provided; and was very forward to have Dr. Fogarthy sent over to poison the Duke of Ormond: And, at another time, being in Fenwick's chamber, in Drury-lane, Coleman said to him, in Oates's hearing, ' That he had found a way to transmit two hundred



dred thousand pounds to carry on the rebellion in Ireland.'

' 4. That, in the month of August, Coleman knew of the four Irish ruffians sent to kill the King at Windsor: and, in Oates's hearing, asked father Harcourt, at Wild-house, 'What care was taken for those Gentlemen who went last night to Windsor?' Who replied, 'That eighty pounds were ordered them,' which he saw there on the table, most of it in guineas; and that Coleman was so zealous, that he gave a guinea to the messenger who was to carry the money, to expedite the business.

' 5. That, in July 1678, Coleman was privy to the instructions brought by Ashby, rector of St. Omer's, from father Whitebread, to empower the consultors to prepose ten thousand pounds to Sir George Wakeman to poison the King, provided Pickering and Grove failed to do the work: That Coleman had read and copied those instructions, and transmitted them to several others of the conspirators, who were gathering contributions about the kingdom, who would be more encouraged to give largely, both because they were assured the business would soon be dispatched, and that they might see they had assistance from beyond-sea; and that Coleman was so far from disappointing this treason, that he said 'it was too little, and thought it necessary to give five thousand pounds more to make the business sure.'

' 6. That, in April 1678, Oates saw Coleman's patent, or commission, to be Secretary of State, from Paulus de Oliva, General of the Society of Jesuits, by virtue of a brief from the Pope, and he knew the hand perfectly well; and, in Fenwick's chamber, he saw Coleman open it, and heard him say it was a good exchange. Last of all, Oates being asked how many came over in April to the grand consult, and how many priests and Jesuits had been in England at one time? he said 'he could not exactly remember their numbers; but, to his knowledge, there had been in England, at the same time, a hundred and sixty secular priests, eighty Jesuits, and, by name in the catalogue, above three hundred.'

Bedloe deposed,

' 1. That he knew not of any commission to Mr. Coleman; but that Sir Henry Tichbourn had told him, that he brought a commission for him to be principal Secretary of State, when he brought over the rest of the commissions for the Lords and others, from the principal Jesuits at Rome, by order of the Pope.

' 2. That, in April 1675, he carried over a large packet of letters, from Coleman to father la Chaise, about carrying on the plot, and brought back an answer; and, on May the 24th or 25th, 1677, he received another packet of Coleman's, to carry to Paris to the English monks; and that he had received money to carry on the design to subvert the government of England, to free England from damnation and ignorance, and to free all Catholics from the hard tyranny and oppression of heretics.'

' 3. That, upon Bedloe's return with answers to the last letters, which were delivered to Coleman by Harcourt, he heard the prisoner, at his house behind Westminster-abbey, at the foot of the stair-case, say, 'If he had a hundred lives, and a sea of blood to carry on the cause, he would spend it all to establish the church of Rome in England; and, if there were an hundred heretical Kings to be deposed, he would see them all destroyed.' Upon this saying, Mr. Coleman asked him this question: 'Did I ever see you in my life?' 'Yes,' said the other, in the stone gallery in Somerset-house, when you came from a consult, where were great persons, which I am not to name here; that would make the bottom of your plot tremble; you saw me then.'

The third evidence against Coleman was his own letters, found in his lodgings, when he was arrested; but it must be observed, that only those of the years 1674 and 1675 were found in a drawer under the table. The general opinion was, that he had received notice of his being accused by Oates in the Council, and so had time to burn, or convey away, those of the two last years, with the book in which they were entered. However this be, the following extracts are taken from some of his letters writ with his own hand, and allowed to be authentic.

Extract from a Letter of Mr. Coleman to Father la Chaise, the 29th of June, 1674.

' I AM commanded to tell you, that his Royal Highness, my Master, is very sensible of the friendship of his most Christian Majesty, which he will endeavour to cultivate very carefully, and to give him all possible assurances of it, to take away all jealousies that his enemies would raise to the contrary. That his Royal Highness has done nothing, in any manner whatsoever, nor in any place, against the interest of his most Christian Majesty; but hath rendered him all the good offices he hath been capable of. That, as for recalling the Parliament,



liament, and, touching my Lord Arlington, his Highness is altogether of the opinion of his Majesty, that neither one nor other is useful, but quite contrary very dangerous as well for England as France; and that his most Christian Majesty is in great danger of losing the neutrality of England at the next session (if the Parliament meet) as he lost its alliance by the peace of Holland at last; because the Lower House, and their friends (as the furious Protestants, and the malecontents in the House of Lords) have a design to lessen his Royal Highness, and root out the Catholic religion; and they think they cannot make use of any other fit means to obtain their ends, than to raise the Dutch, and to perplex his most Christian Majesty, as much as lies in their power. That his Highness doubts not but it is absolutely necessary, for the interest of his most Christian Majesty and his Royal Highness, to use all endeavours to hinder the meeting of the Parliament, by persuading his Britannic Majesty, that his greatness, his honour, and his quiet, are no less concerned, than their's; so that, if his most Christian Majesty would write freely his thoughts thereupon to his Britannic Majesty, to forewarn him of the danger he apprehends from thence, and would withal think fit to make him the same generous offers of his purse, to persuade him to dissolve the present Parliament, as he hath done to his Highness for the election of another, perhaps he would succeed therein, by the assistance we would give him here. As for another Parliament, it would be easy enough to get such an one as we wish for; the constitutions of our Parliaments being of such a nature, that, as there is nothing to be hoped for by the King from an old one, so there is nothing to be feared from a new one; because such an one, at their first meeting, must needs assist his Majesty, so far as to enable him to acknowledge his obligations, both to his most Christian Majesty and to all the world.'—

There was, in the year 1674, a prorogation of the Parliament, which lasted fourteen months; it appears in this letter, that the interests of the King of France and the Popish religion were the true cause of this long prorogation.

Extract from a Letter of Mr. Coleman to Father la Chaise, September 25, 1674.

FOR the first point of your letter, his Royal Highness has commanded me to tell you, that he will govern himself according to your advice, and treat of nothing concerning the Catholic religion with Mon-

sieur Rouvigny, nor with any other person than yourself; but that he will communicate to you all things he shall find necessary for the good of the Catholics, and shall be very well pleased to receive advices from you thereupon. For the rest, his Royal Highness does a little wonder, that he hears nothing from Monsieur Rouvigny touching the second point of your letter, since you have written so positively, that he had orders to confirm, and procure execution of what his most Christian Majesty proposed to him, the 2d of June last, by your mediation.—His most Christian Majesty made a very generous offer to his Royal Highness of the assistance of his purse, to enable him to defend them both from the evils that threatened them; and, by good luck, his Royal Highness has laboured with so much diligence and success, that the dangers which they apprehended are a little put off: But one thing more is necessary for the perfect securing their affairs; and, without making one step more, all that he has already done will signify nothing. For that, the assistance of his most Christian Majesty is no less necessary at present, than heretofore, to subdue intirely those who, being exasperated against his most Christian Majesty, as much as against his Royal Highness, and are angry with his Royal Highness, only because he is so unalterably addicted to the interest of his most Christian Majesty, will exercise their malice and their rage with more brutality than ever, if they find occasion for it hereafter. If you can therefore, by your credit, obtain from his most Christian Majesty the accomplishment of the offer of his purse, for raising the reputation of his Royal Highness in the opinion of his Britannic Majesty, and for putting him in a condition to resist the sharpest batteries of the adversaries of his most Christian Majesty and Royal Highness, to wit, the possibility they pretend to get money from the Parliament, and the impossibility of having any elsewhere; by which they often keep the mind of his Britannic Majesty in suspense, and wherein they place the hope they have to conquer him at last; there will nothing more remain to be feared by his most Christian Majesty or his Royal Highness; but his Royal Highness will be able to dissolve the Parliament with ease, and afterwards, in recompence of the said assistance, will perform, on his part, all that his most Christian Majesty shall ask of him; and will proceed with sincerity, upon the word of a Prince (that no man can reproach him for violation of) for the interest of his most Christian Majesty.



Extract from a Letter of Mr. Coleman to the Pope's Nuncio at Brussels, September 4, 1674.

‘ — **T**H A T the Duke's principal design is to use the Pope's interposition, and by that means to establish himself in the possession of his estate, thro' the assistance of France and Spain, and to turn all their cares for the ease of the Pope's friends, and particularly for the Catholics of the Church, against their enemies; and assures him he will find, that the Pope never had an occasion so favourable, as at this hour, to enrich those of his family, and to augment the number of his friends; and, if he lets it slip, he never will find the like; so that, if ever they propose to make use of the treasure of the Church, it is now they ought to do it; for they can demand nothing that the Duke will not be capable to do for the Pope's friends:—On the other side, without their aid, he will run great hazard of being lost, both himself and his associates.’

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Coleman to the same Nuncio, written October 23, 1674.

‘ **Y**O U agree with me, that money is the only means of bringing the King into the Duke's interest, and disengaging him from the Parliament; and you must also agree with me, that nothing can more promote the interests of the Catholic party, which is the principal object of the Duke's care and affection, and of the hatred of the Parliament, and which must hope or fear, according as the one or the other of them increase in power.—Nothing in the world is more certain, than that the King has a good inclination towards the Duke and the Catholics, and would join himself willingly and inseparably to their interests, if he did not apprehend some danger from such an union; which, however, he would not have cause to fear, if he found their interest, and consequently their power, so far advanced above that of their adversaries, that they should neither have the power nor the boldness to contest any thing with them; which the King could see in a very little time, if we could persuade him to do two or three things.—And I am certain money could not fail of persuading him to it; for there is nothing it cannot make him do, though it were as much to his prejudice, as this we endeavour to persuade him to will be to his advantage.’—

In another letter, Coleman positively said, ‘ That it was by the credit of the

Catholics, that the Parliament was prorogued till the 13th day of April, 1675.’

Extract from a Letter of Mr. Coleman to Father la Chaise.

‘ — **O** U R prevailing in these things will give the greatest blow to the Protestant religion here, that ever it received since its birth.’

In another.

‘ **W**E have here a mighty work upon our hands, no less than the conversion of three kingdoms, and by that, perhaps, the subduing of a pestilent heresy, which has domineered over great part of this Northern world a long time; there were never such hopes of succeeding, since the death of Queen Mary, as now in our days.’

In the same Letter.

‘ **T**H E opposition we are sure to meet with is also like to be great; so that it imports us to get all the aid and assistance we can; ‘ for the harvest is great, and the labourers but few.’

After the reading of these letters, Coleman alledged, in his defence,

‘ 1. That Oates, who now pretended such acquaintance with him, declared before the King and Council, ‘ That he never saw him before, or did not know him.’

To which the other answered, ‘ That, it being candle-light, and his sight weak, and Coleman altered in habit and wig, he did at first say he could not swear that was the man, or that he had ever seen him before; but, as soon as he heard him speak, he knew him well, and could have then sworn it, had it been demanded.’

‘ 2. That, had the things now alledged by Oates been true, he would have charged the same before the Council; but then he only charged him with the sending of one letter, and such slender matters, that the Council was ready to let him go at large; and therefore all the rest must be invented since.’

To this Oates replied, ‘ That he was then so weak and weary he could not well tell what he said; besides his design was then to lay no more to his charge, than might serve for information.

‘ 3. Whereas Oates charged him with consenting to Wakeman's poisoning of the King, and that it was consulted by him in August, and, as he remembered, about the 21st day: Coleman alledged, that he was then in Warwickshire, and one of his men and



and he were there all August, as he thought, but was not sure of it; and, after conviction, he offered a book, that would shew he was out of town from the 18th to the 31st of August.' But this was no evidence in itself, and offered too late; so it did not contradict Oates, who was not positive to a day, but only to the month. As to what was sworn by Bedloe, he made no other answer than a solemn asseveration, 'That he never saw the man in his life.' But, as to his papers, which he did not deny, he alledged, 'there was no treason in them, though very extravagant expressions; and that it would plainly appear from them, that his design was so far from killing the King, that it was only to make the King and Duke as great as could be.'

In the conclusion of his defence, he used

these words: 'Positively I say, and upon my salvation, I never saw these witnesses, Oates but once, and Bedloe never before.'

The Jury, who were all Gentlemen of the county of Middlesex, against whom Coleman had made no exceptions, withdrawing, in a little time brought him in guilty of high treason; the day after, he received sentence of death, and, the third of December, was hanged and quartered according to custom. He persisted to the last moment in the denial of the crimes for which he was condemned; but, as his letters seemed at least to prove a design of extirpating the Protestant religion, he declared his sole intention was to procure liberty of conscience for the Papists.

[To be continued.]

*The two following Lives (written by the Rev. Mr. SPENCE) of a most celebrated Man of Florence, and one scarce ever heard of in England, are so extraordinary, and withal so similar to each other, that it was thought the giving them a Place in our Magazine would not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

### *The LIFE of Signior MAGLIABECHI.*

**M**AGLIABECHI was born at Florence on the 29th of October, in the year 1633. His parents were of so low and mean a rank, that they were very well satisfied when they had got him into the service of a man who sold herbs and fruit. He had never learned to read; and yet he was perpetually poring over the leaves of old books, that were used as waste paper in his master's shop. A bookseller who lived in the neighbourhood, and who had often observed this, and knew the boy could not read, asked him one day, 'What he meant by staring so much on printed papers?' He said, 'That he did not know how it was, but that he loved it of all things; that he was very uneasy in the business he was in, and should be the happiest creature in the world, if he could live with him, who had always so many books about him.' The bookseller was astonished, and yet pleased with his answer; and at last told him, that he should not be disinclined to take him into his shop, if his master would be willing to part with him. Young Magliabechi thanked him with tears of joy in his eyes; and his happiness was highly increased, when his master, on the bookseller's desire, gave him leave to go where he pleased. He went therefore directly to his new and much desired business; and had not been long in it, before he could find out any book that was asked for, as readily as the bookseller could himself. Some time after this he learned to read, and, as soon

as he had, he was always reading when he could.

He seems never to have applied himself to any particular study. A passion for reading was his ruling passion; and a prodigious memory his great talent. He read every book almost indifferently, as they happened to come into his hands. He read them with a surprising quickness, and yet retained not only the sense of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of spelling them, if there was any thing peculiar of that kind in any author.

His extraordinary application, and talents, soon recommended him to Ermini and Marmi, the Great Duke's Librarians. He was by them introduced into the conversations of the learned, and made known at Court: And began to be looked upon every-where as a prodigy, particularly for his vast and unbounded memory.

It is said, that there was a trial made of the force of his memory, which, if true, is very amazing. A Gentleman at Florence, who had written a piece which was to be printed, lent the manuscript to Magliabechi; and, some time after it had been returned with thanks, came to him again with a melancholy face, and told him of some invented accident, by which, he said, he had lost his manuscript: The author seemed almost inconsolable for the loss of his work, and intreated Magliabechi, whose character for remembering what he read was already very great, to try to recollect



as much of it as he possibly could, and write it down for him, against his next visit. Magliabechi assured him he would, and, on setting about it, wrote down the whole manuscript, without missing a word, or even varying any-where from the spelling.

By treasuring up every thing he read in so strange a manner, or at least the subject, and all the principal parts of all the books he ran over; his head became at last, as one of his acquaintance expressed it, 'An universal index both of titles and matter.'

By this time Magliabechi was grown so famous for the vast extent of his reading, and his amazing retention of what he had read, that it began to grow common amongst the learned to consult him, when they were writing on any subject. He would tell them not only who had treated of their subject designedly, but of such also as had touched upon it only accidentally, in writing on other subjects; both which he did with the greatest exactness, naming the author, the book, the words, and often the very number of the page in which they were inserted. He did this so often, so readily, and so exactly, that he came at last to be looked upon almost as an oracle, for the ready and full answers that he gave to all questions, that were proposed to him in any faculty or science whatever.

It was his great eminence this way, and his vast, I had almost said, inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the Great Duke, Cosmo the Third, to do him the honour of making him his Librarian; and what a happiness must it have been to Magliabechi, who delighted in nothing so much as in reading, to have the supreme command and use of such a collection of books as that in the Great Duke's palace! He was also very conversant with the books in the Lorenzo library; and had the keeping of those of Leopoldo and Francesco Maria, the two Cardinals of Tuscany; and yet even all this did not satisfy his extensive appetite.

To read such vast numbers as he did, he latterly made use of a method as extraordinary, as any thing I have hitherto mentioned of him. When a book first came into his hands, he would look the title page all over, then dip here and there in the preface and advertisements, if there were any; and then cast his eyes on each of the divisions, the different sections, or chapters, and then he would be able for ever to know what that book contained: For he remembered as steadily as he conceived rapidly.

It was after he had taken to this way of

reading, that a priest who had composed a panegyric upon one of his favourite saints, brought it to Magliabechi, as a present. He read it over the very way abovementioned; and then thanked him very kindly, for his excellent treatise. The author, in some pain asked him, 'Whether that was all that he intended to read of his book?' Magliabechi, coolly answered, 'Yes; for I know very well every thing that is in it.'

Magliabechi had a local memory too of the places where every book stood: And seems to have carried this farther, than only in relation to the collections of books with which he was personally acquainted. One day the Great Duke sent for him, after he was his Librarian, to ask him, whether he could get him a book that was particularly scarce. 'No, Sir,' answered Magliabechi, 'It is impossible; for there is but one in the world; that is in the Grand Signior's library at Constantinople and is the seventh book on the second shelf on the right hand as you go in.'

Though Magliabechi must have lived so sedentary a life, with such an intense and almost perpetual application to books, yet he arrived to a good old age. He died in his eighty-first year, on July 14, 1714. By his will he left a very fine library, of his own collection, for the use of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and whatever should remain over, to the poor.

He was not an ecclesiastic, but chose never to marry; and was quite negligent, or rather quite slovenly in his dress. His appearance was such, as must have been far from engaging the affection of a Lady, had he addressed himself to any; and his face in particular, as appears by the several representations of him, whether in his busts, medals, pictures, or prints, would rather have prejudiced his fate, than advanced it: He received his friends, and those who came to consult him in any points of literature, in a civil and obliging manner; though in general he had almost the air of a savage, and even affected it; together with a cynical, or contemptuous smile, which scarce rendered his look the more agreeable.

In his manner of living, he affected the character of Diogenes; three hard eggs, and a draught or two of water, was his usual repast. When any one went to see him, they most usually found him lolling in a sort of fixed wooden cradle, in the middle of his study, with a multitude of books some thrown in heaps, and others scattered about the floor, all round him; and this his cradle, or bed, was attached to the nearest



nearest piles of books by a number of cobwebs: At their entrance, he commonly used to call out to them, 'Not to hurt his spiders!'

Magliabechi was early made a Member of the Arcadi; a society established at Rome, towards the end of the last century, for the revival of true taste in poetry, eloquence, and the polite arts. Most of the eminent people all over Italy, and many of other countries, are enrolled in it; and, though of so much later date than many of the other Academies in Italy, there is scarce any one of them, perhaps, that can boast the names of so many Kings and Princes, or Popes and Cardinals, as appears in their list. Their assemblies and games have for many years been kept in a theatre built on purpose for them in the gardens, now belonging to the King of Naples, on the Palatine-hill, in Rome. It is here too that they have used, almost ever since their institution, to set up memorial inscriptions to some of the most worthy of their Members. There is one to Magliabechi, in the fourth year of the six hundred and twenty-fifth Olympiad, for they have revived that ancient way of reckoning, in which he is stiled, 'Their Counsellor, or oracle, in all sorts of learning.'

Crescembeni, the great promoter and soul of this Society for so many years, and President of it from its first establishment, to the end of his own life, has given the world a fuller account of these Arcadians, than is any-where else to be met with, in his history of Italian poetry. He was a

particular friend of Magliabechi; with whom he got acquainted, when he was obliged to go into Tuscany for his health. He speaks of him frequently in his history just mentioned, and never without some encomium.

Moreri says, 'That he was famous all over Europe, for his great knowledge in books, and in literary history: And Lavocat, 'That he was consulted by all the learned in Europe; and highly commended by them all.' Cardinal Norris, in one of his works, calls him, 'The most learned man, and the most applauded in all nations of the world, which are not inhabited by barbarians.'

Salvini made his funeral oration, in the Florentine Academy; by which Magliabechi had been chosen for their Secretary annually, for several years before his death: And, even in the midst of that assembly of so many learned and eminent men, calls him, 'The principal ornament of his country.' The whole speech consists of compliments to his merit, or excuses for what might seem amiss in him; and, in the course of it, he gives him the titles of 'The great Magliabechi: The universal library: A prodigy of learning;' and some others, which may perhaps sound better in Italian, than they would in English.

Thus lived and died Magliabechi, in the midst of the public applause; and with such an affluence, for all the latter part of his life, as very few persons have ever procured by their knowledge or learning.

### *The LIFE of Mr. ROBERT HILL.*

**R**OBERT HILL, son of Robert and Phoebe Hill, was born January 11, 1699, at Miswell, a little village of only three or four houses, near Tring in Hertfordshire. His mother's maiden name was Clark; she lost her husband within the year; returned to her own family at Miswell; and, about five years after, was married to Thomas Robinson, a taylor at Buckingham. On her going thither, she left our Robert, the only son of her first marriage, with his grandmother at Miswell; who taught him to read, and sent him to school for seven or eight weeks to learn to write; which was all the schooling he ever had. In the year 1710, she removed with her family from Miswell to Tringgrove; where little Robert was employed in driving the plough, and other country business, for his uncle. But they finding this rather too much for his constitution, which was but weakly, thought an easy trade would be better for him; and so

bound him (1714) apprentice to his father-in-law, Robinson, the taylor, at Buckingham.

It was about two years after (1716) he was apprentice, that he first happened to get an imperfect Accidence and Grammar, and about three quarters of a Littleton's Dictionary, into his possession. From the first moment of so great an acquisition, he was reading whenever he could; and, as they would scarce allow him any time from his work by day, he used to procure candles as privately as he could, and indulge himself in the violent passion he had for reading, for good part of the nights. He wanted greatly to learn Latin; why, does not appear: For he himself does not remember any other reason for it at present, than that he might be able to read a few Latin epitaphs in their church. However that be, this pursuit of his was soon interrupted (1717), by the small pox coming into Buckingham, and growing so violent there;



there, that his friends sent him to Tring-grove; and, in the hurry, his books were left behind him. At the Grove, he was employed in keeping his uncle's sheep; and speaks of that occupation in as high a stile of happiness, as the romance-writers talk of their Arcadian swains: But what made it so happy to him was, as he himself expresses it, 'That he could lie under a hedge, and read all day long.' His study here consisted only of the Practice of Piety, the Whole Duty of Man, and Mauger's French Grammar. These he read over and over so often, that he had them almost all by heart; and has a great deal of them still. He staid there a year and a quarter; and on his return to Buckingham (1719), he was highly delighted at seeing his old friend the Latin Grammar again; and immediately renewed his acquaintance with it. In this second attempt of his for Latin, he was assisted by some of his play-fellows among the boys at the free-school at Buckingham: And, by such means, enabled himself to read a good part of a Latin Testament, which he had purchased, and a Cæsar's Commentaries, that had been given him, before he was out of his apprenticeship.

Soon after he was out of his time, he married (1721); and had Horace and a Greek Testament added to his books, by the goodness of a Gentleman for whom he was at work. As he could not bear to have a book in his hand, that he could not read; he no sooner received the latter, than he resolved to learn Greek: And, that very evening, communicated his design to a young Gentleman, with whom he was acquainted; who gave him a Greek Grammar, and promised to assist him as far as he could in his design.

In the mean time, as his wife proved a good breeder, he found it necessary to do something to add to his income; and therefore set up for a schoolmaster (1724), as well as a taylor; and he had so good success, that he had generally upwards of fifty scholars, for the six or seven years that he practised it. However, there were some difficulties that he met with, in his new employ. He had scarce been in it half a year, when a lad, well advanced in another school, returned home to Buckingham to go to his. In the first conversation, Mr. Hill found, that this new scholar of his was got to decimal fractions; whereas he himself was but lately entered, and that but a little way, into division. This was a terrible embarrassment, at first; but Mr. Hill took the following method of disentangling himself from it; he set his young man to

copying out the tables of decimal fractions, from Wingate; which engaged him for about six weeks: And in the mean time he himself applied so hard to his arithmetic, that he made himself master of decimal fractions, before that time was expired; but to do this, he was forced to sit up the greatest part of every night, in the interval.

About two years after Mr. Hill had lost his first wife (1730), he married his second. She was a widow, and was looked upon as a fortune, for she brought him a great many goods; but she was a bad woman in all respects; and he suffered so much from her and her extravagancies, that, before they had lived two years together, the debts she had brought upon him obliged him to resolve to quit Buckingham, and to travel and work about the country, in his business as a taylor and stay-maker.

Some time before he set out, he was seized with a violent passion for learning Hebrew; for which he can give no other reason, than that he had seen several quotations in that language, in an English book of controversy, which he had been studying for some time. How very laborious a thing must it be to pursue one's first studies in any language or science, without a single friend to give one any advice? And indeed a pursuit so tedious, and so often baffled, at last quite tired out even his patience; and one day, in a mixture of passion and despair, he parted with the books he had hitherto used to assist him (1735), as weak and insufficient friends. However, this proved only a sudden gust of passion; and his settled eagerness for conquering the Hebrew language soon returned again, and grew as strong as ever upon him.

All this while, it was necessary that the places of his residence should be concealed; which prevented his keeping up any correspondence with his friends at Buckingham; so that death had been so good as to ease him of his greatest embarrassment, his wife, two or three years before he heard of it. She had, as he himself allows, one child, and, as she used to affirm, two by him; but the parentage of the latter was very equivocal. However, I think, they both died soon after their mother.

On the news of this his relief from a consort, who did nothing but add to his unhappiness and difficulties while she lived, he returned January 31, 1744, N. S. to Buckingham. There he settled himself again in his first occupation of taylor and stay-maker; which answered all his purposes very well for four or five years, in which space he procured books for his use, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew: But marrying a third wife,



wife (1747,) who proved as good a breeder as his first, he began to be involved again in difficulties; not by any fault of her's, for he speaks of her as of the best of women; but in the former part of the time, from the increase of his family; and in the latter, from the uncommon dearness of things, and hardness of the times.

Though Mr. Hill, in his whole course of getting the three learned languages, had endeavoured to keep his acquisition of them as much a secret as he could; it could not be so wholly concealed, but that there was some talk of it. In particular, at this period of his life, it was rumoured about the country, 'That he could read the Bible in the same books, and the same strange figures, that the travelling Jews did.' Upon hearing this, a very worthy clergyman in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, when Mr. Hill happened to be working one day at his house, in the way of his trade, put a question to him (1748,) relating to a difficulty in the New Testament: 'Pray Robin,' says the Doctor, 'Can you solve the difficulty of St. Peter, calling the same person the son of Bozor, whom Moses calls the son of Beor? Hill's answer was, 'That he did not know any difficulty in it; that they were both one and the same name: Bozor in the Chaldaic pronunciation being exactly the same with Beor in the Hebrew.' 2 Epist. of St. Peter, c. ii. v. 14; and Numbers, c. xxii. v. 5.

The same Gentleman some years after sent Mr. Hill the Essay on Spirit, said to be written by the late Bishop of Clogher, in Ireland; and desired him to write down his thoughts on that piece, as they occurred to him in reading it. He did so; and I am told by those who understand Hebrew, for which there was frequent occasion in those observations, that our humble taylor has proved his Lordship to be in the wrong in several of his quotations and assertions in that work. This was the first piece of Mr. Hill's, that was ever printed (1753.) The next thing the same Gentleman employed him about, was to write a paper against the Papists, whose emissaries were then very busy in those parts, in which Mr. Hill endeavoured to shew, that several of the most important and favourite doctrines of the church of Rome are novel inventions; and consequently, that it is they, and not we, that are the innovators. About the same time, or rather in the interval between these two, Hill wrote the Character of a Jew, when the bill for naturalising that people was in agitation: This, he says, was the best thing he ever wrote, and was the least approved of. And laterly

he has written Criticisms on Job, in five sheets: which, I think, is the largest of all his works.

According to his own account, Mr. Hill was taken up seven years in getting Latin, and twice as long in getting Greek; but as to the Hebrew, he says, he himself would now engage to teach it to any body of tolerable parts, and with very moderate application, in six weeks.

He says he has read, he believes, twenty Hebrew grammars; and is now writing one himself: In which sort of subject he seems likely to succeed better than in any other, because it has been the most general study of his life. Mayr's grammar he thinks much the best of all he has read; he therefore intends to build his chiefly upon Mayr's, as Mayr himself did his on that of Cardinal Bellarmine.

He thinks he could teach the Hebrew language, even at a distance, by way of letters; that six or seven would be sufficient; and that even the pronounciation of it, as it is a dead language, might be taught the same way.

He is a vast admirer of St. Jerome: thinks him as fine a writer as Cicero; and that no-body ever could excel him in eloquence: Yet he says, 'That he is not obliged to any one writer, nor to all others put together, for so many lights as he had from Father Simon.'

As his studies have lain chiefly in languages, explaining difficult texts of scripture, and controversial divinity, he himself is not unfond of disputing: In particular, he thinks the followers of Mr. Hutchinson wrong in almost every thing they advance; and said, 'He would go as far, and almost with as much pleasure, as he came to see me, to dispute with a Hutchinsonian;' and his journey to me was near sixty miles, and that, poor man! on foot.

Poetry has now and then come in for part of his diversion in reading; and in particular he had a Horace, and the Epistles of Ovid, among his books very early; but, among them all, his chief acquaintance have been Homer, Virgil, and Ogilby; and yet, as to Homer, he had gone no farther than his Iliad, in 1758, which he had read over many times. The first day after he came to see me he desired to see the Odyssey; which I put into his hands, both in the original and in Mr. Pope's translation. He was charmed with them both; but said, 'He did not know how it was, but that it read finer to him in the latter than in Homer himself.' On this he was desirous of reading some more of Mr. Pope; I pointed him to the Essay on Criticism;



ticism; this charmed him still more; and he called it, 'The wisest poem he had ever read in his whole life.' Before our parting I made him a present of one or two poems, and above a hundred weight of Fathers and polemic divinity. I dare say he will go over every line of them; and indeed he declared,

that I had now furnished him with reading, at his leisure hours from work, for these eleven years.

It was but last April that he was with me; so, having brought down the little circumstances of his life almost to the present time, I have nothing more to add.

#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

**I**F any one, in this age so justly eminent for charities of almost all kinds, should be so far moved with the distress and necessities of so worthy and industrious a poor man; as to be inclined to help towards relieving him: They are humbly intreated to send any present which they might wish in his hands, either to Mr. Richardson, in Salisbury-court, near Fleet-street, London; or Messieurs Doddsley, booksellers, in Pall mall, Westminster; Mr. Prince, at Oxford; Mr. Thurlborn, at Cambridge; Messieurs Hamilton and Balfour, at Edinburgh; Mr. Faulkner, at Dublin; Mr. Owen, at Tunbridge; Mr. Leake, at Bath; Mr. Cadel, at Bristol; Mr. Hinxman, at York; Mr. Richardson, at Durham; Mr. Creighton, at Ipswich; Mr. Chase, at Norwich; Mr. Burden, at Winchester; Mr. Collins, at Salisbury; and M. Seeley, at Buckingham: And they may be assured, that whatever may be thus collected, shall be put to the properest use of the service of him and his family.

#### *A Description of a MACHINE moved by the Wind, and used for draining marshy Grounds.*

*With a Copper plate of the Machine, curiously engraved.*

**T**HE figure in the plate represents a mill that turns with any wind by the help of the weather-flag A, composed of very thin boards. The axle-tree B is fixed and steady in the ground. All the rest of the assemblage is moveable, and turns with the weather-flag. When it turns with the wings on the inclined beam C D, as also the cup-wheel C assembled on the beam, a circular trench is made to collect the water that is to be exhausted. This is usually done in a marshy or watery ground, for draining it; for the lower part of the wheel dips into the water, and turns easily without touching the ground. Thus the water of the trench will be raised also in a circular furrow, whereof the beam B is the center, to be conveyed where one pleases. This machine does not raise water to more than 6 or 7 feet; but it, notwithstanding, exhausts a very considerable quantity, provided the wind favours it.

The meadows, in Holland, are amply provided with machines of this sort; but the wheel that draws up the water is different from that in our plate, being composed only of a number of radiuses. These radiuses are a kind of battledores resembling oars, somewhat excavated on one side in form of a spoon; and, instead of carrying the water upwards, as the cups do, they make it spout out into the furrow, and with such speed and rapidity, that they draw up a considerable quantity in a very little time.

The angle D E B, formed by the axis

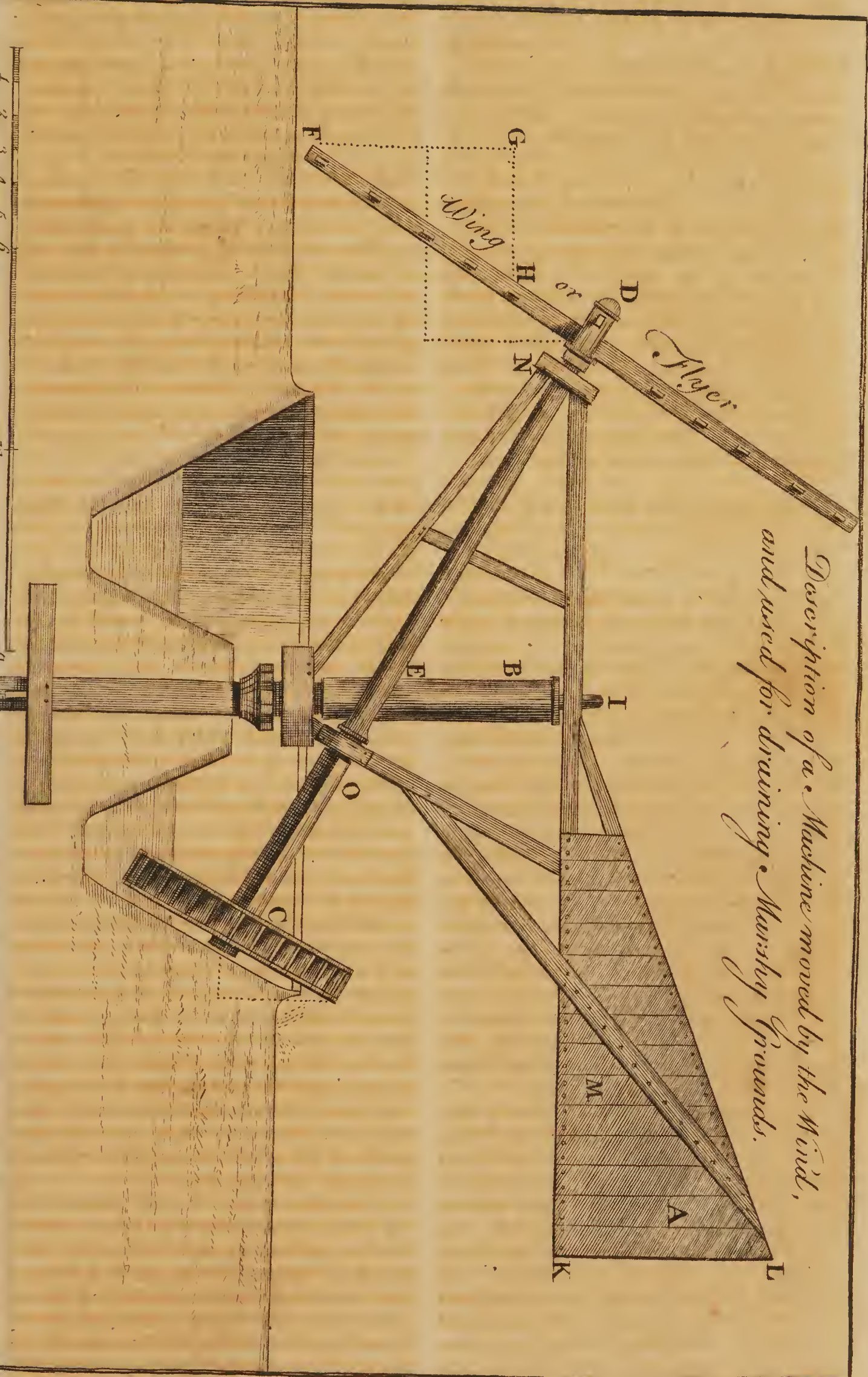
D C, with the beam B, being usually of 60 degrees, the angle F G H, formed by the wings with the vertical, will be of 30 degrees; whence it follows that the cloths, extended from F as far as H, receive only the impression of the wind according to an oblique direction; which must be attended to. Wherefore consider, that the triangle rectangle H G F is the half of an equilateral triangle, of which the side G F is here perpendicular: And as the side H F is here of seven feet, taking the three fourths of the square of this number, that is, the three fourths of 49, which is  $36\frac{3}{4}$ , for the square of the perpendicular; and extracting also the square root of this number; there will be about 6 feet for the side F G.

That such a mill might be capable of the greatest effect, it is necessary, above all things, to proportion exactly the size of the cups to the quantity of water they are to draw; otherwise more or less would retard or augment the velocity of the wings; and then, this velocity not being any longer the thirds of the wind, the machine will not answer its intended purpose.

The weather-flag A, for guiding the mill, must be considered as having 16 feet 6 inches in length, from the pivot I to its extremity K, and the height K L 6 feet; which makes a triangular surface of 49 feet and a half: The empty space towards the pivot I, need not be regarded; it was so left to expose to view the frames to which the boards are fastened; but it must be covered



*Description of a Machine moved by the Wind,  
and used for draining Marshy Grounds.*









in the execution. Now this triangle, having a superficies of 49 feet and a half, will present to the wind a much greater surface than can be presented by the wings of the mill taken sideways; therefore the strong will have the ascendant over the weak, so much the more, as the arm of the lever, that gives into the weather-flag, is expressed by the interval *I M*, taken from the point of the stay *I*, as far as the center of gravity *M*, which is found to be 11 feet in length. By the help of these considerations it will be easy to calculate the effort of the wind on this weather-flag.

A Calculation for discovering the Quantity of Water this Machine can drain off in an Hour.

To know how much water this machine will drain off in an hour, it is necessary to consider, that the wheel and the wings,

having a common axis, will make an equal number of turns in the same time; and that the velocity of the wings taken at their center of gravity, being the thirds of that of the wind in the case of the greatest effect, will make but 6 feet 8 inches progress in a second; which must be multiplied by 3600 to have their velocity in an hour, which will be 24,000 feet: This being divided by  $40\frac{6}{7}$  feet, which is the circumference described by the center of gravity of each wing in a revolution, gives 587 turns in an hour; which, multiplied by  $36\frac{3}{4}$  lb of water, the product will be 21,572 lb, or about 308 cubic feet, for the quantity of water this machine can drain off in an hour, abstracting from what may be lost. Nothing need be said of the waste caused by the friction, which is insignificant, and only takes place in the parts *O* and *P*, where the beam *D C* is supported.

*An Abstract of the genuine legal SENTENCE pronounced by the High Court of Judicature of Portugal upon the Conspirators against the Life of his Most Faithful Majesty; with the just Motives for the same.*

**A**GREED by the persons of the Council and Senate of our Lord the King, &c. (after examining the proceedings, which according to form of law and his Majesty's decrees were succinctly carried on against the criminals, Joseph Mascarenhas, heretofore Duke of Aveiro; Lady Eleanora of Tavora, heretofore Marchioness of that title; Francis Affizes of Tavora, heretofore Marquis of the said title; Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, heretofore Marquis of the same title; Don Jerome of Ataide, heretofore Count of Atouguia; Joseph-Maria of Tavora, heretofore Adjutant of the military orders of the Marquis, his father; Blaize-Joseph Romeiro, corporal in the company commanded by the criminal Lewis-Bernard of Tavora; Antony-Alvares Ferreira; Joseph Policarp de Azevedo; Emanuel-Alvares Ferreira, Keeper of the wardrobe to the criminal Joseph Mascarenhas; and John Michael, attending page to the said criminal Joseph Mascarenhas; together with the rest of the depositions and papers annexed; allegations, articles, and defences made by the said criminals, &c. &c. &c.)

And whereas it appears fully proved, by the confessions of the major part of the said criminals, and by many witnesses attesting upon ocular evidence and their own deed, That the criminal Joseph Mascarenhas had conceived a desperate, sacrilegious, and implacable wrath against the august and most sacred person of our Lord the King, on account of his Majesty's having defeated the schemes by which he had art-

fully and rashly endeavoured, not only to arrogate to himself all that pernicious influence, which, by means of the authority of his uncle F. Gaspar da Incarnacao, he had during the latter years of the immediately foregoing reign; but also to cause the important commendams, which had been held as grants for life by the administrators of the house of Aveiro, to be adjudged inherent to the crown-lands and patrimonial estate of the said house: And on account of his Majesty's having likewise put a stop to the celebration of the marriage, which he had hastily and greedily adjusted between his son, the Marquis of Gouvea, and Lady Margaret de Lorena, immediate sister to the Duke of Cadaval; with the design, in all appearance, of making that marriage the means of blending with his own house the most illustrious house of Cadaval; the actual Lord being still a minor, and liable to the small-pox so fatal to his family, and whom he endeavoured at the same time to hinder from entering into the marriage-state, by commencing and fomenting lawsuits and executions against him, which might throw the estates of the said Duke, in his minority, into a perplexed condition.

It farther appears, that the said criminal Joseph Mascarenhas, being diabolically excited by the malignant spirit of pride, ambition, avarice, and implacable wrath against the most august and most beneficent person of his Majesty, proceeded immediately to clear the way for farther absurdities, by decoying and gaining over to himself all those persons



sons he knew our said Lord the King had justly excluded from his royal good-liking, or whom he knew to be unjustly discontented with his Majesty's most happy government; and by giving into the folly of flattering himself, and approving to be told by others, that there was now no other eminence for him to reach than the throne, by becoming King himself.

' It farther appears, in pursuance of this infernal system of infamous hatred and sedition, notwithstanding the implacable aversion which subsisted between the aforesaid criminal and the Jesuits, during and after the ministry of his said uncle F. Gaspar da Incarnacao, that, as soon as the Jesuits were universally forbidden all access to court, on the most just and pressing considerations of the schemes they had laid for alienating certain foreign Courts from the friendship and union they had with his Majesty, and of the formal rebellions and open wars whereby they disturbed our said Lord in Uruguay and Maranhao; the criminal, who was in duty bound, by reason of his office and vassalage, to shun the society of the said Jesuits, artfully patched up a re-union and intimacy with the aforesaid people; paying them frequent visits at all their houses, receiving them in like manner at his own house, and holding very long conferences with them.

' It farther appears, that the execrable effects of that reconciliation were, an unanimous combination and agreement for contriving the death of our Lord the King; the same Jesuits giving it as their opinion, that whoever should be the parricide of our said Lord, would not so much as sin even lightly.

' It farther appears, notwithstanding the innate and ancient aversion which had always subsisted between the Marchioness of Tavora and the said criminal, that the art of the said Jesuits on one hand, and the art of the criminal on the other, wrought so effectually, that in fact they gained their point of drawing the said Marchioness into their infamous confederacy.

' It farther appears, in confirmation of the foregoing facts, that, the said Marchioness being engaged in the aforesaid conspiracy, both she and the said Jesuits set about persuading all persons of their acquaintance and friendship, that Gabriel Malagrida, a member of the same society of Jesuits, was a man of great self-denial and a Saint; and that she, by these ostentations of her faith in the said Gabriel Malagrida, and of her subjection to his spirit, caused the following grievous and pernicious mischiefs:—1. That she held a daily

assembly at her own house, in order to excite aversion and hatred to his Majesty's royal person and most happy government: 2. That the ordinary conversation at the said house was one continued cabal of treacheries and plots against the royal person of our said Lord; it being agreed therein, that it would be very useful that our said Lord should cease to live: 3. That the same Marchioness entered into confederacy with the Duke of Aveiro; being present with him at the plottings in his house to deprive our Lord the King of his most precious and most glorious life: 4. That the said Marchioness did also confederate with the Jesuits, besides the said Gabriel Malagrida, her constant and absolute director: 5. That the said Marchioness set herself up for one of the ringleaders of this horrible conspiracy: 6. And, lastly, that she associated herself with the sacrilegious perpetrators of the execrable insult on the night of the third of September of the last year, contributing fifteen moidores in part of the reward given to the detestable monsters who fired the sacrilegious shot, which produced those most enormous mischiefs we all deplore.

' It farther appears, that the said Marchioness, having arrogated to herself the despotic direction of all the actions of the Marquis, Francis-Affizes of Tavora, her husband; of her sons, daughters, son-in-law, brothers-in-law, and other persons, did impiously and inhumanly decoy and ensnare them into the aforesaid conspiracy; using, for the instruments of this infernal work, not only the opinion she affected to have of the pretended sanctity of the aforesaid Gabriel Malagrida, but also the letters which he frequently wrote to her, to persuade all her relations to go and join in spiritual exercises with him the said Malagrida.

' It farther appears, that the said Francis-Affizes was one of the associates in the aforesaid insult; it being above all things especially proved, that he concurred towards it, and personally assisted at it, in one of the ambushes, which were infamously laid in that most unfortunate night of the third of September of last year, in order that our Lord the King, escaping from any of them, might fall into the others; and that he was also present at the meeting, on the day immediately following, held in the house of the said Duke of Aveiro; where some of them reproached the assassins for not having struck the blow so as to work all its most mischievous effects; while others bragged that they should have done it, had our Lord the King passed by the ambushes in which they were posted to way-lay him.

' It farther appears, that the Marquis  
Lewis-



Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, was personally present at the most pernicious cabals of sacrilegious calumny, and the infamous conspiracies, held at the respective houses of the Marquis and Marchioness, his parents, and of the Duke of Aveiro; and that he personally assisted at the ambushes.

‘ It farther appears, that Don Jerome of Ataide, Count of Atougua, son-in-law to the aforesaid Marquis Francis-Affizes, and Lady Eleanor of Tavora, with the Countess, his wife, almost every night assisted at the seditious and abominable cabals held in the house of the Marquis and Marchioness, his father and mother-in-law; that he concurred with eight moidores towards the most worthless reward of the assassins who fired the sacrilegious shot; and, finally, that he was an associate in the way-layings which were posted against his Majesty in the same most unfortunate night.

‘ It farther appears, that Joseph-Maria of Tavora, Adjutant of the military orders of the Marquis of Tavora, his father, not only entered into the confederacy with the rest of the associates in this horrible crime, but also was personally present at the sacrilegious ambushes; and that he was likewise present at the other meeting, which, on the day immediately following the insult, was held in the house of the Duke of Aveiro; this criminal being the person who (alluding to the prodigy of his Majesty’s escaping with his most precious life in safety) uttered those savage and shocking words, “ Alas! The man ought not to have escaped.”

‘ It farther appears, from his own confession, that Blaize-Joseph Romeiro was present at the sacrilegious ambushes; he being the very associate who accompanied the Marquis Francis-Affizes of Tavora.

‘ It farther appears, that Antony-Alvares Ferreira, and Joseph-Policarp de Azevedo, brother-in-law to the same Antony-Alvares, were the savage criminals who received, from Joseph Mascarenhas, 40 moidores, for perpetrating the horrible parricide; and that it was these two most outrageous monsters, who fired those shot from which the royal person of his Majesty received the sacrilegious blows, which the honour, the fidelity, and the filial love of all his vassals throughout this realm bear to him, have caused them to deplore with an unspeakable redundancy of tears.

‘ It farther appears, that Emanuel-Alvares Ferreira was the person who brought to the said Joseph Mascarenhas the cloaks and wigs, with which he disguised himself the night of the insult; and that it was he who made the resistance, by snatching the

sword from the side of the notary Lewis-Antony de Leiro, when he honourably and resolutely stopped the said Joseph Mascarenhas, in the escape he was attempting to make.

‘ It farther appears, that John Michael was one of the associates in the insult in question; his said master, Joseph Mascarenhas, afterwards declaring this very criminal to have been the very identical John who was associated with him when he fired upon the postilion, and missed his fire.

‘ It farther appears, that the ringleader of the conspiracy, Joseph Mascarenhas, let-off, against the coachman who drove his Majesty, a demi-culverin; which missing fire, and warning the coachman with the flash from the pan, obliged him, without declaring to his Majesty what he had seen and heard, to push on the mules, so as to avoid the repeated discharges which he apprehended.—The miscarriage of this firing against the coachman was the first of the apparent miracles with which the Divine Omnipotence, in that most fatal night, succoured this realm, by the preservation of the inestimable life of his Majesty; it being impossible he should have escaped, had the coachman fell dead by that infamous discharge.

‘ It farther appears, that, on account of the hasty pace whereby the coachman endeavoured to save himself from the farther discharges he saw himself threatened with, the two most savage malefactors, Antony-Alvares and Joseph-Policarp, who were posted in the ambush immediately following, could not, with all the facility they wanted, make their infamous discharges at the back of the carriage which conveyed our said Lord, so as to take a steady aim at the spot against which they should fire; wherefore, galloping after the said carriage, they fired, as they possibly could, upon the back of the same, the two sacrilegious and execrable shot, which caused in his Majesty’s most august and most sacred person those most grievous and most dangerous wounds and dilacerations, which, from the right shoulder along the arm, and down to the elbow on the outside, and also on the inner part of the same, occasioned a considerable loss of substance, from the largeness of the cavities and the variety of the contusions; six of which went so far as to offend the breast; a great number of flugs being extracted from them all.

‘ It farther appears, that his Majesty reflecting, with an enlightened and steady judgment, that every step he should advance would throw him wider off the chief Surgeon of the kingdom, who resides at Jun-



queira, and that the great quantity he was losing of his royal blood would not allow him time for delay, or going on to his palace, and sending from thence to Junqueira to fetch the said chief Surgeon; his Majesty took the wonderful resolution to order the carriage to return back immediately, from where he then was, to the house of the said chief Surgeon of the kingdom.—By these means his Majesty avoided the other dangers, which he could not have escaped, had he continued the route he was accustomed to take in returning home to his palace; for, by going that way, he must inevitably have passed through the several ambushes of the other savage associates in the crime (all guilty of this heinous and horrible insult;) they being posted on the said road, ready armed to way-lay our said Lord, in the case (which happened) of his saving himself from the two foremost of the said ambushes.

‘ It farther appears, that the aforesaid criminals associated for this detestable and most enormous villainy, instead of shewing any symptoms of their hearts being rent with grief, in consideration of the most enormous mischief they had just perpetrated, very much bragged of, and gloried in it, one with another; the criminal Joseph Mascarenhas, then Duke of Aveiro, beating on the stones the demi-culverin, which had missed going off against the coachman, and saying in a passion, and angry with the said demi-culverin, these infernal words, “ Damnation seize thee! when I want thee, thou art of no use to me;” and the said criminal expressing also those other infernal words, “ No matter; if he is not dead, he shall die;” and another of the associates and aggressors taking up these words, and replying with the most impious threat, “ The point is, that he do but go out;” and others in soothing, or rather pampering their cruelty with the reflection, that his Majesty would not have escaped with his life, had he continued the road by which he was wont to return home.

‘ It farther appears, in confirmation of the above premises, that not one, but many have been the iniquities, these ringleaders had meditated against the august person and most happy government of our Lord the King, by a series of facts continued from the very commencement of his Majesty’s happy government.

‘ It farther appears, with regard to the Jesuits, that they finding, that the superiority of lights, and the incomparable penetration of our said Lord, deprived them of the hopes of preserving that despotism in this Court, whereby they covered their usurpations in the Portugal dominions in Afri-

ca, Asia, and America; have repeatedly attempted various projects of an execrable nature, in order to excite seditions in the very heart of the Court and kingdom, and that they were afterwards the persons who devised the insult in question.

‘ It farther appears, in fuller confirmation of all that has been said, that the said Jesuits were the criminals guilty of this execrable crime; principally when it is considered, that only an ambition such as theirs, of making a conquest of the dominions of this realm, could bear any proportion and parity with the insult unhappily committed in the night of the third of September of last year.

‘ It farther appears, in still fuller confirmation of the proofs, found in the proceedings of this cause against the said Jesuits, that they publicly bragged, that, the more the Court threw them off, the more the Nobility clung to them; and suggested from themselves, and by their adherents, till the very latter end of August last past, that his Majesty’s most precious life would be short; sending such notices, by several posts, to different countries of Europe; going so far as to explain, that the month of September last past was to be the final period of the same most august and inestimable life; and Gabriel Malagrida writing to different persons of the Court the said most wretched prognostics, in tone of prophecies: And, on the other hand, in contradiction of all this, when that horrid attempt miscarried, and when they found themselves discovered; and those who had conspired with them, ruined, and on the point of being punished; all their chimerical structure of pride and arrogance, necessarily sinking into that abject faint-heartedness, indispensably annexed to the conviction of guilt, and the want of means to cover and support the dissimulation with which it was committed.

‘ All which considered, and the rest contained in the process, the Tribunal of Justice condemn the criminal Joseph Mascarenhas, who is already unnaturalised, and divested of the honours and privileges of a Portuguese, to be conveyed with a halter about his neck, and proclamation of his crimes, to the square upon the key of the town of Belem; and there upon a high scaffold, after he has been broken alive, by the rupture of the eight bones of his legs and arms, to be exposed on a wheel, for the satisfaction of the present and future vassals of this realm: And, after this execution, the same criminal to be burnt alive, with the said scaffold on which he was executed, till all be reduced by fire into ashes and powder, which shall be



be thrown into the sea, that there may be no more notice taken of him or his memory : They also condemn the same criminal, not only in the penalties of the common law, that his arms and achievements, where-ever placed, be pulled down, and rent in pieces ; and that the houses, and material edifices of his abode, be demolished and erased in such sort, that there may not a sign of them remain, being reduced to a wild, and covered with salt ; but, also, that all effective houses or estates by him enjoyed, in those parts thereof, which have been established in properties of the Crown, or have issued from thence, and all such-like, be confiscated ; and from this time forward forfeited ; with effectual reversion and reincorporation in the said Crown, from whence they derived.

‘ They condemn to the same pains the criminal Francis-Affizes of Tavora.

‘ They condemn the two savage monsters Antonio-Alvares Ferreira and Joseph-Policarp de Azevelo, who fired the two sacrilegious shot, to be conveyed with halters about their necks, and proclamation of their crimes, to the same square ; and that, being there exalted on two posts, fire be set to them, which shall consume them alive, till their bodies be reduced to ashes and powder, which shall be thrown into the sea. And, whereas the criminal Joseph Policarp has absconded, they hold him outlawed, command any body, without being his enemy, to kill him, or, in case of apprehending him in this realm, promise the reward of 10,000 crusados, and of 20,000 in a foreign country, over and above the travelling expences, any person or persons may be at who seize and give him up.

‘ They condemn the criminals Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, Don Jerome of Ataide, Joseph-Maria of Tavora, Blaize-Joseph

Romeiro, John Michael, and Emanuel-Alvares, to be conveyed with halters about their necks, and the proclamation of their crimes, to the scaffold, which shall be erected for these executions ; whereon, being first strangled, and afterwards having successively the eight bones of their arms and legs broken, they shall also be put on wheels, and their bodies be reduced by fire into powder, and thrown into the sea. And they condemn them likewise in confiscation and forfeiture of all their goods, to the use of the Crown ; and in the demolition, erasement, and salting of their dwelling-houses, and the pulling down and defacement of the arms and achievements of such of them as had any heretofore.

‘ And the criminal Lady Eleanor of Tavora, wife of the criminal Francis-Affizes of Tavora, for certain just considerations, (exempting her from the greater punishments, which by her crimes she deserved) they condemn only to be conveyed, with a halter about her neck, and the proclamation of her crimes, to the same scaffold, and that thereon she suffer natural death to perpetuity, by having her head separated from her body ; which shall be afterwards by fire reduced to powder, and thrown also into the sea : They also condemn the same criminal in confiscation, &c. as aforesaid.

‘ At the palace of Our Lady of Ajuda, in the consultation of the 12th of January of 1759.

‘ With the signature of the three Secretaries of State who presided.

‘ Corderio. Pacheco. Bacalhao. Lima. Souto.

‘ Oliveiro Machado was present with the signet of the Solicitor of the Crown.’

*An the Antiquity, Necessity, Advantage, &c. of AGRICULTURE ; by Way of Letter to a Friend.*

S I R,

I TAKE a sensible delight in travelling into different counties near the time of harvest, and surveying the face of the country, adorned with a sort of gaiety and smile, and overspread with waving crops of various complexion and appearance. As I am a follower of Nature, I take greater pleasure in the silent contemplation of these objects, than in the noise, flutter, and artificial glare of great towns and cities, and can safely say I am never less alone, than when I am thus engaged without company. My entertainment converts into an act of religion, and I discern with admiration and

gratitude the Creative Power exerting itself in every spire of grass, and multiplication of grain, for the benefit of mankind ; I see the effect of the curse on the ground, which, unlaboured and spontaneous, brings forth nothing useful ; and of the blessing too, conveyed in that voice, ‘ Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it.’ As a lover of my country, I consider these things as the inexhaustible source of its strength and riches ; and, when I read of our exports to almost all other countries, I call to mind the fertility of that island which fed the Roman people, and enabled them to be masters of the world, and begin to think

I live



I live in the granary of Europe. I compare the present state of this spot with other places, and with itself, when uncultivated by the arts of civility and commerce, and over-run with bushes, bogs, ignorance, and superstition; and, like the patriot of old, who rejoiced that he was born a man, a Greek, and an Athenian, bless myself, that I am a native of Britain in its full age of freedom, plenty, religion, and literature.

I am so full of this subject, from my late ramble, that you must allow me to throw together, in the liberty of an essay, a few loose thoughts on the business of agriculture, which, for antiquity, has no rival: It began with our world, and was the employment of its first inhabitant, who was to get his bread in the sweat of his face:

When Adam dug and Eve span,  
Who was then the Gentleman?

The second parent of our species entered upon the renovation of it with an act of husbandry and planting. His descendants, the greatest Princes and the wisest States, have ever made this the object of their inquiries, studies, and injunctions; they practised it themselves, and made it a principal point of their politics to reward the improvement and punish the neglect of it. Mago, a noble Carthaginian, wrote twenty-eight volumes on the subject, and Athens idolised those who instructed them in the methods of cultivating the ground; and the Eleusinian, the greatest of their mysteries, were a piece of grateful devotion to the person who introduced tillage and corn into their country; and Socrates, a man of the greatest discernment in the affairs of life, declared he was much deceived, if there could be found out, for an ingenious man, a more pleasing or useful employment.

It is no wonder agriculture has been the point of attention, the business and amusement of the world, in every age and part of it, since it forces itself upon us, on account of its necessity, in consequence of the divine appointment. Other arts and employments may serve for the embellishment of human life, this is requisite for the support of it.

The all-wise and benevolent Architect has so constituted the frame of things, that duty and interest go hand in hand, labour and pleasure succeed each other like day and night, and what he has made necessary he has made delightful too. As hunger, thirst, and weariness are the infirmities of our nature; eating, drinking and rest, which are the removal of them, are accompanied with their proper gratifications; And, as

the cultivation of the earth was to be the laborious employment of the greater part of mankind, more satisfaction and entertainment was ordered to go along with it, than is to be found in any other way of life. The labours of the country are attended with that vigour and flow of spirits which alone make life a blessing to the possessor; and the products of it are what our constitution is formed to like best, what is most agreeable to our taste, delightful to our eyes, and feasts our imagination. The inhabitant of the field enjoys a happiness, which his indolent Lord is too often a stranger to; his meals are more grateful, his life more innocent, and his sleep less disturbed. Men may imprison themselves in large inclosures of brick or stone, they may hurry from place to place, and one disappointing amusement to another; but Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes: Hither the people of business and whim come as often as they can, and, when they cannot, import as much of them as they are able into their disadvantageous situations. Hither also fancy strolls to gather up the most agreeable images of things; the assembly, the lighted room, the equipage, the embroidery, do not sooth and entertain the mind of man in any degree like the verdant plain, the wavy field, the artless stream, the enamelled mead, the fragrant grove, the melodious birds, the sportive beasts, the open sky, and starry heavens.

The labours of the country life will rise in our esteem, if, besides their agreeableness to our nature and frame, we consider them as the fruitful source of all the wealth of a nation, and productive of all that is necessary to the being and well-being of mankind. Trade and commerce, which are esteemed the two great fountains of national wealth, cannot have a place, but on the foundation of this original and natural employment. The true riches of every state is not the extent of its domain, but the due cultivation of it; and to suppose gold and silver to be such, argues an utter unacquaintance with the nature of the thing. A people may be sole proprietors of all the gold and silver in Peru and Mexico, and yet, by neglecting the culture of their lands, and the trade arising thence, acquire the single advantage of being the carriers of Europe, and depend upon others for the necessaries of life. The whole wealth of the first ages of the world consisted in the produce of the ground, and the pasturage of cattle upon it; and, in token of it, the first money bore the impression of these real goods of life. Isaac's blessing and endowment of his son was 'the dew of heaven, the fatness of the earth,



to the States first, and then to (1) Don John de Austria: My father the Lord Hundson fitted mee to go the journey with him; wee were abroad almost all the winter: After wee had been with the States at Bruxelles, wee had audience of Don John at Mons in Henault: We stayed but two dayes with him, and, after some time spent at Bruxelles, wee took shipping at Dunkirk for England.

Shortly after this (2) Monsieur, the King of France's brother, came and remained in our Court from Michaelmasse to (3) Christmasse; then he went from hence to Antwerpe, where he was created Duke of Brabant. My father who was sent with my Lord of Nottingham, and my Lord Suffex, to convey him over in three of the Queene's best shippes, left me there behind him with Sir (4) John Norrice, and thence appointed me to travaile into France. I stayed at Antwerpe from Shrovetide until Easter; then I tooke my journey into France, and was nine months at Paris, when my father sent for me in all haste, fearing that Englishmen should be ill dealt with in France; though very unwillingly, I obeyed, and came home about Christmasse.

The (5) summer after, I went with Mr. Secretary Walsingham into Scotland, he being sent thither (6) Embassadour from her Majestie; it pleased the King at that time to take such a liking of mee, as he wrote earnestly to the Queene to give mee leave to come back. Her Majestie gave her consent; but I was no sooner ready to take my journey from Berwick, where my father went with me, when a (7) countermand was sent to my father from the Queene, straightly charging him to stay mee, and not suffer me to go into Scotland to the King.

My journey being thus stayed, I retourned shortly after, with my father, to the Court. The beginning of the spring after (8) Sluce was besieged, and my Lord of Essex stole from Court to get into Sluce, if he could: The Queene sent me after him, to perswade him to retourne. I found him at Sandwich, and with much ado got him to retourne: As we were riding post back,

I stayed a little behinde, and, when hee was out of sight, I retourned to Sandwich, whence with my Lord of (9) Cumberland, who had provided a small bark, I made all haste towards Sluce, but, when we were come near the shore, were told that Sluce was yeilded to the enemy that day: Notwithstanding we went to Ostend, where I found my brother Edmund, a Captain of the towne. There wee were told for certaine that the enemy was fully resolved to besiege Ostend, and, the Lord of Cumberland seeing our hopes frustrate, we took leave; he to see my Lord of Leicester at Bergen-op-Soame, and then to retourne home; and I to stay with my brother, and to be partner with him both in good and ill. Within two or three days after my Lord of Nottingham came to us with provision of munition and victuals, and left us Sir William Read to be Commander. At last letters came from my Lord of Leicester, that the towne that year was free from any siege, and that fixe of our companyes should come to him with all speed. I, finding no hope of any good action to be performed, towards Michaelmasse retourned for England, from Bergen-op-Soame, where I stayed most part of the summer, and found by that little experience, (10) that a brave warre and a poore spirit in a Commander never agree well together.

The next year (which was 1586) was the Queene of Scottes beheading: At which time her Majestie sent me to the King of Scottes, to make known her innocence of her sister's death, with letters of credence from herself to assure all that I should affirm: But the King's Majestie, knowing the fury his people were in, sent to let mee know at Berwick, that no power of his could warrant my life at that time; therefore, to prevent further mischief, he would send two of his Counsaile to the bound-rode, to receive my letters, or what other message I had to deliver. This was done accordingly, and I had the thanks of her Majestie, when I came to court.

The next year (1587) I was sent Embassador again to the King of Scottes. I

(1) Natural son of the Emperor Charles V, particularly famous in his conquest over the Turks.

(2) The Duke of Anjou, whose courtship by letters, visits, and mediators with Queen Elisabeth, is sufficiently known.

(3) Anno 1581.

(4) Second son of Henry Lord Norrice, who deserved the best of fame and his country.

(5) Anno 1583.

(6) To give advice to James VI. A remarkable embassy, in which the subtle Walsingham effectually discovered the temper and disposition of that King.

(7) The Queen's jealousy of the King of Scots, and of all those whom he countenanced, appears by this countermand.

(8) In French, l'Ecluse.

(9) George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

(10) This observation seems to be levelled at Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the worthless favourite of our renowned Queen.



earth, and plenty of corn and wine.' Job was 'the greatest of all the men of the East; for his substance was 7000 sheep, 3000 camels, and 500 yoke of oxen, and 500 she-asses, and a very great household.' Pharaoh no sooner got possession of all the corn, than he became master of the money of the neighbouring countries, and the properties and persons of all his subjects.

Agriculture not only furnishes wealth to a nation, but hands also, able and willing to defend it, and is perhaps the best nursery of a good soldiery in the world. Other arts and employments of life, a few only excepted, naturally tend to debase the courage, and impair and waste the strength of those who follow them; but the country works brace the nerves, give health to the complexion, strength to the sinews, vigour to the constitution, inure to weather and fatigue, and keep the vital spark glowing by continual exercise. These men propagate a numerous hardy breed, who people the state, enrich it with their labours, and defend it with their strength: The nature of their business trains them to assiduity and watchfulness, inspires them with an eagerness of maintaining what they have made their property by the sweat of their brows.

The country life, which thus qualifies men for necessary defence, naturally introduces a disposition averse to civil tumult and offensive war: The occasion over, their swords easily convert into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: They have gained a property in the state, and therefore wish its safety; and are no enemies to government, while they enjoy protection and security from it.

I may be thought under a strong fit of declamation when I go on to suggest, that agriculture was perhaps the parent of all those sciences, arts, and employments, which have since carried their heads so far above her: The methods of numbering and measuring, mathematics, and that branch of it geometry, are said to owe their original to Egypt; where it was necessary, by these means, to preserve the boundaries of their lands, annually overflowed by the Nile, which threw down and obliterated all distinctions of property. The attention to

the respective seasons of husbandry produced that observation and skill in the adjustment and motions of the heavenly bodies, which constitute the science of astronomy. The first iron was, it is likely, hammered for the use of the fields, and the first music perhaps founded at the rural festivities. Mechanics and navigation took their rise from the various inventions of lifting, conveying, and transporting the fruits of the earth from place to place.

But agriculture rises still higher, and reads continual lectures, not only in speculative, but practical philosophy; it conducts to morality, and every social virtue, and enforces a due regard to, and dependence on, the Supreme Being, in which consists the essence of religion. Socrates sends us to the earth, which makes returns proportioned to the labour bestowed on it, to learn justice; and to the faithful beast, who is fed by the ground, and helps man in his task of manure and cultivation, for a lesson of gratitude; and to the mutual good offices, in the various employments of the year, in order to be instructed in the use men are of in societies, when they confide in and assist each other. A greater than Socrates has directed us to the ant to acquire diligence and wisdom; and a greater still commissions the ox, who knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, to lead us to the consideration of that Being who governs and feeds us. The influence of uncertain seasons, the genial shower, the parching drought, the rattling hail, the pestilential vapour, the reviving dew, the blasting lightning, the canker-worm, and the caterpillar, conspire to raise a reverential awe of him, who 'kills with the breath of his displeasure;' an acknowledgment, trust, and adoration of the great proprietor of all things, 'Who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose clouds drop fatness; who poureth down the former and the latter rain in its season; who' (according to that most exalted image in the noble simplicity of the words of sacred poetry) 'openeth his hand, and filleth all things living with plenteousness.'

Your's, &c.

*Memoirs of the Life of ROBERT CARY, Baron of Leppington, and Earl of Monmouth; written by himself, and lately published from an original Manuscript in the Custody of JOHN Earl of Corke and Orrery.*

I Had the happiness to be borne of good parents: I was youngest of tenne sonnes; they brought mee up under tutors to give mee knowledge, but I must acknowledge

my own weaknesse, I had not ability to profit much thereby. After I attained to the yeares of seventeen, Sir Thomas Layton was sent Embassiadour from the Queene to



had a safe conduct from Berwick to Dom-freese, where his Majestie was. By the way I sent to him from Carleil two pieces of ordinance, with bullets, powder, and all things necessary, by which means he recovered the castle of Lough-mable, held against him by Robert Maxfield, who escaped to sea. I retourned to Court, where the Queene and Counsaile allowed very well of what I had done.

The next year (1588) the King of Spain's great armado came upon our coast, thinking to devour us all. But God did blesse, and gave us victory over this invincible navy.

The next yeare was the (11) journey of Portugal, where my Lord of Essex stole from Court to go that journey, and left mee behind him, which did much trouble mee; but the next journey I undertooke with him into France, and was a Captain of 150 men. There were over with him 200 horse, and 4000 foote, besides voluntaries, which were many. From Arques wee came to the King at Noyon, and having stayed four days with him, and returning towards Arques again, a French Gentleman came in great hast to my Lord, and discovered to him that he was betrayed by the Governour of Arques, and that 500 horse, with above 2000 foote, were layed in a great wood to cutt us all in pieces. It was presently resolved that we should make no stay, but tourne our course towards Pontlarge, which we got to betimes the next day. My Lord sent to Arques for all his foote to come to him, and, they having rested awhile, he marched towards Arques, and the second night lodged at Pavillie. In a morning betimes both foote and horse marched some five miles off, onely in a bravado, to see whether the enemy would durst skirmish with us: But there unfortunately we lost Mr. Walter Devereux, my Lord's only brother, with a shott in the head. Our army was full of sorrow for the losse of so worthy a Gentleman. In four days after wee came to Arques, but had not stayed long there, when the whole army removed towards (12) Gornye to besiege it. We lay before it some ten dayes, when letters came to my Lord of Essex, to command him presently to repaire for England, and leave his charge with Sir Thomas Layton; but the King intending shortly to besiege Roan, and not willing to leave him at such a time, he dispatched Sir Thomas Darcy to desire longer stay. Here

Col. Cromwell having urgent businesse for England, my Lord of Essex gave me his regiment. After we had battered the towne, and made a breach, in a morning betimes wee were ready to give an assault; but the chief Commanders held out a white flagge to parley, and it was agreed, that with the soldiers they should in safety pass out, and the towne be delivered to my Lord for the King's use. All which was performed before twelve of the clock.

My Lord sent mee to Court with the news of the yeilding of the towne, and the manner of it. Before I came, Sir Thomas Darcy was sent back with a streight command for my Lord to retourne, as he would answer it at his utmost perill. The Queene sending for me, I delivered her my Lord's letter, and said nothing to her, as she was in a great rage against him, till she had read his letter. She seemed to be meanely well contented with the successe at Gornye; and then, having sayd to her all I could in his behalf, I desired to know her pleasure; for I meant with all haste to retourne to my charge. After dinner, being sent for to come to her againe, she delivered me a letter written with her own hand to my Lord, and bade me tell him, that 'If there were any thing in it that did please him, he should give mee thanks for it.' I humbly kissed her hand, and said to her, 'I hoped there was in it that which would make him, of the most dejected man living, a new creature, rejoicing in nothing so much as that he had to serve so worthy and so gracious a Mistresse.'

After I had with all due respects taken my leave of her, that afternoon I made for France, but came too late; for, that tide I came to Deepe haven, my Lord, having received her command, put himselfe into a little skiffe in Deepe, and made all the haste he could for England. At my Lord's coming to Court, whereas he expected nothing but her Majestie's heavy displeasure, he found it cleane contrary; for she used him with that grace and favour, that he stayed a week with her, passing the time in jollity and feasting; and then, with teares in her eyes, she shewed her affection to him, and for the repaire of his honour, gave him leave to retourne to his charge againe.

Hee made all the haste hee could to Deepe. I mett him there, and he, streightly embracing, said to me, 'That he would never use any other oratour than myselfe;' and, when I delivered him the Queene's letter,

(11) An expedition undertaken by Sir John Norrice and Sir Francis Drake, almost intirely at their own expence.

(12) Gournay, a large city in Normandy, situated on the river Epte,



then he said, "What a true friend I had of you, I shall never forget."

In short time after, my Lord coming to his army at Arques, he received from the King his resolution to besiege Roan, and my Lord was not slack to fitt himself and his troops at the time appointed. The whole towne was soon roundly besieged before eleven of the clocke the first day. But (13) Villiers, Governour of Roan, did that day shew himselfe to be a brave soldier, and a great Commander. He brought out his troops both of horse and foote, and there was not a quarter in the whole army but what was bravely assaulted and fought withall by them that day. They did so furiously assault Montmorancie's quarter, that, had not my Lord sent his horse to relieve him, he had been driven out of his quarter with great dishonour. Towards three in the afternoon, they had shewne their worth and valour in all other places. They came up towards my Lord's quarters. We were ready to entertain them, and wee held skirmish at the least two hours, and, after some killed and hurt on both sides, they fairly retired into the towne, and we to our lodging; and so ended that day's sport.

Diverse days after, they made salleys out of the towne, and gave attempts to diverse quarters. We lay long there, and to little purpose; for though the walles were of no force to endure a battery, and my Lord had offered the King that hee and his troopes should be the first to enter, if he would make a breach, it would not be hearkened unto; (14) old Byron thinking it better to make them come to a composition for want of victuals, then to hazard the wealth of the towne to the spoile of the souldiers, if it should be won by assault.

All our attempts were against St. Katherine's, and one night we had hope to winne it by scalado; but, setting up the ladders, found them two yards too short; so we were forced to retire with shame enough, the fort playing upon us coming on and off; but there was little hurt done, by reason of the darknesse of the night.

One day, my Lord and his best friends had been all cut in pieces, had not the valour of Sir Ferdinando George prevented it; for, he having the charge of the trenches that day, and a corps de guard of English souldiers by him, it was God's will, that he, looking through a loope hole, espied 25 or 30 armed men sallying out of the fort, who meant to come upon us on a sodaine by a

by-way, but he, on a sodaine, commanding a dozen or fourteen of his best souldiers to follow him, in his doublet and hose, and his rapier by his side, leapt over the trenches, the rest bravely following him. They, seeing this desperate resolution, retired into the fort with all speed; and he came bravely off, with all his followers, though many shott were made at them.

Thus we spent from Michaelmasse to almost Christmasse, when the Duke of Parma came with an army to relieve the towne, and did effect it. The winter coming on, my Lord left his army with Sir Roger Williams and Sir Thomas Baskerville, and, taking his leave of the King, came for England. I retourned with him; he was very welcome to the Queene, and all that attended him, for his sake. Thus ended our French warrs.

I spent two winters and a summer in Court after this; and the Queene gave mee out of the Exchequer 1000 pounds, to pay my debts, which gave mee great reliefe. Presently after this, my old Lord Scroope died at Carleil, and the Queene gave the West Wardennrie to his sonne, that had married my sister. Hee desired mee to be his Deputy; and I accepted of his noble offer, and betooke my selfe to the country with him. We had a stirring world, and a few days passed over my head but I was on horseback, either to prevent mischief, or to take malefactours, and to bring the border in better quiet than it had been in times past.

Not long after this, I married a (15) Gentlewoman, more for her worth than her wealth; for her estate was but 500 pounds a yeare jointure, and she had betweene five and six hundred pounds in her purse. Neither did she marry mee for any great wealth; for I had, in all the world, but one hundred pounds a yeare pension out of the Exchequer, and that was but during pleasure, and I was neare a thousand pounds in debt; besides, the Queene was mightily offended with me for marrying, and most of my best friends; only my father was no ways displeased at it, which gave me great content.

My brother, Sir John Cary, then Marshall of Berwick, was sent to by the King of Scottes, to meet his Majestie at the bound rode at a day appointed; for that he had a matter of great importance to acquaint his sister, the Queene of England, withall, but would not trust any with it,

(13) Abbè de Brancas, Seigneur de Villars, one of the principal chiefs of the league.

(14) Called old Biron, to distinguish him from his eldest son, Charles de Gontaut, premier Marechal de Biron.

(15) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevannion.



unless my father, or some of his children. My brother sent notice to my father of the King's desire. My father shewed the letter to the Queene: She was not willing that my brother should stir; but, knowing (though she would not know) that I was in Court, by reason of the great preparation on her coronation day for the course of the field and tournament, she said, 'I heare your fine sonne, that has lately married so worthily, is hereabouts; send him if you will to know the King's pleasure.' My father answered, hee knew I would be glad to obey her commaundes. 'No (said she) do you bid him go, for I have nothing to do with him.' My father told me what had passed; but, I thinking it hard to be sent, and not to see her, or to go without her license, the Secretary was ordered to make a safe conduct, and the Queene signed it. Upon these terms I parted; and, being come to Edenborough, I desired the King of Scottes to write his mind to her. He liked the motion; and, accordingly, I had my dispatch within foure days. (16).

I made all the haste I could to Court, and arrived on St. Steven's day in the afternoone. My father went to let the Queene know that I was returned. She willed him to take my message or letters, but I desired him to excuse me; for that which I had to say, either by word or by writing, I must deliver my selfe. With much ado I was called for in; and I was left alone with her. Our first encounter was stormy and terrible, which I passed over with silence. After she had spoken her pleasure of mee and my wife, I told her, that 'Shee herselfe was the fault of my marriage, and that, if she had but graced mee with the least of her favours, I had never left her nor her Court; and, seeing she was the chief cause of my misfortune, I would never off my knees till I had kissed her hand, and obtained my pardon.' She was not displeased with my excuse, and before wee parted wee grew good friends. I kissed her hand, and came forth to the presence, and was in the Court as I ever was before.

After I had stayed till almost Shrovetide, I took leave of her Majestie, and made straight for Carleil, where I still busied myself with the affairs of the borders, till a difference arising betweene mee and my Lord Scrope's Officers about border-causes, and my Lord being more favourable on their sides than mine, I resolved not to continue his Deputy any longer. (Here-

upon I repaired again to Court; and, not long after, Sir John Selby, who was Deputy Warden for my father of the East March, dying, the Queene was pleased to grant me the reversion of the Captainehip of Norham castle, after my father's death, who him selfe had given me the possession of it in his life time.

I then beganne to thinke of the charge I had taken upon me; and, when I had got to the East March, tooke so sharp a course with the Scotch thieves that were found with a bloody hand, that in a short time the country had more quiet. There was a favourite of Sir (17) Robert Car's, my opposite Warden, a great theife, called Giordie Bourne. This gallant, with some of his associates, were driving of cattle before them from the East March. I had that night some of the garrison abroad. Meeting with this Giordie and his fellows, they sett upon them, and with a shott killed Giordie's uncle, and hee him selfe, bravely resisting till he was sore hurt in the head, was taken, and the next morning, a Jury being called, was found guilty of March-treason. But so powerfull and awfull was this Sir Robert Car, and his favourites, as there was not a Gentleman in all the East March that durst offend them. Fearing that I would cause him to be executed that afternoone, they came flocking to me, humbly entreating that I would spare his life till the next day, and plainly telling me, that, if I should execute him before I had heard from Sir Robert Car, they must be forced to quitt their houses, and fly the country; for his fury would be such, as he would use all his power and strength to the utter destruction of the East March. They were so earnest, that I gave them my word hee should not dye that day. There was post upon post to Sir Robert Car, to advertise him in what danger Giordie Bourne was, and that he would send with all speede to let me know the good conditions for the safety of his life. When all things were quiet, and the watch sett at night, I tooke one of my mens liveryes, and put it about mee, and tooke two other of my servants with me in their liveryes, and we three, as the Warden's men, were let into Bourne's chamber. Wee sat down by him, and told him that we were desirous to see him, because wee heard hee was stout and valiant, and that wee were sorry our master could not be moved to save his life. He of him selfe told us, that he had layne with above

(16) The purport of this interview with James VI. does not appear.

(17) The father of the famous Robert Car, made by James I, Viscount Rochester, and Earl of Somerset.



forty mens wives, what in England, what in Scotland; and that he had killed seven Englishmen with his owne hands, cruelly murthuring them: That he had spent his whole time in whooring, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences; and that he had lived long enough, and was very penitent for so many villanies. After I had heard his own confession, I was resolved no conditions should save his life,

and so tooke order for his execution the next morning, which accordingly was performed. Sir Robert Car made many vowes of cruell revenge; but, for all his fury, he never drew drop of blood in all my March, neither durst his theeves trouble it with much stealing, for fear of hanging, if they were taken.

[To be finished in our next.]

*A Description of QUEBEC, the Capital of New France, or Canada, in America, as represented by the annexed Plan.—See an Account of the French and English Colonies in North America, with a correct Map of both, Vol. XVII, Pages 64, 111, and 145 of our Magazine: A Scheme for securing our American Colonies, Vol. XVII, Page 182: An Account of North America, illustrated with a new and accurate Map of the present Seat of War in it, Vol. XX, Page 193; and the Original and true Cause of our Disputes with the French, Vol. XXI, Page 4.*

**Q**UEBEC, the capital of all Canada, and an episcopal see, is situated on the confluence of the rivers of St. Laurence and St. Charles, or the Little River, and on the north side of the former, and above 140 leagues from the sea. The haven is large, and able to contain at least an hundred vessels of the line; and the great river, on which it stands, though about four leagues wide, doth here shrink itself at once to the breadth of a single mile, and it is on that account it is called Quebec, which, in the Algonkine tongue, signifies a shrinking, or growing narrower, which is the most natural etymology we have met with yet of that name. The first thing that salutes the eye, in sailing up to the towne, is a cascade, called by the French the Leap of Montmorency, at the entrance of the little channel of the isle of Orleans, and is about forty feet high, and thirty broad, though only caused by the fall of an inconsiderable brook. A little above is the city, situated on the narrowest part of the river; but, between that and the isle of Orleans, is a spacious basin, a full league long every way, into which the river of St. Charles empties itself, and flows down from the north-west; so that it stands, between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant, on that of St. Laurence. The haven stands facing the town, and is safe and commodious, and about twenty-five fathoms deep. When the town was built in 1608, the tide came quite up to it; but since that time the river hath sunk so far, as to leave a dry large spot, on which was built the lower town, at the foot of a rocky mountain, about eight fathoms high.

This lower town is strong and well built, though rather too confined; the houses

are of square stone, and mostly inhabited by Merchants. It is defended by a platform in the middle, which, being level with the river, commands the ships that go and come. The way from this lower to the higher town is steep, though winding, so that carts and coaches cannot go up without difficulty. The upper town is also very well built, and abounds with noble edifices, such as churches, palaces, especially that of the Bishop; the Courts of judicature; the house of the Knights Hospitallers, a noble building of square stone, adorned with two stately pavilions, and said to have cost 40,000 livres, though far from being finished; several monasteries, nunneries, chapels, as the Ursulines and Recollet convents, which, with their churches, would grace our finest cities; the Jesuits college and church, whose inside is very magnificent: Both are advantageously situated, and their garden is large and well planted, and at the end of it is a pleasant little copse. But the noblest of all is the palace, where sits the Grand Council of the colony, created in 1639. This palace is also the residence of the Governor, and the repository of all the royal stores. The cathedral is rather a clumsy building; and its architecture, choir, painting, and carving, are all in a mean stile. The only thing valuable is its tower, which is large, high, and well built; and so advantageously situated, as to be seen at a great distance. The adjoining seminary, or cloisters, were designed with a better taste; but, besides their being never finished, they were so often burnt down, particularly in 1703 and 1705, after being rebuilt, that they have not since properly recovered. There is room only for the twelve Prebends belonging to the cathedral,







The Port and Environs of QUEBEC,  
as it was when attack'd by the English.

# A PLAN OF QUEBEC.





dral, who live in community in the chapter-house, once a famed edifice, and are said to live more virtuously and abstemiously, than that order of men commonly do; which may probably be owing to the smallness of their révenues, even those of the Bishop being so small, that he has commonly some considerable commendam in Old France, to keep up his dignity in the New. The Governor's salary is more considerable, being computed at about 12,000 crowns, besides presents and perquisites. As to the church, called Notre Dame de Victoire, or Our Lady of Victory, it is the only edifice of note in the Lower town, and was built to commemorate the raising of the siege in 1690.

Besides the Upper and Lower towns, there is another on the other side the Upper, and on the banks of the river St. Charles, along whose banks, which curl and wind through a spacious plain, are several noble country seats and houses of pleasure, adorned with gardens, orchards, and other improvements. The castle stands on the brow of a rugged hill, about forty fathoms above the town, but is irregularly built and fortified, having only two bastions, without a ditch, towards the city side. The garrison in it is maintained by the farmers of Canada, and consists only of two Serjeants and twenty-five foldiers, whose income is about 4000 livres. There is, besides, the fort called Diamant, or Fort of Cape Diamant, designed to be a very considerable place for strength and beauty. Some other fortifications are seen here and there, but not worth a particular description, the town being more indebted for its strength to its situation, than to them. We must not omit telling our readers, that this cape, which is a solid rock, 400 fathoms high, is so called from the vast number of fine stones found in it, some of which want only the hardness of a diamond to make them pass for such.

There is this difference between the Higher and Lower towns, that the former stands so bleak, that cold is double what is felt in the latter. Besides, this has a greater plenty of water, and the people can,

by means of the river, have their ware brought in boats almost to their very doors.

In 1629, Sir David Kirk, having procured a commission from King Charles I, as a private adventurer, conquered all the French settlements in Canada; which conquest was restored to France, in 1632. In 1690, Sir William Phipps, with a considerable force, was sent against Quebec; but, by the inexperience of the chief Officers, together with the forwardness of the season, failed in the attempt, and was obliged to return with the loss of upwards of 1000 men, besides several transports.

On the 30th of July, 1711, the English, with 68 vessels, under the command of Sir Hovedon Walker, and a force of 6463 men, under Mr. Hill, sailed from Boston, in order to besiege Quebec; but, entering the river St. Laurence at night, contrary to the advice of the pilots, fell in with the north shore, where they lost eight transports and 880 men upon Egg island. Thus ended this expedition.

In 1746, a naval armament was fitted out from England, for reducing Quebec and all Canada, and had on board 35 companies of Americans under the command of General St. Clair: Admiral Lestock had the command of the fleet, and to his conduct the ill success of the enterprise is chiefly attributed.

The annual subsidy of this province, to the King of France, amounts to about 53,000 l. sterling.

The number of inhabitants, in Quebec, may amount to between 7 and 8000 men; their chief trade is that of castor and fur.

Quebec stands in latitude 46 deg. 53 min. and west longitude 70 deg. 40 min.

#### REFERENCES.

- A, Residence of the Governor-general.
- B, Battery of the fort.
- C, Notre Dame de la Victoire, or Our Lady of Victory.
- D, The Nuns of the Congregation.
- E, Cavalier of the windmill.
- F, Ursulines convent.
- G, Recollet convent.

*From the MONITOR. Number CLXXXVII.*

To the MONITOR.

S I R,

**I**T is an opinion almost universal, that ridicule is an unfit weapon for the hand of Virtue.--The ingenious Monsieur Rousseau, in his letter to Monsieur d'Alembert, on the effects of theatrical entertainments, lays down the following principles: 'That the indignation which Vice raises in the virtuous

mind is not in its nature gay and ludicrous, nor do men of virtue endeavour to raise the laugh on the profligate, but to overwhelm them with contempt. On the contrary, Ridicule is the favourite weapon of Vice: It is with that she endeavours to destroy in our hearts the reverence which we owe to Virtue, and, in consequence, to extinguish that affection which we bear to it.'

There



There are those in this country who know the force of these principles.—Scarce was Corruption driven from her throne, when we saw her stealing out into the world in the mask and garb of Ridicule: Her enemies were not yet placed in the seat of government when she began to dart forth her arrows; and, because they could not be censured for what they had done ill, before they had done any thing, they were ridiculed for having done nothing, before they had the power to do any thing. But their public conduct was not the only subject of raillery; and, because their lives and private characters gave the public lye to malice, their persons were made the objects of ridicule; one was gawky, and another was lame with the gout.

These circumstances were made subjects of public ridicule; and I remember I myself was drawn in to laugh heartily at the buffoonery of a piece calculated to ridicule Mr. Pitt; who, in the crisis of a severe distemper which he then laboured under, and in an agony of bodily pain, was represented as caballing with the Merchants and Corporation of the city of London: I dare say, Sir, you have not forgot this very laughable scene in that famous Test, which was supposed to come from the pen of a profligate player; who, by the convenient practice of quartering, enjoys incog. a pension of 200 l. a year for that service: The work became the author, but not the Paymaster—of the author.—

One should, indeed, think that the present period must make such an impression on the mind of even the most corrupt Englishman, that, as Milton says of Satan, in his passage from chaos to light, He should for a moment forget his nature, and lose himself in the glory which surrounded him: But it is not so. There are those, I am ashamed to say they are Englishmen, who gnash their teeth at the sun, and tell him how they hate his beams; who pine in corners over the glory of their country; and who, like the three hags in Macbeth, hold midnight revels, and contrive how they shall 'meet again when the hurly-burly is done.'

Is there an Englishman then so very trifling, or so very factious or corrupt, as to think such a union, and such men, the fit and proper subject of public ridicule? Yet the following piece, which was first slipped into every hand in London in manuscript, and is now slipped into print, proves there is such a man. I hope there is but one such; and, when I find there is one, I am glad to tell you, that he is the same who has lately published a treatise, to prove the

necessity of corruption in the Government of a free country; and who has publicly exercised his great talent for ridicule against those who have been attempting to revive a military spirit in a great and once warlike people; yet a people who, by the corruption of the great, were so enervated, as to be actually over run, a few years since, by a handful of banditti; and who, on a false alarm of a few flat bottomed boats coming from France, fell on their knees and held up their naked hands to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for protection.

Yet nothing appeared a fitter subject of ridicule to this honest worthy Gentleman, than the attempt to revive, in this people, the spirit of their ancestors, and instruct them in the principles of self-defence.

Pray give this worthy man the satisfaction of seeing his Simile made still more public, which is stolen intirely from one of Swift's Intelligencers. You will there find, in the neat and compact stile of that true master of ridicule, about six or seven couplets, containing all the wit which this spinning poet has worked into his whole piece.

Swift's is a moral as well as a witty piece: He describes a man of honest principles elected into P——t on the country interest, who by degrees is won over to sell himself to a corrupt Minister, and to become the supporter of every profligate measure: And then he compares such a man to a raw country girl, who by degrees is corrupted, and at last turns common prostitute.

The comparison is elegant, the moral sound. Therefore, says our judicious poet-taster, those who, by reason and eloquence, are won over from unjust prejudices to support what is right, are like an innocent girl, who is drawn in to offend against the principles of virtue and modesty, till at last she sins without fear or shame. Where is the moral of this fable! or had he forgot all morality? He certainly has reduced himself to an unhappy dilemma. Either he must support his moral by saying, that what the Gentlemen of the Tory race are by reason won over to approve, is wicked and profligate, which, if I guess the man right, he will not be permitted to say; or else he must justify to morality the town notions, that a young girl may be won over by reason to sin without fear or shame. The latter may be a principle worthy his pen.

However, give his Simile to the public, Mr. Monitor! and present the author with the Fragment you will find under it. Perhaps some of your readers, who are skilled in



n modern history, may point out, who is the man.

## A S I M I L E.

CORINNA, in the country bred,  
Harbour'd strange notions in her head,  
Notions in town quite out of fashion:  
Such as, that love's a dang'rous passion;  
That virtue is the maiden's jewel;  
And, to be safe she must be cruel.

Thus arm'd, she'd long secur'd her honour  
From all assaults yet made upon her;  
Had scratch'd th' impetuous Captain's hand;  
Had torn the Lawyer's gown and band;  
And gold refus'd from Knights and Squires  
To bribe her to her own desires:  
For, to say truth, she thought it hard  
To be of pleasures thus debarr'd,  
She saw by others freely tasted;  
So pouted, pin'd, grew pale, and wasted:  
Yet, notwithstanding her condition,  
Continu'd firm in opposition.

At length a troop of horse came down,  
And quarter'd in a neighb'ring town.  
The Cornet he was tall and young,  
And had a most bewitching tongue.  
They saw and lik'd. The siege begun,  
Each hour he some advantage won.  
He ogled first;—she turn'd away;—  
But met his eyes the following day.  
Then her reluctant hand he seizes:  
That soon she gives him, when he pleases.  
Her ruby lips he next attacks:—  
She struggles;—in a while she smacks:  
Her snowy breast he then invades:  
That yields too, after some parades;  
And, of that fortress once possess'd,  
He quickly masters all the rest.  
No longer now a dupe to fame,  
She smothers or resists her flame,  
But loves without or fear or shame.

So have I seen the Tory race  
Long in the pouts, for want of place;  
Never in humour, never well,  
Wishing for what they dar'd not tell;  
Their heads with country notions fraught,  
Notions in town not worth a groat,  
These tenets all reluctant quit,  
And step by step at last submit  
To Reason, Eloquence, and Pitt.

At first to Hanover a plum  
Was sent—they said—a trivial sum;  
But, if he went one tittle further,  
They vow'd and swore, they'd cry out murder.  
'Ere long, a larger sum is wanted;  
They pish'd and frown'd—but still they granted,  
He push'd for more, and more agen—  
Well—money's better sent, than men.  
Here Virtue made another stand.—  
No—not a man shall leave the land.  
'What?—not one regiment to Emden?  
They start—but now they're fairly hemm'd in.  
These soon, and many more are sent.—  
They're silent.—Silence gives consent.

Our troops, they now can plainly see,  
May Britain guard in Germany:  
The Hanoverians, Hessians, Prussians,  
Are paid t'oppose the French and Russians;  
Nor scruple they with truth to say,  
They're fighting for America.  
No more they make a fiddle-faddle  
About an Hessian horse, or faddle;  
No more of continental measures,  
No more of wasting British treasures;  
Ten millions, and a vote of credit—  
'Tis right—he can't be wrong who did it;  
They're fairly fous'd o'er head and ears,  
And cur'd of all their rustic fears.

## DOLL COMMON, a FRAGMENT.

\* \* \* \* \*

So, lost to sense of shame and duty,  
Doll came to town to sell her beauty:  
Cælia her friend, with heart-felt pain,  
Had preach'd up Virtue's lore in vain:  
In vain she try'd each winning art;  
For Doll had lewdness in her heart.  
Thus, bent to be a sordid whore,  
She knock'd at Prostitution's door,  
\* \* arofe, and let her in,  
And stroak'd her cheek, and chuck'd her chin;  
While far from whimpers, sobs, or weeping,  
Doll curt'sied, and was soon in keeping:  
Now in Hyde-Park she flaunts by day,  
At night she flutters at a play.  
This keeper, and a second dy'd;  
Now Doll is humbled in her pride.  
At length she comes upon the town;  
First palms a guinea, then a crown;  
Nay, slander says, that underhand,  
The forlorn wretch would walk the Strand;  
Till, grown the scorn of man and woman,  
A pot of beer would buy Doll Common.

Mean time, deep smit with honest flame,  
Cælia espous'd a youth of fame;  
From the chaste bed fair issue sprung;  
With peals of joy the country rung.  
Again the matron, pregnant grown,  
Now hastens to lie-in, in town.  
There, near the Park, Doll Common found her,  
(Her little family around her)  
Then Doll began—'So modest miss!  
'Is all your prudery come to this?  
'Why, by your apron's round, I see,  
'You're e'en a strumpet rank, like me:  
'Quite cur'd of all your rustic fears,  
'And fairly fous'd o'er head and ears.  
'Coy simp'ring maids I find can sin:  
'For shame, your belly's at your chin;  
'In spite of all your virtuous lore,  
'You're now become an arrant whore.  
Fair Cælia's cheek a blush o'erspread;  
And thus, with calm disdain, she said:  
'That love possesses me, 'tis true;  
'Yet Heav'n be prais'd! I am not you:  
'My head's with country notions fraught,  
'Notions (to you) not worth a groat;  
'Aided by ev'ry virtuous art,  
'A gen'rous youth has won my heart.

' Yet



' Yet never did I yield my charms,  
 ' Till honour led me to his arms.  
 ' My charms I never basely fold;  
 ' I am no prostitute for gold;  
 ' On my own rents I liv'd before,  
 ' Nor has my William added more.  
 ' Wealth is our scorn; our humble labours  
 ' Aim but to serve, or save our neighbours.  
 ' See—Heav'n has blest'd our chaste embrace;  
 ' Behold this little smiling race,  
 ' The offspring of an honest bed;—  
 ' Here, Senegal, hold up your head:  
 ' This tawny boy, his parents boast  
 ' Shall bring us gold from Afric's coast:  
 ' And mark these twins of Indian mien,  
 ' This Louisburg, and that Du Quesne:

' Their bold and honest looks presage,  
 ' They'll be our comfort in old age.  
 ' And, if the babe that swells my womb,  
 ' To a propitious birth shall come,  
 ' O'erjoy'd I'll bless the happy day,  
 ' And call our child America.'

Thus Cælia spake with modest grace,  
 But rage deform'd the harlot's face:  
 Her fiery eyes began to roll,  
 A hag in look, a fiend in soul:  
 And now she vomits forth the din  
 Of oyster-wenches drunk with gin.  
 Nay, rumour scruples not to tell ye  
 The strumpet kick'd the matron's belly;  
 Of the fair coming birth afraid;  
 For black abortion was her trade.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

**T**HE report having prevailed, that the cause, assigned for the King of Spain's melancholy, is an apprehension he has entertained of being poisoned, I could not help reflecting on the uncomfortable condition that Royalty too often is found in; and how far from exciting envy the state of Princes in general is found to be.

Whether your informations are right concerning his present Catholic Majesty, I know not; but it is certain a great part of his father's life was passed in the same melancholy manner.

Philip the Vth of Spain was next heir in blood to his present Most Christian Majesty, had he died in his minority; and, though he had renounced his right of succession to the French throne, for the sake of mounting that of Spain, yet it was imagined he would have prosecuted his natural claim, had the failure of the elder line afforded him a pretence for the doing of it. While the Duke of Orleans therefore (who must in such a case have been his competitor) was Regent of France, Philip entertained a strong apprehension of becoming poisoned by his means; and, in consequence thereof, habituated himself to the eating of Venice treacle, by way of antidote; which he did so continually, that he had a pocket lined with metal (I suppose silver) in which he carried that remedy, and was for ever taking it, in public or alone; insomuch that

there was always an offensive track of it from his pocket to his mouth, which made his Majesty in general an unsightly figure. Habit with him had the effect, in this application, that it has with snuff, and the other uses of tobacco, in other men. Having accustomed himself to the use of it in his youth, he always continued it to his dying day: And it was perhaps from the same apprehension that he acquired such an antipathy to new cloaths, as not to change his old ones till he was often even in rags. He was moreover subject to continual fits of melancholy and despondency, insomuch that his diadem may be said to have been a crown of thorns. He actually did resign it to his eldest son; but, he dying soon after, without children, Philip was prevailed on to resume it again, but was however with great difficulty persuaded to retain it.

The son's melancholy, therefore, may perhaps be considered as an hereditary disorder; but, whether it be actually such, or whether it is owing to the same cause as his father's, it is certainly a most lamentable case: And the consideration of it should have the good effect on the minds of men in humbler stations, to make them rather rejoice than repine at an inferior condition, which secures them from such apprehensions as they may see infect the minds of Princes, elevated even to uncontrollable sway.

*An Account of several curious and interesting PARTICULARS in Relation to the Discovery of the late Conspiracy against the King of Portugal; with a circumstantial Narrative of the Behaviour of the principal Conspirators at the Place of Execution, January 13, 1759.*

**A**BOUT ten at night, on the 3d of September last, as the King of Portugal, after having been to pay a visit, was returning to the royal palace of Belem, a

Nobleman of the first quality being in the calash along with him, he was attacked in the close road, about three quarters of an English mile from that place, by three armed



ed men in disguise; one of which, bolting suddenly from behind some trees, discharged a blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, full in the back of the carriage; by which the King was desperately wounded in the arm, and the Nobleman, who sat by him, in two or three different places; but, having the presence of mind to couch down in the bottom of the machine, which was very large, they sheltered themselves from the succeeding shot, and so escaped otherwise inevitable death: For, almost instantly after the first fire, three blunderbusses were discharged at once, which went through and through the calash on every side, killing the coachman upon the spot, and wounding the postilion and one of the mules. After this the assaulters, favoured by the darkness, or rather dusk, got clear off.

As a kind of testimony of joy, when his Majesty recovered, the English factory gave a ball, to which most of the Portuguese Nobility were invited, and among the rest the Duke of Aveiro, his Duchess, and son. About one the next morning, the company broke up; and, as precedence is greatly minded in Portugal, nobody would presume to stir till the Duke was gone. But how were some of the company surprised, when, coming to the outward door soon after, in order to go home, they were denied permission; and, looking a little closer, saw all the avenues full of troops! The Duke of Aveiro, his Duchess, and son, were arrested; and nobody was suffered to stir out till after they had been safely lodged in prison.

In the afternoon, all the colleges of Jesuits were surrounded by troops. Ten of the principal of that order, who were instigators of this horrible affair, are prisoners; and it is supposed they will be executed, after a licence is procured from Rome for robbing them.

The account of the discovery of this confederacy is as follows:

The Duke of Aveiro and his two bravo's, having, as they thought, executed their horrid design, immediately made off towards Lisbon, where they came to the house of one of the ruffians. His wife seeing the Duke, and having her brother (a glover in the town) with her at that moment, thrust him into the closet of the room where she then was, and the conspirators immediately after entered: Her hurry and confusion was so great (for it seems this had been a usual place of meeting, though it appears that she was totally ignorant of their secrets) that the poor woman did not know what she was doing. Here this glover remained during the rest of the night; and to this insignificant fellow was owing the discovery of

the conspirators; for the Duke began to talk of their exploit and designs with the utmost freedom; the Duke said in particular, 'That his mind misgave him, they had not dispatched the King quite;' but the other two said, 'They were sure he could not escape.' 'Aye, answered the Duke, with an oath, but we should not have left the place till we had ocular demonstration of his being dead.'

The fellow thought that the discourse he had heard was very extraordinary, yet he did not know what to make of it: But coming into town afterwards, and hearing the rumour that flew about of his Majesty's having been assaulted, &c. he put all things together, and went directly to the Secretary of State with an information; and, this evidence being corroborated by certain advice that the King received from other hands, every thing was regulated accordingly.

The prisoners were disposed of, upon being seized, in the following manner: The Duke of Aveiro with his son, as well as the Marquis of Tavora with his two sons, and the Count of Atouguia, his son-in-law, were all prisoners in the castle of Belem, and loaded with irons. Their food was nothing but bread and water; and they were each of them put to the rack six times. All the relations of the principal conspirators were seized, but they were not all treated with the same rigour. Some of them were allowed to have their ordinary domestics, and were neither guarded nor bolted. Don Manuel de Caltioris and Antonio de Costa are in St. John's Tower. The old Marchioness of Tavora was closely shut up in the convent de Grilles, till two days before her execution, when she was brought to the castle where her sons and her husband were, but she was not suffered to see or speak to either. The Duchess of Aveiro is in the convent de Madre de Dio, with her daughters.

At Belem, on the key, just over-against the royal palace, was a stage erected, about twice as high as a man: There were stairs on one side to ascend. There might be 70,000 spectators; and the scaffold was surrounded both by horse and foot, all with their bayonets fixed; and, on Saturday, January the 13th, just as the clock struck nine, the tragedy began.

The Marchioness of Tavora was the first who suffered; and, though the castle was but a little way off, she was brought to the place of execution in a covered waggon. She was reported to have lost her senses. Her arms were tied down with a common rope; she was a very tall woman, and might be, as near as could be guessed, fifty years



years old. When she ascended the scaffold, there was a horrid shout from the populace; and, at the same time, the executioner placed a stool in the front for her to sit down on; instead of which she immediately fell on her knees, and continued bowing her body backwards and forwards for about five minutes in great disorder. She had a kind of white hood on her head, very much soiled; a black mantle about her shoulders, and her gown was of a reddish colour. The executioner made a signal to the two men who guarded her, upon which they took her up, and placed her on the stool, seemingly with some difficulty. Here she was tied, and, her hood and mantle being taken off, the executioner laying hold of her hair, with one blow of a large back-sword, almost cut off her head; I say almost, for it hung upon her breasts, and afterwards fell from thence into her lap. Now there was another loud shout, and the body was taken up, laid upon the stage, and covered with a black cloth.

The second person, brought to the scaffold, was Joseph Maria of Tavora, youngest son to the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, a youth of beautiful face, agreeable deportment, and amiable disposition. He was conducted on the scaffold between two friars, and seated to a stake in form of St. Andrew's cross; and, being first strangled, an executioner broke his arms and legs with eight blows, and his mangled body was laid on the wheel, and covered with a black cloth.

The Count of Atouguia had been in a high fever for some days; he was conducted, executed, and laid on the wheel, in the same manner as the former.

The fourth person executed was Lewis-Bernard of Tavora, the eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness, and called the young Marquis of Tavora. He was aged 35, and behaved with great intrepidity. He was executed exactly as the two last mentioned, and his body laid on the wheel.

Emanuel-Alvares-Ferreira, and John-Michael, servants to the Duke of Aveiro, were next executed. They behaved frantic, struggling with the Officers, and making a great noise. After being strangled, they were taken from the cross, laid on the stage, and their bones so mashed with eight blows, that it was with difficulty the three executioners placed their mangled bodies on the wheels.

The seventh was Blaize-Joseph Romeiro, an Officer of horse, and a long time servant to the Marquis of Tavora. He was executed in the same manner as the two latter, and his body placed on the wheel.

The old Marquis of Tavora was broke on the wheel alive; he had received the rack so often, that he was hardly able to get up the stairs. He came to the place of execution in an open cart with the Duke of Aveiro, who remained in it, at the foot of the scaffold, while the other was dispatched before his eyes. After they had taken the ropes from his arms, and the irons from his legs, in order to fix him to the cross, he went towards the cloths on the wheels, and lifted them up every one; but, when he came to his younger son's body, he kneeled down, kissed the corpse, and wept aloud; he then spoke something to the executioner, and took hold of the iron crow with which he was to be broke. The executioner seemed to shew him some respect. He was then tied to the cross; in that manner he was laid on the stage; and, after breaking his right arm, an Herald proclaimed his crime. His shrieks, which would have pierced the hardest heart, did not cease for near a quarter of an hour, till he received the coup de grace.

The ninth was Joseph Mascarenhas, Duke of Aveiro. His hands were instantly chopped off, under a supposition that he had fired one of the blunderbusses at the King. Then he was tied to the cross in the same manner as the Marquis, where he languished an hour and a quarter, receiving eight strokes. In about half an hour his face became totally black, and his screams at every stroke were enough to frighten one. With the last stroke they broke his belly, and his bowels came out.

After this two men came upon the stage with tools, and fixed up a couple of stakes, with pitched seats, and a quantity of fuel was brought, to burn the Duke of Aveiro's bravo, who had shot the King. He mounted in a pitched coat; and, being forced to sit down to the stake, to which he was chained, the bodies were brought, one by one, and placed round him, being all strewed over with rosin about an inch thick. The effigy of another of the Duke's servants, who had escaped, was fastened to the stake. Then the faggots were laid on, and fire set to that part of the stage where the bravo was fixed, who saw the clouds of smoke ascend around him with surprising resolution; not so much as moving or crying till the flames reached him; then his violent struggles and frightful cries were greatly affecting to the spectators. After the scaffold and the bodies were consumed, the ashes were swept up, and thrown into the Tagus.

During the time of the execution, all the conspirators houses were pulling down to the ground; and, as soon as the rubbish can



can be removed, the places on which they stood will be sown with salt. All those of their families which shall be spared, will be obliged to change their names; for the

*To the PROPRIETORS of the* **UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.**

GENTLEMEN,

**SOME** principles or opinions are so rooted in the minds of a people, that they are not to be controuled by laws, nor can reason or precept eradicate them.

Of this kind is the ferocious revenge that is prosecuted in Portugal, on the principle of honour: A passion that is insatiable in its operations and terrible in its effects.

They will be patient in indigence, and endure injuries in property; but the wounds of honour are never to be healed but by the blood of those who gave them. Of the fury and inextinguishable rancour of this passion, numberless instances might be produced; but I shall content myself with relating two, and those of living people, that will be sufficiently illustrative of my subject.

The Marquis of Gouvea (elder brother of the late unhappy Duke of Aveiro) hereditary Lord Steward of the Household, and a particular favourite of the late King's, had an intrigue with a married woman of quality, but of a rank that was inferior to his own. The affair happened to be discovered, and the Marquis and Lady immediately made their escape out of the kingdom. The Lady was placed in a convent in Galicia, and the Marquis came over to England. The dishonoured family no sooner discovered where this unhappy woman was sheltered, than they found means for dispatching her with poison. Nay, one of the family is said to have pursued the Marquis hither, with a fixed determination to murder him; but the Portuguese Envoy, then resident in London, by accident got scent of his arrival, and, on finding him out, sent a messenger to desire to speak with him.

At their interview he told him, that, as he had not visited him on his arrival, the cause of his coming over was but too evident; and therefore it became his duty to advise him to return immediately again, without rashly undertaking what would infallibly cost him his life, and a new dishonour to his family, and with it produce scandal to his country; for he might most certainly depend, that, if he ventured to violate the laws of this kingdom, by committing a murder, he would most assuredly be hanged for it at Tyburn. These remonstrances, supported it may be supposed by menaces at the same time of causing him to be apprehended on a disregard of them, had

conspirators were degraded from their honours the day before they suffered, and their estates were publickly sold by auction.

their proper effect; and he was accordingly carefully sent back to his own country.

But no submissions from the Marquis, nor any interpositions of the King, could ever prevail for the making up of this matter. The offending Nobleman still lives an exile in Italy, and must never think of returning again to Portugal. It was in consequence of this unhappy affair, that the elder Marquis, for the preservation of his family, was prevailed upon to consent to the resignation of his estate to his younger brother, reserving to himself no more than a yearly allowance out of it. Upon the making of which contract the brother married, was first made Earl of Santa Cruz, and afterwards Marquis of Gouvea, and with these titles enjoyed the hereditary office of Lord Steward of the Household, belonging to his family. It is but very lately that he had obtained the estate and title of Aveiro, in right of a female descent; all of which we have seen lost, with his life and family, in so lamentable a manner.

The other I shall produce, is one that the public has already been acquainted with in the following manner: 'At a French ball, where many of the Portuguese Nobility were present, a dispute arose, while the company were at supper, between Don Joseph de Noronha, a son of the Count of Arcos, and Don Antonio de Menezes; in which the former struck the latter, who, in return, had seized a bottle, and was going to repay the injury by throwing it at his adversary's head, but was unfortunately prevented. Had he done it, his honour had been recovered; but, as he could not, he remains with the indelible stain of a blow. Both were immediately laid under arrest; but, to prevent cool mischief, the aggressor was suffered to escape out of the kingdom, where he continues in a miserable indigence, his family being too poor to furnish him with the means for his decent subsistence; while the other remains in a state of so much infamy at home, that he cannot go to Court, assist in any public act, nor be received into any honourable company. For, till he has caused the man who struck him to be murdered, no equal in birth will be seen by him, nor even sit down, or stay, in a room where he finds him. Yet is this dishonoured young Nobleman a man of sense, and of



a worthy character; but he must at all events commit murder, or patiently submit to contempt. After the late dreadful earthquake, the starving exile wrote to Don Antonio, telling him, that he embraced that time of general distress and compassion to implore a reconciliation, and offering to make any satisfaction for the injury he had done him. But the offended's relations obliged him to sign a letter they took upon themselves to write in answer, which was such a one as cut off all hopes of accommodation for ever.

These two stories which are true, of actual living persons, plainly evince that no Portuguese of distinction can encounter dishonour without revenging it: It is a principal equally adopted by the Court, the Judicature, and the whole people. There are no instances of men going to law for dishonour of any kind; and they ever speak with the highest contempt of all people, of whatsoever nation, that in such cases apply for judicial satisfaction.

It is not therefore to be wondered at, that revenge is a ruling principle in that kingdom; and it appears so warrantable among them, that any man who kills another in a cause of honour will be so far from being impeded in his escape, that he will, on the contrary, be assisted by every one in the making of it: And, if he should be arrested, and even arraigned for the offence, if he proves but a provocation in the injuring of his honour, he is rarely, I may say never, punished for his act of revenge.

To judge rightly of the actions of any people it is certainly necessary to be well acquainted with their ruling principles. The most ruling principle of the Portuguese is a high sense of honour, along with the conceived necessity of their revenging any attacks on it. This we may think an erroneous one, but they never will; for it is there too deeply and universally rooted for either laws or executions to eradicate.

I am yours, &c.

### *The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight.

#### A BALLAD.

**L**AST year all the cry  
Was, that taxes ran high,  
And the revenue sunk by foul play;  
That our fleets were defeated,  
Our armies ill-treated,  
And commerce quite gone to decay.

Port-Mahon we had lost,  
And our fleets on the coast  
Paraded, but dar'd not attack;  
That they went with a show  
Of a terrible blow,  
But return'd most ingloriously back.

For the scourge of our foes,  
A PITT then arose,  
Th' assertor of Liberty's cause;  
Corruption then fled,  
Nor could Vice shew her head,  
For Virtue was guarded by laws.

The trumpet of Fame  
Then founded the name  
Of Howe, as to Gallia he pass'd;  
And bid her prepare  
Such a clarion to hear  
That the bulwarks would shake at the blast.

Nor warn'd she in vain;  
For France once again  
Felt the force of a maritime pow'r;  
British hearts were employ'd,  
France's strength was destroy'd,  
And her conquests were talk'd of no more.

Boscawen went forth,  
And far in the north  
Spread the glories of Britain's fam'd isle:  
Old Neptune and Mars  
Grant success to the tars,  
And the heav'n's propitiously smile.

Cape Breton's our own,  
Frontenac is o'erthrown,  
And Senegal gloriously won;  
Commerce lends us its aid,  
And now flourishes trade,  
Whilst that of our foes is undone.

No more we complain  
We are slaves to maintain  
Troops useless, and ships unemploy'd;  
Heart and hand we combine,  
With our Leaders to join,  
Till our enemies all are destroy'd.

May our forces abroad  
Still continue a rod,  
To scourge lawless ambition and pride!  
And may patriot zeal,  
For our country's weal,  
At home in our Councils preside!

Then let each honest heart,  
Before we depart,  
Fill a glass to the toast I propose:  
May the year fifty-nine  
With the last year combine,  
To humble the pride of our foes.

C. D.

A Nova

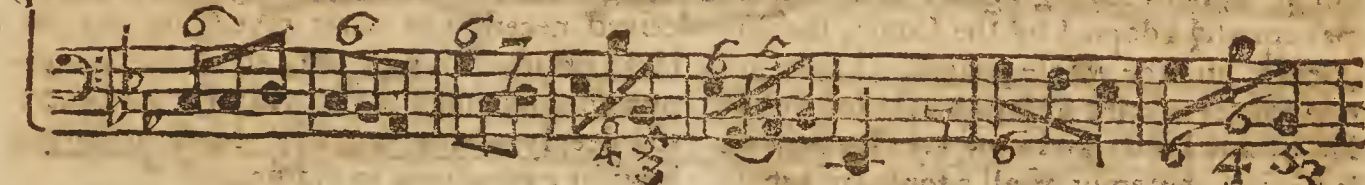


A New SONG.

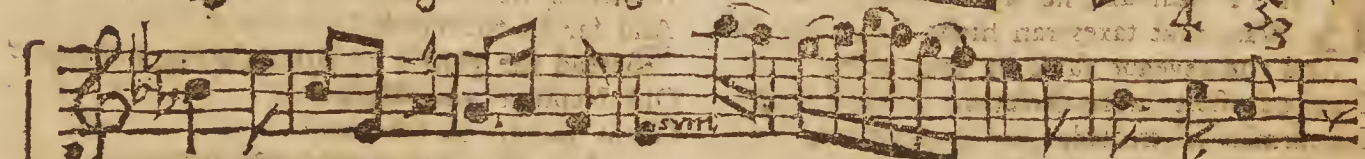
*Affettuoso.*



What shepherd or nymph of the

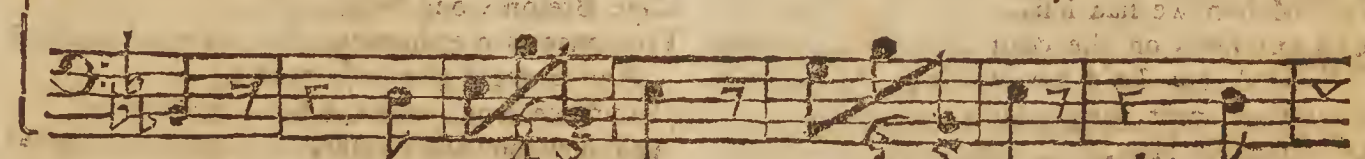


grove Can blame me for dropping a tear, Or la—menting a—loud as I

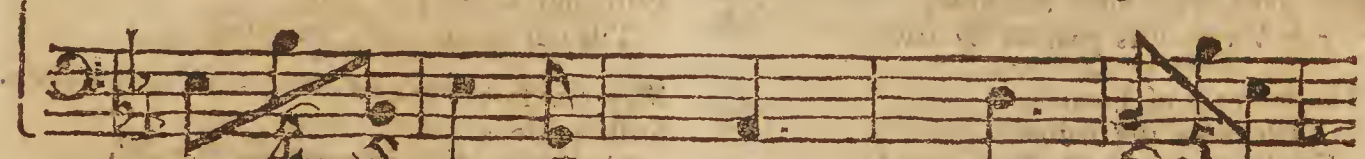


rove, Since Susan no longer is here?

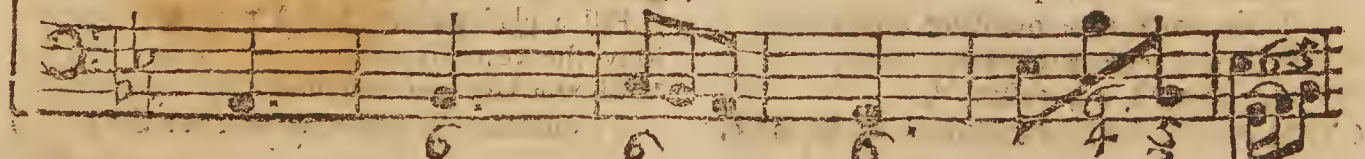
My flocks if at



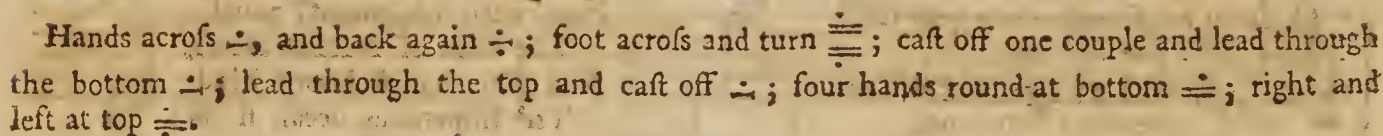
ran—dom they stray, What wonder, since she's from the plain? Her



hand they were wont to o—bey; She rul'd both the sheep, and the swain.







Eheu fugaces, Posthume, Posthume !

And



And soon those fields with verdant beauties crown'd,  
And th' ancient manor too around ;  
O killing thought ! must leave your fonder wife,  
Resign the sweets of love, as well as life ;  
Your children too, that are  
The pretty little pictures of your fair.

8.

Even thy cotemporary grove,  
Now sacred to the chat of friends and love,  
Will not its shady tributes long afford,  
But must exchange thee for another Lord ;  
Of all thy social trees, we see,  
Not one of them will follow thee,  
Only sad cypress serves the planter faithfully.

9.

Then live, my Posthumus and cheat the grave,  
'Tis nonsense, 'tis impertinence to save,  
He's said, who uses most, the most to have.  
Consume, and nothing for the plunderer leave,  
And so the great deceiver, Death, deceive.  
Soon the next heir will lavish out the wine,  
Which now a hundred locks confine,  
And in his opener hands the rusty keys will shine :  
He, worthier far than thee,  
Shall all his friends about him see,  
And every one thy enemy :  
He'll the proud Parian pavement stain  
With generous Champagne,  
'Till o'er the spacious hall shall flow  
Such luxuries, as Cardinals don't know,  
And pamper'd priests of old alone can show.

## ODE from the XVth of Exodus.

By WILLIAM LANGHORNE, M. A.

1.

**Y**E Bards, to great Jehovah's praise  
In notes ecstatic tune your lays :  
To Israel's late descendants tell,  
How Zoan's mighty legions fell.  
Let Miriam, and each dame inspir'd,  
Proceed in mystic dance,  
And, with alternate contest fir'd,  
The raptur'd song advance.  
The triumphs of our God proclaim ;  
The God of armies is his name,  
Who stopp'd aspiring Pharaoh's rapid course,  
And in the Red-sea whelm'd the warrior horse.

2.

An altar pure my hands shall rear  
To Abraham's God, to Isaac's fear,  
Who on our wand'ring fires his blessing shed,  
And thro' the vale of death to glory led.  
He is my Saviour, and my song,  
Whose right hand hurl'd destruction dire  
Th' Egyptian multitudes among,  
As preys on yellow fields the fire,  
Immortal numbers shall record  
The triumphs of the Almighty Lord,  
Who stopp'd aspiring Pharaoh's rapid course,  
And in the Red-sea whelm'd the warrior horse.

3.

The boastful foe presum'd to say,  
I will pursue ; my arm shall slay ;  
The sons of Jacob I'll despoil,  
Enfeebled all with servile toil.  
The sons of Jacob trembling stood,  
And to their Leader cry'd,

Before us rolls the raging flood ;  
Who can the flood divide ?  
The craggy mountains rise behind :  
What way, what passage, shall we find ?  
Were there not graves in Egypt's lengthen'd plain,  
That thou hast led us to this wild domain ?

4.

The mighty Chief, majestic, said,  
All-pow'ful Heav'n ne'er lends its aid  
Till human strength appears of no avail ;  
—Stand still—the succours of Heav'n will not fail.  
He said, and stretch'd his potent rod  
Upon the bosom of the deep ;  
By the pervading breath of God,  
The parting surges backward sweep ;  
And then, congeal'd, forget to break,  
Calm as the surface of a placid lake.  
The hosts of Egypt rush'd between the waves,  
But in that wond'rous channel found their graves.

5.

A fiery pillar shot its ray  
Benignant on the Hebrews' way ;  
But smote with forky lightning Pharaoh's wheel :  
Behold it from the broken axis reel !  
Now with his mighty wind  
The God of Nature blows,  
And o'er that stubborn kind  
Th' impetuous ocean flows :  
Into the waves th' Egyptians fled,  
While happier Israel in long order tread  
The dry stupendous path, disclos'd between  
The walls transparent and the mountains green.

## ODE to a FRIEND.

**T**HINK not that I'm unsocial grown,  
Because I leave the busy town.  
No Cynic manners I approve,  
But friendship's purest blessings love.  
Our mutual failings make us own,  
We were not born to live alone.  
'Tis true, my friend, I am a foe  
To empty trifles, noise, and show :  
To practices of ev'ry kind,  
That taint the morals of the mind.

Come taste with me the rural joys,  
Remote from hurry, pomp, and noise :  
Here let us view great Nature's frame,  
And trace her whence her wonders came ;  
Through all bright marks of wisdom shine,  
That prove the forming hand divine.  
See how the ties of union bind,  
Of beings, ev'ry several kind !  
Mark how yon rolling orbs above,  
Thro' fields of space, in order move !  
The lowly shrub, the tow'ring tree,  
Obey their Maker's fix'd decree :  
The ocean wide, the purling rill,  
And brute creation do his will ;  
Perform their diff'rent tasks assign'd,  
While man alone to heav'n is blind.

Leave for a while the busy train  
Of mortals in pursuit of gain,  
What folly thus with toil to heap  
Vast wealth, which long we cannot keep !  
Leave balls and op'ras to the gay,  
The flutt'ring insects of a day ;

Who



Who tread life's stage in giddy round,  
Pursuing blifs, that's never found!

Remote from envy, noise, and strife,  
That poison all the joys of life,  
Let me, like some fair tree, be plac'd  
Midst fragrant gales, and waters chaste;  
Let Truth and Virtue be the root,  
And Happiness shall be the fruit.

*M. Breckes à son Lit (Vol. XXIV. P. 40.)*  
*Imitated.*

**T**HOU bed! in which I first began  
To be that various creature, man;  
And, when again the Fates decree,  
The place where I must cease to be;  
When sickness comes, to whom I fly,  
To sooth my pain and close mine eye;  
When cares surround me, where I weep,  
Or lose them all in balmy sleep;  
When sore with labour, whom I court,  
And to thy downy breast resort;  
Where too extat c joys I find,  
When deigns my Delia to be kind;  
And full of love, in all her charms,  
Thou giv'st the fair one to my arms;  
The center thou where joy and pain,  
Disease and rest, alternate reign!  
Instructive emblem of mankind,  
In whom those opposites are join'd!

Oh! if, within thy little space,  
So many different scenes have place,  
Lessons as useful shalt thou teach  
As sages dictate; churchmen preach;  
And man, convinc'd by thee alone,  
This great important truth shall own,  
That thin partitions do divide  
The bounds where good and ill reside;  
That naught is perfect here below,  
But blifs still borders upon woe.

*R. B.*

*An ÆNIGMA.*

**Y**E ænigmatic Sirs, each strive to tell  
My name, from whence I came and where  
I dwell;  
From beasts and trees I sprung, and I, of late,  
Have lent assistance to support the state;  
I am of universal use you'll own,  
Being caress'd in country and in town;  
My splendid shew does ev'ry one delight,  
Tho' guilty lovers always shun my sight;  
My life is short, I scarcely live a day,  
But, at the last, I dwindle quite away;  
And, at my exit, when of life bereft,  
Nothing to mourn my funeral is left:  
Some folks will say that it can hardly be,  
And yet I represent the Trinity.  
Take one hint more (and then I'll bid adieu,)  
Ladies, at bed-time I shall wait on you.

*Translation of the new Treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, signed at London,*  
*December 7, 1758.*

**F**Orasmuch as the burdensome war in which the King of Prussia is engaged, lays him under a necessity of making fresh efforts to defend himself against the multitude of enemies who attack his dominions, he is obliged to take new measures with the King of Great Britain, for their reciprocal defence and safety: And as his Britannic Majesty hath at the same time signified his earnest desire to strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two Courts; and, in consequence thereof, to conclude a formal convention for granting his Prussian Majesty speedy and powerful assistance: Their said Majesties have nominated and authorised their Ministers to concert and settle the following articles:

1. All former treaties between the two Courts, particularly that signed at Westminster, Jan. 16, 1756, and the convention of April 11, 1758, are confirmed by the present convention, in their whole tenor, as if they were therein inserted, word for word.

2. The King of Great Britain shall cause

to be paid at London, to such person or persons as shall be authorised by the King of Prussia for that end, the sum of four millions of rixdollars, making 670,000 pounds sterling, at one payment, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications, if the King of Prussia should so require.

3. His Prussian Majesty shall employ the said sum in supporting and augmenting his forces, which shall act in such manner as shall be of greatest service to the common cause, and contribute most to the mutual defence and safety of their said Majesties.

4. The King of Great Britain, both as King and Elector, and the King of Prussia, reciprocally bind themselves not to conclude with the powers that have taken part in the present war, any treaty of peace, truce, or other such-like convention, but by common advice and consent, each expressly including therein the other.

5. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

*The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE. February 3.  
Lisbon, Jan. 20. **T**HE King and the Royal Family assisted on Monday the 15th instant, at a Te Deum sung at the cha-

pel of Nossa Senhora do Livramento, in thanksgiving for his most Faithful Majesty's happy recovery. As this was the first time that his Majesty had appeared abroad, great demonstrations



of joy were shewn by the people, to whom the King was pleased to give the satisfaction of waving his handkerchief, first in one hand, and then in the other, to shew that he had the use of both. The Deum for the King's recovery has also been sung in all churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Their Majesties, and the Royal Family, set out yesterday the 19th for Salvaterra, to take their usual diversion of shooting and hawking.

There are accounts that the Prussian arms have succeeded against the Swedes, by the reduction of the garrison of Demmin and Anclam, with upwards of 3000 men made prisoners of war.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 1. Capt. Phillips, of his Majesty's ship the Juno, arrived in Plymouth Sound, gives an account, that, having information of a French privateer being seen on the coast, he went in quest of her, and fell in with her the 25th past, in the night, and after a slight resistance took her. She proved to be L'Machault of Granville, of 24 guns upon one deck, and 240 men. Three days before she had taken the Indian Queen of Bristol, and was returning with her prize to France, which escaped.

His Majesty's ship the Sapphire has also taken the St. Michael, Pierre Bertamont, Master, a privateer of 6 guns and 50 men, belonging to Dunkirk, with a ransom on board. She had taken a brig in sight of the Sapphire about two hours ago, which was retaken.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1759.

Berkshire, Henry Plant, of Sharnfield, Esq;  
Bedfordshire, Dennis Farrer Hillersden, of Elvestow, Esq;  
Buckinghamshire, John Osborne, of Turvill, Esq;  
Cumberland, James Spedding, of Whitehaven, Esq;  
Cheshire, Samuel Harrison, of Cranage, Esq;  
Cambr' and Hunt' George Montgomery, of Fordham, Esq;  
Cornwall, Robert Lovel, of Trefusis, Esq;  
Devonshire, James Modiford Heywood, of Marestow, Esq;  
Dorsetshire, John Damer, of Came, Esq;  
Derbyshire, Gilbert Cheshire, of Lees, Esq;  
Essex, Jasper Kingsman, of Stifford, Esq;  
Gloucester, Samuel Hayward, of Sandhurst, Esq;  
Hertfordshire, Sir John Chapman, Bart.  
Herefordshire, James Broome, of Wythington, Esq;  
Kent, Pyke Buffar, of Greenwich, Esq;  
Lancashire, Richard Whitehead, of Manchester, Esq;  
Leicestershire, Edward Palmer, of Whitcott, Esq;  
Lincolnshire, Joseph Dixon, of Fulbeck, Esq;  
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, of Brungwin, Esq;  
Northumberland, Abraham Dixon, of Belford, Esq;  
Northamptonshire, Will. Payne King, of Fineshead, Esq;  
Norfolk, Richard Fuller, of Whitacre All Saints, Esq;

Nottinghamshire, John Whetham, of Kirklington, Esq;  
Oxfordshire, Anthony Hodges, of Harpsden, Esq;  
Rutlandshire, Edward Ward, of Preston, Esq;  
Shropshire, Samuel Griffith, of Dinthill, Esq;  
Somersetshire, Henry Powell, of Curry Rivel, Esq;  
Staffordshire, Sir Nigil Gresley, of Meir, Bart.  
Suffolk, Sir John Rous, Bart.  
Southampton, Thomas Hall the younger, of Preston Candover, Esq;  
Surry, Daniel Ponton, of Lambeth, Esq;  
Suffex, John Margefon, of Offington, Esq;  
Warwickshire, David Lewis, of Malvern Hall, Esq;  
Worcestershire, John Amphlett, of Ombersley, Esq;  
Wiltshire, William Norris, of Nonefuch, Esq;  
Yorkshire, Charles Turner, of Clints, Esq;

## SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Evan Hughes, of Ponty Wall, Esq;  
Carmarthen, Arthur Jones, of Carmarthen, Esq;  
Cardigan, George Pryce, of Langrannog, Esq;  
Glamorgan, Thomas Pryce, of Diffryn, Esq;  
Pembroke, Thomas Jones, of Brody, Esq;  
Radnor, David Stephens, of Nantmel, Esq;

## NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Robert Owen, of Penrhose, Esq;  
Carnarvon, William Smith, of Vaenol, Esq;  
Denbigh, Hugh Clough, of Glan y Wern, Esq;  
Flint, John Williams, of Garnedd Wen, Esq;  
Merioneth, Humphry Edward, of Talgarth, Esq;  
Montgomery, George Mears, of Fynnant, Esq;

February 6.

Leghorn, Jan. 12. Sidi Haffin Gorgio, Ambassador from the Bashaw of Tripoli in Barbary to the Court of England, is arrived at this place with a great retinue, and several presents, which he has delivered to his Britannic Majesty's Consul here. Thirteen Neapolitan slaves, whom he also brought with him, have been delivered to his Sicilian Majesty's Consul. His Imperial Majesty's snow, the Hussar, is returned from Algier: The Dey received the Emperor's presents, but would not accept the Consul who was sent.

February 13.

Berlin, Jan. 27. The Swedish garrison in Anclam has followed the example of that of Demmin: They surrendered prisoners of war; but have been permitted to return to Sweden, on their promising not to serve against his Majesty and his allies, before they have been exchanged or ransomed. This garrison, consisting of 1421 men, was chiefly composed of detachments from the regiments of West Gothland and Nyland, and from the green dragoons. There were also taken 238 horses, 6 pair of colours, 36 pieces of cannon, mortars, or haubitizers, and a considerable magazine.

February 17.

The Circuits appointed for the Lent Assizes are as follows, viz.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Foster.

City of York, Saturday March 3, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, The same day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire,



Lancashire, Saturday March 17, at the Castle of Lancaster.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes. Mr. Baron Smythe.

Rutland, Friday March 9, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Monday March 12, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Friday March 16, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Saturday March 17, at the town of Nottingham.

Derby, Tuesday March 20, at Derby.

Leicester, Friday March 23, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday March 24, at the Borough of Leicester.

Northampton, Tuesday March 27, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Friday March 30, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, Saturday March 31, at Warwick.

#### NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker. Mr. Justice Clive.

Bucks, Monday March 5, at Aylesbury.

Bedford, Thursday March 8, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday March 10, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday March 12, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thursday March 15, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday March 19, at Bury St. Edmund's.

#### HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denison. Mr. Baron Legge.

Hertford, Wednesday March 7, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday March 12, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday March 19, at Rochester.

Suffex, Monday March 26, at East-Grinstead.

Surry, Wednesday March 28, at Kingston upon Thames.

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams. Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Southampton, Tuesday March 13, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wilts, Saturday March 17, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday March 22, at Dorchester.

City of Exeter, Monday March 26, at the Guildhall of the same city.

Devon, The same day, at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Monday April 2, at Launceston.

Somerfet, Monday April 9, at the Castle of Taunton.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bathurst. Mr. Justice Noel.

Berks, Tuesday March 13, at Reading.

Oxford, Thursday March 15, at Oxford.

Worcester, Monday March 19, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the city of Worcester.

Stafford, Friday March 23, at Stafford.

Salop, Tuesday March 27, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Monday April 2, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday April 5, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday April 7, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, The same day, at the city of Gloucester.

#### CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Noel. Taylor White, Esq;

Montgomeryshire, Thursday April 5, at Pool,

Denbighshire, Wednesday April 11, at Ruthin.

Flintshire, Tuesday April 17, at Flint.

Cheeshire, Monday April 23, at Chester.

February 20.

Breslau, Feb. 7. The King of Prussia returned hither last Monday, in perfect health and spirits, from Sagan, at which place he had met his brother Prince Henry of Prussia.

February 24.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 22. Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship the Montague, gives an account, in his letter of the 18th instant, that, on the 31st past, the said ship, and the Deptford, chased a French privateer, which the Montague took the next day. She is called the Marquis de Marnigny, belonging to Granville, mounts 20 six pounders, and had 194 men on board, and was commanded by M. le Crouse.

Captain Parker also took, on the 15th instant, a cutter privateer of Dunkirk, called Le Hardi Mendant, commanded by Jean Meuleuaer, of 8 six pounders, and 60 men.

Captain Graves, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Unicorn, has also taken, on the 14th instant, the Moras privateer of St. Malo, carrying 22 guns, and 202 men.

Captain Lendrick, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Brilliant, likewise gives an account of his taking, on the 30th past, two French merchant-ships, of upward of 300 tons burthen each, freighted and loaded with provisions on the French King's account for Martinico, having also on board some cloathings, and 500 stands of arms for the soldiery.

From other Papers. February 3.

Copy of a letter from Captain Barton, of the Litchfield man of war, stranded on the coast of Barbary, at a place called Veadare, about nine leagues to the northward of Saffy, dated December 4.

'I am sorry to inform you, that, on the 29th of November, his Britannic Majesty's ship Litchfield, of 50 guns, and 350 men, was cast away here. We have lost the first Lieutenant, the Captain of Marines, and his Lieutenant, with several Officers and seamen, amounting to the number of 130. There are of us on shore two of my Lieutenants, and other Officers and seamen, amounting to 220. It blew so hard when that we came on shore, that the ship soon went to pieces, and we could not save either provisions or any other necessaries. For the two days that we have been on shore, we have subsisted on drowned sheep and hogs, and water and flour hardened on the fire. A great number of the men are lamed by the bruises received against the rocks by the violence of the surf. The poor sufferers were extremely ill used by the natives when they got on shore.'

'P. S. The Somersfet, a transport with troops, and a bomb-ketch, which were in company with the Litchfield, are said to have shared the same fate.

From on board the Maidstone privateer, off Ostend, Captain Henry Watson, Jan. 23.

'Cruising off Dieppe on Saturday last, the 20th instant, in the afternoon we fell in with a French privateer cutter, who, after we had chased



ed her about an hour and a half, keeping a continual fire, run ashore about two miles to the westward of Traporte; and after she was on shore we manned and armed our small boat; but the Frenchmen fired so briskly into her, that our men were obliged to return; after which we brought a spring on the cable, and laid broadside to her, and we, and the Fly privateer in company, played on the privateer cutter with such continual firing, that made it impossible for her to be got off again, and the men were obliged to take to the water to save their lives. Night coming on, we left her to the mercy of the flowing tide, which we believe beat her to pieces.

Yesterday the scheme for the new loan was agreed on, and the following time fixed for the payments:

£. 15 per Cent. on or before the 13th of February.

10 per Cent.	—	27 March.
10 per Cent.	—	— April.
10 per Cent.	—	— May.
10 per Cent.	—	— June.
10 per Cent.	—	— July.
10 per Cent.	—	— August.
10 per Cent.	—	— September.
10 per Cent.	—	— October.

Every subscriber of 100 l. is to have 105 l. in 3 per Cent. annuities, and a lottery ticket of 10 l.

Bills are brought into the House of Commons for the free importation of live cattle, and tallow, from Ireland.

Last week a general cartel was settled for the exchange of English and French prisoners.

February 10.

Constantinople, Dec. 16. The Grand Signior takes great pains to make the laws observed, and frequently walks the streets incog. in order to be an eye-witness of the actions of his subjects. His Highness, being on this business a few days ago, went into the house of a baker, and finding his loaves five drachms under the proper weight, he caused him to be taken into custody and hanged up on the spot. As his Highness was returning to the Seraglio, he met a Turk with a pipe in his mouth, whom he ordered to a close prison, for having violated the edict which forbids smoking in the streets.

February 17.

On Wednesday sailed from Portsmouth Admiral Holmes in the Somerset, with the Northumberland, Terrible, Trident, Intrepid, Medway, Maidstone, Adventure, Diana, Trent, Europa, Vestal, Eurus, Boreas, Crescent, Scorpion, Seahorse, Racehorse, Vesuvius, and Salamander, with 60 sail of transports, supposed for New York.

The following is the list of the squadron under Admiral Saunders, viz. the Neptune, 90 guns, Capt. Hartwell; Royal William 84, Capt. Pigot; Intrepid 60, Capt. Pratton; Shrewsbury 74, Capt. Palliser; Warspite 74, Capt. Bentley; Orford 70, Capt. Sprye; Alcide 64, Capt. Douglass; Sterling-castle 64, Capt. Everitt; Medway 60, Capt. Proby; Dublin 74, Capt. Goostre; Lizard 20, Capt. Drake; Scorpion sloop, Capt. Cleveland; Baltimore bomb, Capt. Jocelyn; Pelican bomb, Capt. Munford; Race-

horse bomb, Capt. Richards; Cormorant fire-ship, Capt. Monant; Strombolo fire-ship, Capt. Smith; Vesuvius fire-ship, Capt. Chads.

February 19.

Constantinople, January 3. The Testerdar, or High Treasurer of this Empire, is turned out of his post, and sent into exile. The 22d of last month, in the night, a fire broke out in this city, and the flames, being driven by a strong northerly wind, made such a progress, that the fire could not be got under till very late the next day. It is reckoned that near 5000 houses have been consumed, and the whole damage done by this accident is esteemed at 4,000,000 of piasters.

February 20.

Extract of a letter from Trinity, in Newfoundland, dated in October.

‘On the 5th of August, the Eagle, a French man of war of 60 guns, was wrecked on a rock, going through the Straights of Belleisle for Quebec. The vessel and cargo were intirely lost, but the people all saved, as they were within three miles of an island. She had only 32 guns mounted, her lower tier being in her hold. She had on board some heavy cannon, with powder, &c. 5000 stand of small arms, cloathing for the soldiers, 1500 tierces of pork, and 700 barrels of flour. In short she was very deep loaded with provisions, warlike stores, &c. The Captain of her said, she was the most valuable ship that sailed from France for Quebec this war. This account may be depended on, as the Eagle had taken the ship Nugent, of Bristol, on the 1st of July, bound with bale goods, &c. They burnt the ship; and 23 of the crew were on board the Eagle at the time she was lost. Seven of the Englishmen took away a boat in the night and left them, and in 20 days arrived at an English settlement, on Newfoundland. By their calculation, they were 80 leagues within the Straights, and not far from a place where the French have a seal fishery, when they left them. The Frenchmen were waiting for a vessel coming from Quebec, to take them in, a boat having been dispatched away for that purpose.’

Halifax, Nov. 25. Since our last his Majesty's ships Princess Amelia, of 80 guns, Admiral Durell; Devonshire of 70, Vanguard of 70, Pembroke of 60, Prince of Orange of 70, and Sutherland of 50 guns arrived here from Louisburg, in order to winter in this place. The Bedford of 70 guns, and Prince Frederic of 64, are to winter at Louisburg.

Besides the ships which came with Admiral Durell from Louisburg, we have in our harbour his Majesty's ships Captain of 64 guns, and Centurion of 50, also the Kennington and Porcupine. The Kennington, we hear, is soon to sail for England, and the Porcupine is to winter here.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11. By our last accounts from the westward, General Forbes was at Carlisle; and 400 of the troops that had come down, were ordered to return, for the better garrisoning some of our forts.

The King of Prussia, in order to transmit to future ages the memory of the great and important



tant services rendered him by Marshal Schwerin and General Winterfeld, who both fell in the course of this war, has ordered a celebrated sculptor of Berlin to make their busts in marble, which his Majesty intends to have placed upon magnificent pedestals in William-square in that city.

No account has been received by the India Company of any attempts made by the French on their settlements.

The Saxon Minister at Vienna hath delivered to the Ministers of the Apostolic Empress-queen an estimate of the damage done by her troops in Saxony, which amounts to 1,200,000 florins. From Vienna they write, that care will be taken to indemnify the sufferers.

Yesterday at the General Court was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of the British Fishery, when it was resolved to carry on the fishery.

A call of 2 per cent. on the stock subscribed was agreed to.

The useless buffes and other stores, cordage, nets, salt, &c. were directed to be sold by the Council; and it was left to their discretion, to fit out as many buffes this year, as the call of 2 per cent. and the produce of the sale of buffes, &c. could conveniently furnish.

M. Verelt, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-general to the Court of Berlin, having wrote to the King of Prussia to notify to him the death of the Princess Governante, that Minister has received from his Prussian Majesty the following answer, dated from Breslau the 31st of January:

S I R,

'The notification which you have been pleased to give me of the death of Madame the late Princess Gouvernante, by your letter of the 27th of this month, in the name of the States-general, your Masters, has renewed all the grief which seized me on the first news that I received of that unhappy and melancholy event. Scarce am I, at this hour, recovered from the shock it gave me. I have lost a friend, who, by her greatness of soul, her wisdom, and her fortitude, far above her sex, merited all my regards, and whom I shall ever have in remembrance. The assurances which your Masters have charged you to make me on this occasion, contribute, indeed, to console me; I know their value; and you will do me the favour to intimate to them, on my part, the concern I am under on account of the loss they have sustained, and which is certainly very great for us all. I shall always make a due return for their good sentiments towards me. In the mean time, be assured of my perfect esteem; whereupon I pray God to keep you, Monf. de Verelt, in his holy protection.'

Signed FREDERICK.

February 21.

Monday, at the sessions of the peace at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, a vagrant, who has long infested the streets of the city and suburbs, as a person deaf and dumb, and convulsed, was tried and found guilty as an impostor, he enjoying every sense in common with the rest of man-

kind: He confessed he was born at Stilton, that he has long followed this infamous practice, and was instructed in the arts thereof by a soldier, who prescribed his chewing of hard soap, in order to provoke a froth and dribbling from his mouth. He was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, in that time to stand thrice in the pillory, to be fined 6s. 8d. and afterwards passed to his legal settlement.

Portsmouth, February 18.

'The East-India fleet are sailed from St. Helen's under convoy of his Majesty's ships Chichester, Falkland, Chatham, and Boreas.

Remain Vice-Admiral-Holburne and Commodore Cornish, with 17 ships of the line, and 14 frigates and fireships.

The Fox packet, arrived at Plymouth from Portsmouth, parted from Admiral Holmes's squadron off the Start on Thursday evening, with a fine wind at east.

February 22.

Berlin, February 4. Yesterday the corpse of Field Marshal James Keith, slain at the battle of Hochkirchen, was interred with great pomp. The troops, the coaches, and the persons who were to assist at this solemnity, assembled between two and three in the afternoon, before the old gate of Copenic, near the church, where the corpse had been deposited: And the procession began at three, while all the bells of the city and suburbs tolled. It crossed the bridge, and passed through Ross-street, and the Great-street, and before the Royal-Castle, over the Long-bridge, thro' King-street, and Spandau-street, to the church of the garrison, in the following order.

1. A detachment of hussars, having at their head colonel Krummenau, Master-general of the police of the army.

2. Two battalions of Langen's regiment, in garrison here, commanded by Major Wegener on horseback.

3. A battalion of Leuderitz's regiment, commanded by Capt. Frobreich.

These troops had their muskets reversed under the left arm: The drums were covered with crape; the colours had crape over them; and the dead march was beat while the procession passed.

4. A chaise covered with black cloth, in which were two Officers carrying the baton of Field Marshal.

5. The hearse drawn by six horses covered with black velvet, as was the hearse; at the top, in several squares, were seen the gilt helmet, the gloves, the baton of command, the ribbon of the order of the Black Eagle, the naked sword, the scarf, the spurs, &c. At the sides of the hearse marched sixteen Officers, and as many subaltern Officers, the latter holding the corners of the pall.

6. The Field Marshal's secretary and valet de chambre, on foot, in long mourning cloaks, and after them his Excellency's livery-servants, two and two, with long crapes in their hats.

7. A chaise covered with black, and drawn by two horses, in which sat two Officers holding the baton of Field Marshal in their hands.

8. A.



8. A royal mourning-coach drawn by six horses, in which were his Excellency Field Marshal Kalckstein, and Mr. Keith, nephew to the deceased. The rest of the persons invited to this solemnity followed in three-and-thirty coaches, drawn by six, and others by two horses.

As soon as the battalions arrived before the Garrison church, they drew up in parade; and, when the Field Marshal's corpse passed, paid him the last military honours. When the coffin was carried down to the vault, the cannon planted in the grand square of the parade made a triple discharge, to which the troops answered by salvo's, one battalion after another; and the whole closed with a repeated tolling of all the bells.

Last Sunday morning the squadron under the command of Admiral Saunders passed by Plymouth, from whence it was joined by the Wind-for man of war.

February 24.

On Wednesday evening the Society for promoting arts and commerce, in the Strand, gave the following premiums for drawings, to the undermentioned young Gentlemen and Ladies, viz. to Mary Masier five guineas and a silver medal; to Rachel Chambers five guineas; to Mary Chambers four guineas; to Hannah Chambers three guineas; to Mary Pingoe two guineas; to Hannah Rush one guinea; to Henry Pingoe five guineas; to Lewis Pingoe five guineas; to Joseph Smith five guineas; to Joseph Greffe five guineas; to — Rooker five guineas: to — Peters four guineas; to William Parr four guineas; to William Ruffel four guineas; to Richard Cosway three guineas, to Simon Taylor three guineas; to George Hibbard three guineas; to John Edwards three guineas; to — Grignon three guineas; — Nolicness two guineas; to Johnson Carr two guineas; to — Barron two guineas; to Michael Steel one guinea; and to William Willis one guinea.

Sixty sail of transports are ordered to be immediately taken into his Majesty's service, for a secret expedition.

We hear that Admiral Boscawen is to set out soon on an expedition, and that Commodore Edgcombe will go out commanding Officer under him.

February 26.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to order the bounties to seamen entering into his Majesty's service, &c. to be continued to the 21st of April next.

On Saturday came on at Doctors-Commons, before Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the trials of a number of Dutch ships taken by men of war and privateers; when the cargoes of upwards of twenty-five of them were proved to be French property, and therefore were condemned as legal prizes.

Portsmouth, Feb. 23. Wednesday an express arrived, with an order for all the ships in the harbour to be got ready with the utmost expedition for sea; and five frigates have been since docked. A fleet is ordered to the Streights.

## BIRTHS,

A Son to Philip March, Esq; of Grosvenor-square.

A daughter to Lady Bacon, of Stafford-street, St. James's.

A son to Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. in Bruton-street.

A son to Henry Bridgeman, Esq; of Berkeley-square.

A son to Charles Pratt, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-general.

A daughter to Simon Fanshaw, Esq; Member of Parliament for Grampound in Cornwall.

## MARRIAGES.

HON. Col. Robert Brudenell, brother to the Earl of Cardigan and Lord Bruce, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.

Hon. Col. Gage, in North America, to Miss Kemble, of Brunswic, America.

Rev. Mr. H. Shove, to Miss Pincke, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lady Dowager Abergavenny.

Hon. Col. Campbell, son of General Campbell, to the Dutchess Dowager of Hamilton.

James Pearce, Esq; jun. of Brentwood, to Miss Kitty Tisdall, of Walthamstow.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; of the Exchequer, to Mrs. Combes, a widow lady.

Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Miss Townshend, of Strutton-street.

James Hope, Esq; to Miss Jones.

Nath Mason, Esq; to Mrs. Fuller, widow of the late John Fuller, of Rosehill, Suffex.

John Austen, Esq; of St. James's-place, Westminster, to Miss Weekes, of Sevenoakes in Kent.

## DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. Lady Harriot Vane, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Darlington.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, Vicar of Milford, near Morpeth, in Northumberland.

Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart. of Kilkerran, in the kingdom of Scotland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Justiciary.

— Osborne, Esq; son to Admiral Osborne, and one of the pages to his Majesty.

Joseph Higgins, Esq; of Manningtree in Essex.

Hitch Young, Esq; of Roehampton in Surry. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the borough of Steyning in Suffex.

Dr. Pitt, physician, at Oxford.

Thomas Sutton, Esq; in Kensington-square.

Thomas Swaine, Esq; in Orchard-street, Westminster.

Christopher Denton, Esq; Deputy-Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer.

Right Hon. Lord Carberry, in Ireland.

Right Hon. the Lady Strange, at Preston in Lancashire, wife of Lord Strange, eldest son of the Earl of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Webb, Vicar of Blewberry in Berkshire.

Sir Thomas D'Oyly, Bart. at Cuxham in Oxfordshire.

Edward Williams, Esq; Barrister at law, and Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London.

Right



Right Hon. Elifabeth Viscountess Dowager of Ashbrook in Ireland, in Jermyn-street, St. James's.

John Healy, Esq; of Bewdley in Devonshire.

Jasper Lewin, Esq; near Horsham in Suffex.

Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. in Great George-street, Hanover-square.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. Walter Bagot, to the rectories of Leigh and Blithford in Staffordshire.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Davie, to the rectory of Southam, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Coventry and Litchfield.

Rev. Mr. Freeman Gage, to the rectory of Mablethorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Donne, to the vicarage of Happisburgh in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. George Lawrence, to the rectory of Serencott, otherwise Sharnecoate, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, to the rectory of Birdbroke in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Bolton Simpson, to the vicarage of Milford, with the chapels of Hordwell and Milton, in the county of Southampton.

Rev. Mr. James Backhouse, to be Chancellor of Bristol.

Rev. Mr. Lort, to be Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Ring, to be Lecturer of St. James Garlickhithe.

Rev. Mr. George Hartley, to the rectory of Boffington, in the county of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. John Harvey, to the vicarage of Hartwell, in the county of Suffex.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

From the GAZETTE.

**R**IGHT Hon. Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, to be one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Right Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys, to be Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

Edward Wilmot, of Chaddeſden, in the county of Derby, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Felton Hervey, Esq; and Felton-Lionel Hervey, Esq; to the office of his Majesty's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer in England.

Richard Beresford, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Arms in the city of London.

Thomas Wright, Esq; to be Marshal of the Ceremonies to attend on foreign Ministers.

The following Lords and Gentlemen (who were Majors-General) are appointed to be Lieutenants-General:

William Shirley,

Sir Will. Pepperell, Bt.

John Duke of Bedford,

Cuthbert Ellison,

Peregrine Duke of Ancaster,

Evelyn D. of Kingston,

John Marq. of Granby,

George Earl of Cholmondeley,

George Dunk Earl of Halifax,

Hugh Viſc. Falmouth,

Simon Earl of Harcourt,

Henry Arthur Earl Powis,

Mich. O'Brien Dilkes,

John E. of Sandwich,

William Earl Home.

Right Hon. Richard Lord Edgcumbe, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the county of

Cornwall; and also to be Custos Rotulorum for the said county.

Major Robert Sloper, to be Lieutenant-colonel to the First, or the King's regiment of dragoon guards.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**J**OHN Smith Cadday and Thomas Brown, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, in the county of the same town, grocers, dealers, chapmen, and copartners.

George Holroyd, of Coventry-street, in the parish of St. James within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, baker.

George Thatcher, late of the city of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

Christopher Deighton, of Caister, in the county of Lincoln, woollen-draper, grocer, and chapman.

John Rigby, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Allwood Gilbert and William Turner, both of Salford, in the county aforesaid, brewers and copartners.

Robert Whitworth, late of the Poultry, London, bookseller, but now of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, bookseller, printer, and chapman.

James Maine, of Petticoat-lane, in the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, in the county of Middlesex, brewer.

Robert Foster, of the lordship of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, William Adams, and John Holmes, of Southwark, in the county of Surry, tanners, bankers, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Thomas Haworth and Benjamin Haworth, both of Kingston upon Hull, merchants, and partners in trade.

Richard Hill, late of Halifax, in the county of York, merchant.

William Staveley, of Ruffel-court, in the county of Middlesex, draper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Murry, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Benjamin Barns, of Puddle-dock-hill, London, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Selegman Moses, now or late of Bows, near Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, dealer and chapman.

John Stephenson, of the town and county of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.

William Newman the younger, of Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, cornfactor, dealer, and chapman.

Ann Conner, of the parish of St. James Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, milliner, dealer, and chapwoman.

Joseph Holland, of Beafon, otherwise Beeſton, in the county of Nottingham, hosier and chapman.

Jonathan White, of the city of York, hosier.

Joseph Jacobs, of Duke's-place, London, dealer and chapman.

Henry Cooper, of the parish of St. Clement's Danes, in the county of Middlesex, mercer.

John Healey, of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopgate, London, carpenter.



Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, now or late of Lewes, in the county of Suffex, masons, joint traders, and dealers.

John Thwaite, late of London, broker.  
Benjamin Stark, of Addle, in the county of York, chandler, dealer, and chapman.

## BOOKS published in FEBRUARY

**V**ERVERT, or the nunnery Parrot, an heroic Poem. Dodsley, 1 s. 6 d.

A Parallel, in the Manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence, and one scarce ever heard of in England; by the Rev. Mr. Spence. Dodsley, 1 s. 6 d.

Considerations on the Bill for obliging all Parishes to keep proper Registers of Births, Deaths, Marriages, &c. Cooper, 6 d.

A Letter to Tobias Smollet, M. D. occasioned by his Criticism upon a late Translation of Tibullus. Kinnerly 6 d.

The Beldames, a Poem. Cooper, 1 s.

Sophron, or Nature's Characteristics of the Truth, in a Course of Meditations on the Scene of Nature; by Henry Lee, LL. B. Withers.

The Guardian, a new Comedy of two Acts. Newberry, 1 s.

The Satires of Ludovico Ariosto, freely, not literally, translated into English Verse. Millar, 3 s. bound.

The Simile. Cooper, 6 d.

Memoirs of Madame de Stalh. Reeves, 3 s. 6 d.

The genuine legal Sentence pronounced by the High Court of Judicature of Portugal upon the Conspirators against the Life of his Most Faithful Majesty. Owen, 1 s.

An historical and critical Account of the Life and Writings of Charles the First, King of Great Britain; by William Harris. Griffith, 5 s.

Memoirs of the Life of Robert Carey, Baron of Leppington and Earl of Monmouth. Dodsley, 4 s.

The English Pericles. Woodfall, 6 d.

The History of Benjamin St. Martin, a fortunate Foundling. Coote, 6 s. bound.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from January 24, to February 23, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Feb. 23, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind	WEATHER.
Dec.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.1	40	44	S.	A sunshiny day.
26	30.22	44	45	S.	A cloudy morning, afternoon fair.
27	30.05	44	46	S.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair.
28	30.2	44	48	S.	A rainy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind N.
29	30.22	40	46	S. W.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
30	30.15	45	46	S. W.	A fair day.
31	29.95	46	48	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair, rain in the evening.
Feb.					
1	30.16	43	46	W.	A fair day.
2	29.98	45	48	S. W.	Ditto.
3	30.25	47	48	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair.
4	30.4	43	48	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
5	30.	44	47	S. W.	A fair day.
6	30.15	46	48	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair.
7	30.22	44	48	W.	A fair day.
8	30.3	47	48	W.	Ditto.
9	30.25	46	48	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind S. W.
10	30.18	45	47	S.	Ditto.
11	30.38	46	48	S.	A sunshiny day.
12	30.45	42	46	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair, foggy in the evening.
13	30.48	40	46	N. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day; wind E.
14	30.38	42	44	E.	Ditto. afterwards a cloudy day.
15	30.35	37	44	E.	A foggy day.
16	30.35	42	44	E.	A fair day, a foggy evening.
17	30.5	40	43	S. W.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day, wind N.
18	30.45	39	44	N.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind N. E.
19	30.3	41	44	N. E.	Ditto.
20	30.15	41	42	E.	A fair day.
21	29.98	41	42	E.	A sunshiny day.
22	29.85	41	45	E.	Cloudy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day, wind S. E.
23	29.95	42	44	N. E.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.

## E R R A T U M.

In our List of Promotions last Month, Page 54, Col. 1, Line 25 from the Top, for University of Cambridge read University of Oxford.



# PRICES of STOCKS from January 7, to February 5, 1759, inclusive.

**BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 23, to February, 20, 1759.**  
 Chriff. { Males 564 } 1081  
           { Femal. 517 }  
 Buried { Males 750 } 1503  
           { Femal. 753 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 507  
 Between 2 and 5 — 143  
           5 and 10 — 43  
           10 and 20 — 51  
           20 and 30 — 116  
           30 and 40 — 131  
           40 and 50 — 160  
           50 and 60 — 139  
           60 and 70 — 97  
           70 and 80 — 76  
           80 and 90 — 38  
           90 and 100 — 2  
                                 1503  
 Buried { Within the walls — 134  
           { Without the walls 135  
           { In Mid. and Surry 689  
           { City & Sub. West. 545  
                                 1503  
 Weekly, Jan. 30. — 404  
                     Feb. 6. — 363  
                                 13. — 356  
                                 20. — 380  
                                 1503  
 Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
                     { Bags from 60 to 80 s.  
                     { Pockets from 75 to 100 s.  
                     { New Subscrip. 1758, 94  $\frac{1}{2}$   
                     { Coals per chaldron 21. 1 s.  
                     { New Subf.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. prem.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
29	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 11 s	1 17 6
30	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 11 s	1 17 6
31	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 12 s	1 17 6
1	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	134	—	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 11 s	1 17 6
2	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	134	—	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	89	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88	01 8 s	1 17 6
3	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	134	—	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	89	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88	01 9 s	1 17 6
4	Sunday.										
5	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	98	89	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 6 s	1 15 0
6	116	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 1 s	1 10 0
8	116	134	—	89	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 4 s	—
7	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	88	88	88	01 3 s	1 15 0
9	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88	88	01 3 s	1 15 0
10	116	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88	01 2 s	1 15 0
11	Sunday.										
12	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88	88	01 2 s	1 15 0
13	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	01 4 s	1 15 0
14	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	01 6 s	1 15 0
15	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	01 6 s	1 15 0
16	Fast.										
17	117	135	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	01 8 s	1 17 6
18	Sunday,										
19	117	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 7 s	2 2 6
20	117	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 8 s	2 2 6
21	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 8 s	2 2 6
23	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 6 s	1 17 6
24	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	135	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	87	87	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 6 s	1 15 0
25	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	135	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	01 6 s	1 15 0
	Sunday.										

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat	22 s. to 29 s. qr.	7 l. to 8 l. 5 s. load.	7 l. to 8 l. 19 s. load.	7 l. 10 s. to 9 l. 10 s. load.	4 s. to 5 s. bush.
Barley	11 s. to 15 s. 6 d.	16 s. to 20 s. qr.	13 s. to 21 s. 6 d. qr.	16 s. to 19 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. to 2 s. 4 d.
Oats	10 s. to 13 s.	14 s. to 15 s.	14 s. to 18 s.	13 s. 6 d. to 15 s.	1 s. 10 d. to 2 s. 1 d.
Beans	15 s. to 19 s.	25 s. to 31 s.	23 s. to 30 s.	20 s. to 32 s.	2 s. 6 d. to 4 s.









**EXPLANATION.**  
• Habitation or Plantation.  
• Sugar works & Oxen mill.  
• Water mill.



*A new and accurate whole-sheet Map of MARTINICO, finely engraved, with an Addenda to our Account of that Island, published in our Magazine for December last [Vol. XXIII, Page 302,] wherein the Importance of the French Caribbee Islands, MARTINICO, GUARDALOUPE, MARIGALANTE, DESEADA, &c. in Point of Trade and Commerce, is properly stated, and the Utility of our Conquest of them is fully demonstrated. [See an Account of the American Islands, in Vol. XVII. of our Magazine, Pages 241 and 312.]*

**M**ARTINICO is without exception the richest, best planted, and strongest of all the French island colonies in America, and its fertility is unquestioned by its very great production of sugar, ginger, and tobacco, the last of an extraordinary quality. As its extent is larger than Barbadoes, it is therefore by that means accommodated with a great deal of waste ground among the mountains, in which are abundance of cattle running wild, and very many refreshing rivers and brooks of water, as also several very commodious harbours; all which are much wanted in the other islands, especially in Barbadoes, where in cases of hurricanes, which frequently happen in these parts, the shipping often suffers extremely; the only remedy they have being to put off to sea, and bear out the storm at the extremest hazard.

But, by the number of creeks and inlets in Martinico, the whole island is accommodated with harbours, and with sufficient shelter against those sudden tornadoes; and it is very seldom the merchants receive any considerable damage in their shipping. As to the damage on shore, it may be reputed in common with the rest.

Those were much mistaken who represented this island as only a receptacle of pirates, from whence the buccaneers drew their supplies of men for their expeditions under Lollonois, and other robbers. Jamaica may be every way chargeable with the same, and indeed worse, where those terrible fellows, Morgan, Sharp, Watlin, and other notorious buccaneers, fitted out their ships, and took in their stores for those desperate expeditions. But whoever considers Martinico in its present state, will find it an orderly, well governed colony, the island populous, and thriving beyond any other of the whole Caribbees, Barbadoes only excepted.

The land is not only rich and fruitful, but improved with the utmost industry, and also with extraordinary skill. The sea-coast and harbours are excellently well fortified, and the several forts have constantly strong garrisons of regular troops from France. Besides, the inhabitants are very populous, and we find them so much in-

creased of late, that they now muster 10,000 fighting men of their militia, exclusive of the garrison soldiers, and they have also between 40 and 50,000 negroes or slaves dispersed over the whole island, among the plantations.

The principal commodity the French at present raise in the Caribbee islands under their jurisdiction, is sugar, whereas formerly it was tobacco. M. de Poincy was the first who taught them the art of raising the sugar-cane, and curing the juice of it. He was a man of such extraordinary genius, that he improved upon the methods then in use at Brazil and the Madeiras; the mills he caused to be erected, were stronger, neater, and better fitted for use; and his furnaces likewise were contrived to much greater advantage; so that he not only introduced it, but carried the art of sugar-making to a very high degree of perfection. Besides sugar, they raise also a great deal of indigo, in which they did not so soon succeed as in sugar; which the French writers attribute to the intolerable stench the making of that commodity is attended with. But they were more happy in raising cotton, which requires very little pains or labour.

They also cultivate cacao to great advantage, and draw considerable profit from ginger, cassia, and piemento, which is what we call Jamaica pepper, or all-spice, of which they export considerable quantities. They likewise manufacture rocou, for the use of dyers, and send home variety of medicinal gums, and wet sweet-meats of several kinds. These islands produce also several kinds of valuable woods, which are used for dying, inlaying, and cabinet-work; such as rose wood, which, when wrought and polished, has a very beautiful appearance, as well as fine smell. The Indian wood is also of the same nature, and the iron wood, so called from its being excessively hard, is esteemed preferable either to cedar or cypress; brazil wood they have in great quantities, and braziletto, yellow wood, or fustic, and green ebony, which is both used by cabinet-makers and dyers. We may add to these commodities raw hides and tortoise-shell, and then our readers will have a tolerable comprehension of all



all the wealth and riches of the French West-Indies. But, to execute our design effectually, it is necessary we should give an account of the commerce of these islands, which we shall endeavour to do in as few words as possible, and in such a method, as may take in the full extent of their trade, a thing not hitherto attempted, at least in our language.

In the first place then, it is to be considered, that, though these islands produce so many rich and valuable commodities, yet they stand in need of very large supplies of various kinds of necessaries, without which they could not possibly subsist, such as horses, and cattle of all kinds; corn, roots, dry fish, and all sorts of lumber, of which they receive considerable quantities from Canada, and the rest from our northern colonies, in exchange for sugar, tobacco, indigo, and other goods, which are sent to Canada, and for melasses to our colonies, where it is distilled into rum. The inhabitants of these islands stand always in want of negroes, with whom they were formerly supplied by their own African and Senegal companies, which have been long ago united to the French East-India company, by whom this slave trade is now carried on with great regularity, and much profit. The negroes are sent to Martinico, where they are purchased by the inhabitants of the other islands, at a settled price of so many hogsheds of sugar a head, as in the Spanish ports they are bought for so many pieces of eight.

Before we speak of the direct trade between those islands and France, it will be proper to give a short account of the quantities of sugar, that, according to the best computations, are raised in them; because, this being the staple commodity, it will enable us to form some sort of notion of the whole extent and value of their exports. In Martinico it is computed, that they make, one year with another, ten thousand hogsheds of sugar, each of about six hundred weight; in Guadaloupe, about four thousand hogsheds; and in the other islands, about one thousand hogsheds all together. The French employ in this trade annually between two and three hundred ships, from the burden of one hundred to three hundred tons. The time in which they sail from France is between September and February, that they may avoid as much as possible the hurricanes, and arrive in a fit season for completing their cargoes.

The vessels from Rochelle and Bourdeaux are, generally speaking, laden with salt beef and pork, flour, brandy, all sorts of wines of the growth of that part of France,

and also Madeira, which they take in at that island; dried cod, pickled herrings, oil, cheese, butter, tallow, iron, linen, and most sorts of mercery goods. The ships from Rouen seldom carry provisions, but are freighted with woollen and linen goods, silk, ribbons, shoes, stockings of all sorts, hats, tin, copper, and brass ware; small-arms and sword-blades; pewter, pins, needles, paper, pens, cards, and an infinite number of other things of the same kind. The ships from Marseilles and Toulon are freighted with oils, dried fruit, wines, and several sorts of light stuffs, that are manufactured in Provence. Thus we see what prodigious advantages these settlements bring to France, by encouraging industry, employing a large number of ships, and, consequently, raising and maintaining many hundreds of seamen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the French Government pay so much attention to this important branch of their traffic, and are so careful in taking every possible method to encourage these colonies, and to protect their trade, which, however, suffered considerably in the three last wars, and, it is to be hoped, will suffer still more considerably in this, as under Providence, by the wise measures of his Majesty's Councils, and the bravery of our troops, we have already, in these parts, retaliated French injuries and incroachments, in the taking of Guadaloupe, and the descent made on Martinico.

As to the general amount of their trade, it is a very difficult thing to make so much as a probable calculation; but, if we may depend upon that of Mr. Savary, who was allowed to understand these matters as well as any man in France, the goods exported from that country rise to the value of about four millions of livres, or two hundred thousand pounds of our money, annually; for which, he computes, they bring home very near double the value in West-India commodities; and, if we take in the other branches of trade beforementioned, we may fairly compute the profits of these islands at half a million sterling, provided the foregoing calculations are tolerably exact.

We may venture, before we quit this subject, to make some few remarks, for the service of our readers: As, for instance, that it appears clearly, from this account, we were very considerable gainers, by securing to ourselves that part of the island of St. Christopher, which had been almost one hundred years in the possession of the French, and in their part of which they raised more and better sugars, than in any of the islands they now possess, Martinico and Guadaloupe excepted; and, perhaps, we should



not carry the matter too far, if we said, more sugar than in all their islands, exclusive of those beforementioned. We may likewise observe, of how great consequence it would be to us to plant the other islands to which we lay claim; as this would increase our trade and strength in that part of the world at the same time; and contribute also, in the time of a French war, as at present, to curb and annoy our enemies. The French themselves do not seem very desirous of extending their plantations, and therefore cannot offer any just reasons why we should be debarred from settling those islands that belong to us, and which they do not desire to settle themselves. We may also consider it as a thing very practicable,

in any French war, to reduce these islands to the greatest extremity, by the proper distribution of our naval force in the West-Indies; which, in proportion to the value of their commerce, would distress the merchants in France to the last degree, and give our own colonies vast advantages, in supplying those markets which are at present supplied by the French; and there are some, who are very good judges of our strength and their's, who think these islands might be intirely ruined by us in a few years; or, by being reduced to our obedience, and retained by right of conquest, might serve us for the same valuable purposes they now do the French.

*A Demonstration of the EXISTENCE of GOD, grounded upon the Knowledge of Nature, and adapted to the meanest Capacities.*

**O**F all the proofs of the existence of God, none are so evident as those which are grounded upon the knowledge of the world, and of man in particular. This demonstration convinced the ancient philosophers, and ought to convince every attentive man. The primitive Christian fathers were sensible of its strength, and took great care to set it in a full light, being persuaded that it was sufficient to destroy impiety.

It was the opinion of the famous Mr. Boyle, that nothing can be more effectual to imprint in our minds a true sense of piety and religion, than the study of the works of nature. The knowledge of nature produced this effect upon that great man, that he never mentioned the name of God without a pause, and visible stop in his discourse: Whereas so many people, destitute of all learning, are not ashamed to swear frequently by that adorable name, and to bring it, at every turn, into their most frivolous conversations.

The providence of God appears in a wonderful manner, in that great luminary of our planetary world, the sun. Besides the constant course, which forms nights and days, it discovers another, whereby it moves towards one pole during the space of six months, and towards the other in the same space of time. That beautiful order is the reason why one sun is sufficient for the whole earth. Were it bigger at the same distance, it would set the whole world on fire, and the earth would fly into dust. Were it lesser at the same distance, the earth would be frozen up and uninhabited. Were it nearer us with the same bigness, it would scorch us. Were it farther from us with the same bigness, we could not live upon

the terrestrial globe for want of heat. How skilful is the hand, which, encompassing heaven and earth, has taken such just measures! The sun is no less beneficial to that part, from which it removes, in order to temperate it, than to that it comes near, to favour it with its beams. That change occasions the vicissitude of seasons, whose variety is so pleasing and agreeable. The spring silences the cold winds, shews flowers, and promises fruits. The summer affords plentiful harvests. The autumn brings forth the fruits, which the spring promised. The winter, a kind of night, in which men rest from their labours, conceals all the treasures of the earth for no other reason, but that the next spring may display them with all the graces of novelty. Thus nature, differently adorned, affords successively so many beautiful spectacles, that men can never grow weary of their present enjoyments. But how can the sun, have such a regular course? That celestial body is only a globe of very subtil flame, and consequently very fluid. What is it that keeps such a moveable and impetuous flame within the bounds of a perfect globe? By what hand is that flame directed in its way, without ever launching out on either side? That flame adheres to nothing, and nobody can direct, or keep it under subjection. It would quickly consume any body, that would keep it within its inclosure. Whither does it go? Who taught it to turn round without any intermission, and so regularly, in those spaces where nothing constrains it? Does it not circulate round us, on purpose to do us good? But if that flame does not go round; if, on the contrary, we turn round it, I ask how it comes to be so well placed in the center of the world, to be the focus, or the center



center of nature? I ask how it comes to pass that this globe of such a subtle matter never launches out on either side into those immense spaces that surround it, in which all the bodies, that are fluid, must needs yield to the impetuosity of that flame? Lastly, I ask how it comes to pass that the globe of the earth, which is so hard, turns so regularly about that celestial body in a space, wherein not one solid body keeps it in subjection to regulate its course? Let us seek out the most ingenious reasons that natural philosophy can afford to explain that fact: All those reasons (supposing they are true) will be as many proofs of a Deity.

If we contemplate man, what an amazing prodigy is the substance of his brain, which preserves with great order such genuine representations of so many objects! We admire, not without reason, the invention of books, which preserve the history of so many facts, and a collection of so many thoughts. But can there be any comparison between the finest book and the brain of a learned man? Doubtless that brain is a collection infinitely more precious, and of a finer invention than the book. It is in that small receptacle that a man finds exactly all the images he wants. When he calls them, they come: When he dismisses them, they sink again I know not where, and disappear to make room for others. A man opens and shuts his imagination like a book. He turns over the leaves of it, if I may say so: He suddenly goes from one end to the other. That admirable book is only a soft substance, or a kind of clue, consisting of tender and interwoven filaments. How skilful is that hand, which has been able to conceal in a kind of unformed mud such precious images, and such representations so artfully disposed?

With regard to thought in man, no philosopher can avoid chusing one of these two propositions. Either matter may acquire the faculty of thinking: Or, matter cannot think; and what thinks within us is a distinct being united to it. If matter may acquire the faculty of thinking, it must be confessed at least that all matter does not think, and that the very matter which thinks now, did not think fifty years ago: For instance, the matter of the body of a young man did not think ten years before he was born. Wherefore we must say, that matter may acquire thought by a certain disposition and motion of its parts. Let us take, for example, the matter of a stone, or of a heap of sand: This portion of matter does not think at all: That it may begin to think, all its parts must be figured, disposed,

and moved in a certain sense, and to a certain degree. Who has found out with so much justness that proportion, that disposition, that motion, in such a sense, and not in another, and to such a degree, under and above which, matter would never think? Who has bestowed all those just and precise modifications upon a vile and unformed matter, to frame the body of a child, and make it rational by degrees? On the contrary, if it be said, that matter cannot think, and that a thinking being must be united to it: I ask what is that other being which thinks, whilst matter to which it is united, does only move. Those two substances are very different. We know one of them only by figures and local motions; and the other only by perceptions and reasonings. The one does not give an idea of the other, and their ideas have nothing common to both of them. What power, superior to those two beings, has been able to unite them together?

The providence of God is remarkable in every species of living creatures, and in a very particular manner, in what we call the instinct of animals, both to come near those objects that may be beneficial, and to shun those that may be hurtful to them. We need not inquire wherein that instinct consists: Let us be contented with the bare fact without arguing about it. A young lamb smells out its mother, and runs to her. A sheep is struck with horror at the coming of a wolf, and runs away before it can perceive him. A hunting dog will almost infallibly discover the way of a stag by the bare smell. There is in each animal an impetuous spring, which reunites the spirits all of a sudden, which bends all the nerves, make all the joints more pliant, and increases, upon sudden danger, strength, nimbleness, swiftness, and shifts to avoid the object that threatens it with destruction. We need not inquire here, whether beasts have any knowledge. The motions I am discoursing of, are altogether spontaneous, even in a human machine. Should a rope-dancer argue about the rules of æquilibrium, reasoning would make him lose the æquilibrium, which he keeps to a wonder without arguing. Thus it is with beasts. Say, if you will, that they argue as well as men. By saying so, you will never weaken my argument. Their faculty of reasoning can be of no use to explain those motions which are most admirable in them. Will any one say they know the nicest rules of mechanics, which they observe with such a wonderful exactness, when they must run, leap, swim, hide themselves, or make use



of the strongest part of their body in their own defence? Will any one affirm, that they are endowed with reason in those very motions, which a man does certainly perform without the use of it? Beasts, some will say, are directed by an instinct. Let it be so: And indeed it is a real instinct. But that instinct is an admirable sagacity and dexterity, not in beasts, which neither argue, nor have time to argue; but in the supreme Wisdom, by which they are directed. That instinct, or that wisdom, which directs a beast, upon those occasions wherein it could not direct itself, were it as rational as men, can be nothing else but the wisdom of the artist who made that machine. What should we think of a watch, that should run away when there is occasion for it, defend itself, and make its escape to prevent any one from breaking it? Should we not admire the art of the workman? Could any one believe the springs of that watch would have been formed, proportioned, disposed, and united, by mere chance? Could any one believe he had fully explained those industrious operations, by mentioning the instinct and nature of the watch?

In another point of view, is not the balance of the animal world, throughout all ages kept even, manifestly a work of the divine Wisdom and Providence? By a curious harmony and just proportion between the increase of all animals, and the length of their lives, the world is never over-stored. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, so equally in its room, to balance the stock of the terraqueous globe in all ages and places, and among all creatures, that it is an actual demonstration of our Saviour's assertion, that the most inconsiderable creature, even a sparrow, doth not fall on the ground without our heavenly Father. The whole surface of our globe can only afford room and support for a certain number of animals; and if they should so far increase, as to double and treble that number, they must starve or devour one another. To keep therefore the balance even, the Creator has determined the life of all creatures to such a length, and their increase to such a number, proportioned to their use in the world. The life of some animals is long, and their increase but small; and by that means they do not overstock the world. The same benefit is effected, when the increase is great, by the brevity of the lives of such creatures, and the frequent occasions there are of them for food to men, or other animals. It is a very remarkable instance of a divine Providence, that useful creatures are more plentiful than others; and it is observable, that

those animals which are less useful, or pernicious by reason of their voracity, have commonly fewer young, or do not bring forth so often as others: Of which many instances might be given in the voracious beasts and birds.

But the wise management of the recruits and decays of mankind deserves a particular observation. In the beginning of the world, and after the deluge, as the long life of men was of absolute necessity to the more speedy peopling of the new world, so it is a remarkable instance of the divine Providence. The same Providence appears in the following ages, when the world was pretty well peopled, by reducing the common age then of man to 120 years, in proportion to the occasions of the world at that time. Lastly, when the world was fully peopled after the flood, as it was in the age of Moses, and so down to our present time, the lessening the common age of men to 70 or 80 years, the age mentioned by Moses, Psalm XC. 10, is manifestly an appointment of the same infinite Lord who rules the world. By this means the peopled world is kept at a convenient stay, neither too full, nor too empty. For if the generality of men were to live now to Methuselah's age of 969 years, or only to 175 years, which was the age of Abraham, long after the flood, the world would be too full. Or if the age of man was limited to that of divers other animals, to 10, 20, or 30 years only, the decays of mankind would be too fast. But, at the middle rate, the balance is nearly even, and life and death keep an equal pace.

It appears from our best accounts of these matters, that in our European parts (and very probably it is the same all over the world) there is a certain proportion in the propagation of mankind. Such a number marry, so many are born, such a number die, in proportion to the number of persons in every nation, country, or parish. As to births, two things are very considerable: One is the proportion of males and females, not a wide and uncertain proportion, but nearly equal. Another thing is, that a few more are born than appear to die, in any certain place; which is an admirable provision for the emergencies and occasions of the world; to supply unhealthful places, where death out-runs life; to make up the ravages of great plagues and diseases, and the depredations of war and the seas; and to afford a sufficient number for colonies in the unpeopled parts of the world.

Now, what is all this but an admirable and plain management? What can the maintaining, throughout all ages and places, these



these proportions of mankind, and all other creatures, this harmony in the generations of men, be, but the work of one that ruleth the world? Is it possible that every species of animals should so evenly be preserved, proportionate to the occasions of the world? That they should be so well balanced in all ages and places, without the help of almighty Wisdom and Power? How is it possible, by the bare rules and blind acts of Nature, that there should be any tolerable proportion, for instance, between males and females, either of mankind, or of any other creature, especially such as are of a ferine, not a domestic nature, and consequently out of the command and management of man? How could life and death keep such an even pace through all the animal world? If we should take it for granted, that, according to the Scripture history, the world had a beginning (and who can deny it?) or if we should suppose the destruction thereof by Noah's flood; how was it possible, after the world was replenished, that, in a certain number of years, by the greater increases and doublings of each species of animals; that, I say, this rate of doubling should cease, or that it should be compensated by some other means? That the world should be as well, or better stocked than now it is, in 1656 years (the time between the creation and the flood) this, we will suppose, may be done by the natural methods of each species' doubling or increase: But, in double that number of years, or at this distance from the flood, of 4000 years, that the world should not be overstocked, can never be made out, without allowing an infinite Providence.

Upon the whole, what less can be concluded, than that there is a Being infinitely wise, potent, and kind, able to contrive and make this glorious scene of things, which I have only given a glance of? For what less than infinite could stock so vast a globe with such a noble set of animals? All so contrived, as to minister to one another's help some way or other, and most of them serviceable to man peculiarly, the top of this lower world, made, as it were, on purpose to observe, and survey, and set forth the glory of the infinite Creator, manifested in his works? Who? What, but the great God, could so admirably provide for the

whole animal world every thing serviceable to it, or that can be wished for, either to preserve its species, or to minister to the being or well-being of individuals? Particularly, who could feed so spacious a world? Who could please so large a number of palates, or suit so many palates to so great a variety of food, but the infinite Conservator of the world? And who, but the same great He, could provide such commodious cloathing for every animal; such proper houses, nests, and habitations; such suitable armature and weapons; such subtlety, artifice, and sagacity, every creature is more or less furnished with, to fence off the injuries of the weather, to rescue itself from dangers, to preserve itself from the annoyances of its enemies; and, in a word, to preserve itself and its species? Who, but the infinitely wise Lord of the world, could allot every creature its most suitable place to live in, the most suitable element to breathe, and move, and act in? And who, but He, could make so admirable a set of organs, as those of respiration are, both in land and water animals? Who could contrive so curious a set of limbs, joints, bones, muscles, and nerves, to give every animal the most commodious motion to its state and occasions? And, to name no more; what anatomist, mathematician, workman, yea, angel, could contrive and make so curious, so commodious, and every way so exquisite a set of senses, as the five senses of animals are; whose organs are so dexterously contrived, so conveniently placed in the body, so neatly adjusted, so firmly guarded, and so completely suited to every occasion, that they plainly set forth the agency of the infinite Creator and Conservator of the world? So that here, upon a transient view of the animal world, we have such a throng of glories, such an enravishing scene of things, as may excite us to admire, praise, and adore the infinitely wise, powerful, and kind Creator; to condemn all atheistical principles; and, with holy David, Psal. XIV. 1, to conclude, that he is in good earnest a fool, that dares to say 'there is no God,' when we are every-where surrounded with such manifest characters, and plain demonstrations of that infinite Being.

*A COMPARISON between the British and French Dominions. Written by the late George Burrington, Esq; in 1743.*

**I**T must be allowed France is larger than Britain and Ireland, but it is disputable whether it contains more inhabitants; and it is so situated with regard to Spain, Hol-

land, Flanders, Germany, and Italy, as to be much more formidable on the continent than we are: But even this advantage is purchased at a price far beyond its value:

For,



For, if many Powers stand in awe of her, it is possible those very Powers may, in turn, be her enemies; when she is every-where obliged to cover her barrier with fortified towns, keep a vast standing army on foot, and disburse considerable sums annually in subsidies to foreign Princes.

On the contrary, Britain and Ireland, by being islands, are under no necessity to purchase the good-will of their neighbours, or be at the expence of fortifications, or subject themselves to the tyranny of a military force: The sea secures them from sudden irruptions, and their fleets able to protect them from the more deliberate projects of their most potent enemies, strike a terror wherever they can sail, and may almost command what justice, and inflict what vengeance they please.

The fleets of France, on the other hand, are neither equal to ours in number or strength, nor on an establishment so natural or durable as ours. In the first place, our ship-timber is the best in the world, and, though the quantity of it is diminished, it is far, very far from being exhausted: On the other hand, France is poor in this particular; most of her ships being purchased of other nations, and consequently, were she, by some instant blow, to be deprived of her present navy, the loss would be almost irreparable. Again, she has but little iron, and less of every other kind of naval stores; whereas we abound in all; our plantations supplying largely whatever we are defective in at home: From whence it is manifest that, at sea, we are every way her superior.

Having allowed France to be more powerful on the continent, than it is possible or even necessary for us to be; and proved that we have as much the advantage by sea; let us next make a comparison of the wealth and trade of the two nations. And, first, as to the simple produce of the soil, in which, it must be observed, that we have greatly the advantage: That of France, through the dryness of the air, the heats in summer, want of manure, and overtilling, is, generally speaking, poor, and half exhausted: Nay, in many places, great tracts, formerly cultivated, lie, at present, wholly waste and neglected. Whereas the soil of these islands is, for the most part, rich, fruitful, and excellently well improved: The art of husbandry being no where better understood, or followed with more industry. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that France, even in the most favourable seasons, should but just be able to feed its own inhabitants; or that Britain should so abound in grain of all sorts, that, were our

exportations a little better regulated, we might be able both to supply our neighbours, and yet never run any risque of being in want ourselves; notwithstanding the vast quantities consumed in our brewery, distillery, &c. Under this article, we may likewise add, that our northern colonies are an almost inexhaustible granary; furnishing, beside their own consumption, infinite quantities to the Leeward islands, New Spain, Portugal, &c. to the great profit both of planter and merchant: Again, France is as deficient in pasturage, as in tillage; and, though it is notorious that they eat but very little flesh, they are forced to eke out that little with supplies from their neighbours; with the addition of butter and cheese, in great abundance, into the bargain. Whereas we, on the other hand, though the most noted flesh-eaters on this side the globe, not only stock our own markets, and victual our own fleets, &c. but have a surplus, especially in Ireland, large enough to supply other nations. Our fleeces, hides, and tallow are, likewise, more valuable than any other; our horses are the most serviceable in Europe; France herself being supplied with great numbers from hence. Our timber, especially our oak, admits of no comparison; our cyder and perry are articles that the French cannot come near us in: Woad, a dying drug, we have in great abundance, but the French little or none. But, as to hemp and flax, it is hard to say, which of the kingdoms has the advantage. The vine France may glory in without a rival; insomuch, that it would not be amiss, if, instead of the flower de luces, she was to give three bunches of grapes for her coat of arms. With regard to mines, the subterranean wealth of a country, we have not only the superiority of France, but of most countries in Europe. Our tin has been famed thro' all ages, our lead is likewise an article of vast importance; we make great quantities of iron, we have very considerable allumworks: Our copper is inferior to none but that of Sweden, and, as to our coal, it is of more consequence, than all the gold, silver, and diamonds of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil.

With respect to manufactures, we have the full as many advantages, on the comparison, as from the soil. For, in the first place, we have neither so many soldiers nor priests, consequently not so many idle people as they. And, secondly, we have almost all the principal materials for the employment of industry within ourselves. Our wool enables us, if we please, to supply the better half of the world with cloathing, almost



most on our own terms; and, till lately, we have enjoyed that traffic without a rival. In narrow cloths, kerseys, serges, baize, stuffs, &c. &c. we are still masters. In hard-ware, glass, cabinet, watch, and clock work, and bijouterie, we are the envy and admiration of all the rest of the world. In dressing of skins, tanning, &c. we are equally excellent. In what is called Manchester ware; in the making of hats, shoes, and stockings; in painting, printing, and staining of linens; in a word, in whatever contributes to the ease, convenience, and luxury of life, except cambrics and gold and silver stuffs, all the nations round us will acknowledge we have neither superior nor equal.

We now come to our foreign trade; and here we could wish this comparison had been undertaken before the French had swallowed up the trade to the Levant, and made such a progress in their settlements in the East and West Indies, the coast of Africa, &c. however, it may still be safely averred, that, our vast intercourse with our own plantations considered, we have still the advantage in almost every branch; and, how soon this might be put beyond contro-

versy, let the following facts declare:—We have, in the first place, a four-times greater extent of sea-coast, than the French, and are more commodiously situated for navigation; our ports are numerous and good; those of France few, and yet fewer safe and convenient. We have all the nerves of commerce within ourselves; we have such wool, as would alone, if duly preserved, engross the wealth of the world. We have inestimable fisheries on our own coasts; we have others on the banks of Newfoundland, &c. We abound, or might, with provisions of all sorts. Our people are numerous, ingenious, and industrious. We have long had firm footing upon, and established correspondencies with, all the maritime provinces of the globe. Our ships and seamen are, in a manner, innumerable; our plantations are, alone, sufficient to preserve us a rich, happy, and flourishing people; and the annual revenues of our government are both large enough to keep all these wheels in motion, and re-establish our trade, credit, and importance, not only against France, but even against all Europe besides.

### *On Credulity, Impostors, and the Abuse of PHYSIC.*

**I**T is a true, but melancholy observation, that our country, of late, is not so populous as it was, especially as to the male species. This is partly owing to the necessary consumption of the army, and partly to the fatal increase of luxury, quackery, and empiricism.

As this is the real case, all prudent methods ought to be pursued, to prevent any farther depredations of the human species. Indeed, if we were to give credit to the romantic tale of quacks and empirics, the country would soon be overstocked with inhabitants, and all sickness and disease would fly from the divine skill of these healing magicians. But so far as these Charlatans from making good their pretensions, that they certainly tend to depopulate any nation, where they long reside. Any patient who takes a strong medicine, or drug, at random, must always stand a bad chance; and it is certain most of the illiterate unlicensed tribe deal in rough and violent preparations: So that a person had better stand the chance of open war, than the secret and dangerous operations of these silent engines of death. Many an honest man has escaped the sword abroad, to die by steel at home; and, after he has stood the shot of balls, bombs, and bullets, has been sacrificed at last by some infernal bolus, like a hand grenade, or a volley of pills.

Some fell by laudanum, and some by steel,

And death in ambush lay in every pill.

So that it is safer of the two to be exposed to the fire of an open redoubt, than to these invisible masked batteries, or to the secret and random attacks of one of these irregular pandour practitioners. In the former case, being intrenched up to the chin will often save you; but this avails nothing here, while the mouth is open, and ready at all adventures to swallow the gilded poison.

It is an undeniable truth, or axiom in politics, that the health, vigour, and prosperity of any kingdom, depend on the numbers of its industrious inhabitants. Labour is the true source of wealth, the parent of riches, and the goddess of plenty. It is a golden mine, richer than those of Golconda or Peru. The peasant supports the Prince, the manufacturer enriches the bank, and fills the exchequer: Every furrowed field, and smiling crop, is a jewel in the crown, and diamond in the sceptre.

The wise Romans were very sensible of the benefits of a well-peopled commonwealth. Every father of three children was exempted from taxes, and intitled to peculiar privileges and immunities, called the *Jus trium liberorum*. With this view they banished all quacks, and empirical pretenders



ders from their growing state; and for 300 years there were none of these physical Enthusiasts any where to be met with: So that the people multiplied exceedingly, when those who pretended to keep them alive, by expelling all diseases, were expelled themselves. It was for this reason that our Legislature wisely enacted a law, to discountenance and exterminate this race of chemical impostors, viz. That whoever, not qualified, or authorised for practice, shall undertake a cure, and the patient shall die under his hands, the person so presuming shall be arraigned at the bar as a felon. This law is still in full force. So tender were our forefathers of the lives of his Majesty's subjects. But some of our modern Senators have been far otherwise inspired; who ordered a large premium for a wonderful secret to dissolve the stone, a medicine which will for ever remain a secret, and which never did or can have that effect, without tearing the constitution in pieces \* before it arrives at the morbid or petrified seat; unless it has a secret commission to pass through ten thousand tender tubes, with-

out molestation, till it reaches the part affected, like an Admiral, who is not to fight or open his commission, till he arrives at a certain latitude. Such a medicine must have the sagacity of a true blood-hound, who is said to run on the scent through all the paths of the forest, or the streets and alleys of a town, till he fixes on the murderer's dwelling. But, as time and experience try all things, this medicine is now almost exploded, or only used as a good common diuretic. It has had its run, and its day, and is now gone to rest with its ancestors, the divine panaceas, and angelic elixirs of old. But, in spite of all these boasted specifics, the gout, the stone, &c. still continue to rage and torment the unhappy sufferer.

After all, good sense and learning are the only specifics, and experience and judgment the truest panaceas. These lights of truth shall still shine on, when those meteors shall vanish, when catholicons shall cease, when even tar-water shall vanish, and the immortal pill and drop shall be buried in silence and oblivion. Si populus vult decipi, &c.

\* As it must be of a corrosive caustic quality.

*The Memoirs of the Life of ROBERT CARY, Baron of Leppington, and Earl of Monmouth, from Page 92 of this Volume, finished.*

Not long after my father dyed, and I did often solicit Mr. Secretary for some allowance to support me in my place, but could get no direct answer. I sued for leave to come up my self, but could get none. The March was very quiet, and all things in good order, and I adventured without leave to come up. The Queene lay at Theobalds, and early in a morning I came thither. I first went to Mr. Secretary, who counsailed me to retourn, and would by no means let the Queene know that I was there. When I could do no good with him, I went to my brother, who then was Chamberlaine, and found him far worse than the other. I was much troubled, and knew not well what to do. The Queene went that day to dinner to Enfield-house, and had toiles set up in the parke to shoot at buckes, after dinner. I durst not be seene by her, these two Counsaillers had so terrified mee. But after dinner I went to Enfield, and walking in a very private place, exceeding melancholy, it pleased God to send Mr. William Killigrew, one of the Privy Chamber, to pass by where I was walking, who saluted and bade mee welcome. I answered him very kindly, and he, perceiving me very sad, asked mee, why I was so? I told him the reason. Hee made little reckoning of what

they had said to mee, but bade me comfort my selfe, for hee would go presently to the Queene, and tell her of my coming up. Away he went, and she presently sent him backe for mee, and received mee with more grace and favour than ever she had done before; and, after I had been with her a pretty while, she was called for to go to her sports. I tooke her by the arme, and lead her to her standing. My brother and Mr. Secretary, seeing this, thought it more than a miracle. She continued her favour to mee; for she tooke order I should have 500 l. out of the Exchequer, and thus was I preserved by a pretty jeast, when wise men thought I had wrought my own wracke.

Before my retourne, the Queene was pleased to renew my grant of Norham, with the life of both my sonnes, and the longer liver of us. I was not long settled in my office, but there fell out a new occasion to remove mee; which was, my Lord (1) Willoughby's being made Gouvernour of Berwicke, and the East March properly belonging to the Governour there. Hee came down with full commission for both places, and I, resigning to him my office of the East March, came to Court, and had conferred on mee the Wardenrie of the Middle March, in the room of my Lord Euers,

(1) Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, a military Nobleman of a very bright character.



who made suite himfelfe to leave his place, feeing himfelfe abused by his Officers whom he trusted, and that the malefactours did what they lifted, and he could not tell how to help it: But God did fo bleffe me, that I had leifure by little and little to purge the Marsh of inbred theeves, and I did fo astonish all the Scottifh malefactours that they were afraid to offend; fo that the Marsh refted very quiet from the invafion of the foreigne, and from the petty theftes of the theeves that lived amongst ourfelves.

After that all things were quieted, and the border in fafety, towards the end of five years that I had been Warden there, having little to do, I refolved upon a journey to Court, to fee my friends, and renew my acquaintance there. I tooke my journey about the end of the year 1602. When I came to Court, I found the Queene ill difpofed, and ſhe kept her inner lodging; yet, hearing of my arrivall, ſent for mee. I found her fitting low upon her cuſhions. Shee called mee to her, I kiſt her hand, and told her it was my chiefest happineſſe to ſee her in ſafety and in health, which I wiſhed might long continue. Shee tooke mee by the hand, and wrung it hard, and ſaid, 'No, Robin, I am not well;' and then diſcourſed with mee of her indifpoſition, and that her heart had been ſad and heavy for ten or twelve days, and in her diſcourſe ſhe fetched not ſo few as forty or fifty great ſighes. I was grieved at the firſt to ſee her in this plight; for in all my lifetime before I never knew her to fetch a ſigh, but when the Queene of Scottes was beheaded. Then (2) upon my knowledge ſhe ſhedd many teares and ſighes, manifeſting her innocence that ſhe never gave conſent to the death of that Queene.

I uſed the beſt words I could to perſuade her from this melancholy humour; but I found by her it was too deep rooted in her heart, and hardly to be removed. This was upon a Saturday night, and ſhe gave command that the great cloſet ſhould be prepared for her to go to chappell the next morning. The next day, all things being in readineſſe, wee long expected her coming. After eleven o'clock, one of the Groomes of the Chambers came out and bade make ready for the private cloſet, as ſhe would not go to the great. There wee ſtay'd long for her coming, but at the laſt ſhe had cuſhions lay'd for her in the Privy Chamber, hard by the cloſet doore, and there ſhe heard ſervice.

From that day forwards ſhe grew worſe and worſe. She remained upon her cuſhions four dayes and nights at the leaſt. All

about her could not perſuade her either to take any ſuſtenance or go to bed.

I hearing that neither the phyſitians, nor none about her could perſuade her to take any courſe for her ſafety, feared her death would ſoone after enſue. I could not but think in what a wretched eſtate I ſhould be left, moſt of my livelyhood depending on her life. And hereupon I bethought myſelfe with what grace and favour I was ever received by the King of Scottes, whenſoever I was ſent to him. I did aſſure myſelfe it was neither unjuſt nor unhoneſt for me to do for myſelfe, if God at that time ſhould call her to his mercy. Hereupon I wrote to the King of Scottes (knowing him to be the right heire to the Crowne of England) and certified him in what ſtate her Maſteſtie was. I deſired him not to ſtirr from Edenborough; if of that ſickneſſe ſhe ſhould die, I would be the firſt man that ſhould bring him newes of it.

The Queene grew worſe and worſe, becauſe ſhe would be ſo, none about her being able to perſuade her to go to bed. My Lord Admiral was ſent for (who by reaſon of my ſiſter's death, that was his wife, had abſented himſelfe ſome fortnight from Court); what by faire meanes, what by force, he gatt her to bed. There was no hope of her recovery, becauſe ſhe refuſed all remedies.

On Wedneſday the 23d of March, ſhe grew ſpeechleſſe. That afternoone, by ſignes, ſhe called for her Councill, and by putting her hand to her head, when the King of Scottes was named to ſucceed her, they all knew hee was the man ſhe deſired ſhould reigne after her.

About ſix at night ſhe made ſignes for the (3) Archbiſhop and her Chaplains to come to her, at which time I went in with them, and ſate upon my knees full of teares to ſee that heavy ſight. Her Maſteſtie lay upon her backe, with one hand in the bed, and the other without. The Biſhop kneeled downe by her, and examined her firſt of her faith, and ſhe ſo punctually answered all his ſeveral queſtions, by lifting up her eyes, and holding up her hand, as it was a comfort to all the beholders. Then the good man told her plainly, what ſhe was, and what ſhe was to come to; and, though ſhe had been long a great Queene here upon earth, yet ſhortly ſhe was to yeild an account of her ſtewardſhip to the King of Kings. After this he began to pray, and all that were by did answer him. After he had continued long in prayer, till the old man's knees were weary, hee bleſſed her, and meant to riſe and leave her. The

(2) In 1587.

(3) John Whitgift, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.



Queene made a sign with her hand. My sister Scroope, knowing her meaning, told the Bishop the Queene desired hee would pray still. Hee did so for a long halfe houre after, and then thought to leave her. The second time she made signe to have him continue in prayer. He did so for halfe an houre more, with earnest cryes to God for her soule's health, which he uttered with that fervency of spirit, as the Queene to all our sight much rejoiced thereat, and gave testimony to us all of her Christian and comfortable end. By this time it grew late, and every one departed, all but her women that attended her.

This that I heard with my eares, and did see with my eyes, I thought it my duty to set downe, and to affirme it for a truth, upon the faith of a Christian, because I know there have beene many false lyes reported of the end and death of that good Lady.

I went to my lodging, and left word with one in the Cofferer's chamber to call mee, if that night it was thought she should die, and gave the porter an angell to let me in at any time when I called. Betweene one and two of the clock on Thursday morning, he that I left in the Cofferer's chamber brought mee word the Queene was (4) dead. I rose and made all hast to the gate to gett in. There I was answered, I could not enter; the Lords of the Councill having been with him, and commanded him that none should go in or out, but by warrant from them. At the very instant, one of the Councill (the Comptroller) asked whether I was at the gate. I said yes. Hee said to mee, if I pleased he would let me in. I desired to know how the Queene did. He answered, pretty well. I bade him good night. He replied, and said, Sir, if you will come in, I will give you my word and credit you shall go out againe at your owne pleasure. Upon his word I entered the gate, and came up to the Cofferer's chamber, where I found all the Ladies weeping bitterly. Hee led mee from thence to the Privy Chamber, where all the Councill was assembled; there I was caught hold of, and assured I should not go for Scotland, till till their pleasures were farther knowne. I told them I came of purpose to that end. From thence they all went to the Secretaries chamber, and, as they went, they gave a speciall command to the porters, that none should go out of the gates but such servants as they should send to prepare their

coaches and horses for London. There was I left in the midst of the Court to think my owne thoughts till they had done counsaile. I went to my (5) brother's chamber, who was in bed, having been overwatched many nights before. I gott him up with all speed, and, when the Councill's men were going out of the gate, my brother thrust to the gate. The porter, knowing him to be a great Officer, lett him out. I pressed after him, and was stayed by the porter. My brother said angrily to the porter, 'Let him out, I will answer for him.' Whereupon I was suffered to passe, which I was not a little glad of.

I gott to horse, and rode to the Knight Marshall's lodging by Charing Crosse, and there stayed till the Lords came to Whitehall garden. I staide there till it was nine a'clocke in the morning, and, hearing that all the Lords were in the old orchard at Whitehall, I sent the Marshall to tell them, that I had staide all that while to know their pleasures, and that I would attend them if they would command me any service. They were very glad when they heard I was not gone, and desired the Marshall to send for mee, and I should with all speed be dispatched for Scotland. The Marshall beleaved them, and sent Sir Arthur Savage for mee. I made hast to them. One of the Councill whispered the Marshall in the eare, if I came they would stay me, and send some other in my stead. The Marshall gott from them, and, meeting mee, bade mee be gone, for, if I came, they would betray mee.

I tooke horse, and that night rode to Doncaster. The night following I came to my owne house at Witherington, and the next day about noone came to Norham, so that I might have been with the King at supper time: But I gott a great fall by the way, and my horse with one of his heels gave mee a great blow on the head, that made me shed much blood. It made me so weake that I was forced to ride a soft pace after, so that the King was newly gone to bed by the time that I knocked at the gate. I was quickly let in, and carried up to the King's chamber. I kneeled by him, and saluted him by his title of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Hee gave mee his hand to kisse, and bade me welcome. After hee had long discoursed of the manner of the Queen's sicknesse, and of her death, he asked what letters I had from the Councill? I told him, none: And ac-

(4) She died March 24, soon after the Archbishop had left her, about three o'clock in the morning.

(5) George, Lord Hunston, a Privy Counsellor, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and Knight of the Garter.



quainted him how narrowly I escaped from them. And yet I had brought him a blue ring from a faire Lady, that I hoped would give him assurance of the truth that I had reported. He tooke it, and looked upon it, and said; 'It is enough: I know by this you are a true messenger.' Then giving command I should want nothing, he sent for his chirurgions to attend mee, and, when I kissed his hand at my departure, he said to mee these gracious words: 'I know you have lost a neere kinswoman, and a loving mistresse; but take here my hand, I will be as good a master to you, and will requite this service with honour and reward.'

The next morning, my Lord Hume was sent from the King to bid mee aske what he should do for mee, and it should be granted. I desired my Lord to say to his Majestie, that I had no reason to importune him for any suite, for that I had not as yet done him any service: But my humble request was, to admitt mee a Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and hereafter, if he saw mee worthy, I should not want to taste of his bounty. His Majesty sent mee word back, 'With all his heart, I should have my request.' And, the next time I came to Court, I was called at night into his Bedchamber; and, being sworne one of the Gentlemen of it, I presently helped to take off his clothes, and stayed till he was in bed. After this, there came daily Gentlemen and Noblemen from our Court, and the King sett downe a fixed day for his departure towards London.

Now was I to beginne a newe worlde; for, by the King's coming to the crowne, my office of Wardenry ceased. I onely relied on God and the King. The one never left mee; the other, shortly after his coming to London, deceived my expectation, and adhered to those that sought my ruin: For I was discharged of the Bedchamber, and I could not help it; those that ruled the helme had so resolved it: And, whereas I was promised 100 pounds per annum in fee farme, it was cut short to 100 markes. Thus all things went crosse with mee, and patience was my best companion.

This continued till the Queene came up, which was the next summer. My wife waited on her, and, at Windsor, was sworne of her Privy Chamber. This was some comfort to mee, and I bestirred my selfe, and charged the King with his promise, but could do no good.

Having nothing now but Norham to live on, the Lord of (6) Dunbar thirsted after nothing more than to gett of mee the pos-

session of it. My Lord Cecill was umpire between us: He offered 5000 l. I held it at 7000: 6000 was agreed upon, which was truly paid, and did mee more good than if I had kept Norham. God putt it into my minde to go from thence to Dumferlyn, to see the King's second (7) sonne; and, when he was the next summer brought up to the King and Queene, they were very glad to see their young sonne, and the Queene made choice of my wife to have the care and keeping of the Duke. Those who wished mee no good were glad of it, thinking that, if the Duke should die in our charge (his weaknesse being such as gave them great cause to suspect it) then it would not be thought fitt, that wee should remaine in Court after. The Duke was past foure yeares old, when he was first delivered to my wife; he was not able to go, nor scant stand alone, he was so weake in his jointes, and especially in his ankles, insomuch as many feared they were out of joint. Yet God so blessed him, both with health and strength, that he proved daily stronger and stronger. Many a battaile my wife had with the King, but she still prevailed. The King was desirous that the string under his tongue should be cutt, for he was so long beginning to speak as hee thought hee would never have spoke. Then he would have him putt in iron bootes, to strengthen his sinews and joints; but my wife protested so much against them both, as she gott the victory, and the King was faine to yeeld. My wife had the charge of him from a little past foure, till he was almost eleven yeare old; and it was resolved by some of my ill wishers, that I should leave his service, when my wife went from him.

To that end, there was a Scotch Gentleman, of great learning and very good worth, sent for out of Ireland from his service there, to be placed as chiefe Gouverneur over the Duke, both in his Bedchamber and over his Household: And for that I had served him long, they would not cleane dismisse me, but I should be of his Bedchamber still, and Keeper of his Privy Purse. Prince Henry was the chief instrument towards this Gentleman's preferment; but, upon my humble remonstrance of the matter, the Prince was at last satisfied with me, and I was sworne Chiefe Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Master of the Robes; and the other, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Master of the Privy Purse, and Surveyor General of his lands.

I was settled as I desired, and had the favour and good opinion of the King, and regained my credit with Prince Henry,



that, maugre the malice of some neere about him, he thought me honest and faithfull to the King, himselfe, and his brother: And daily more and more I found the Prince to conceive better and better of mee. But the hopes I had of him did quickly vanish, for, within two yeares after, it pleased God to call to his mercy that hopefull and brave Prince, that was a terror to his enemies, and a sure anchor to his friends: And that small time he lived here, he employed it so worthily, as the loss of him was so grievous to all the subjects of this island, that no expression of sorrow could enough manifest their griefe.

The Duke by succession was then Prince; and, before I could imagine any mischief to be plotted against me, there was a sure groundwork layd (as they thought) to supplant mee from being his Chamberlaine at his creation, when he was Prince of Wales. But God did raise up the Queene to take my part, and by her meanes the storme against mee was brought to nought; and at the Prince's creation, which was at Michaelmasse, in 1616, I was sworne the Prince's Chamberlaine, and continued of his Bedchamber.

Within foure yeares after, or thereabouts, the Queene dyed; her house dissolved, and my wife was forced to keep house and family, which was out of our way a thousand pounds a year that wee saved before. Not long after, by my Master's meanes, the King made me Baron of Leppington. Two years after, the Prince and my Lord of Buckingham went from Theobalds to New-hall; but the first newes that we heard was, that they were gone for Spain. This made a great hubbub in our Court, and in all England besides. I was appointed to go after him by sea, and to carry such servants of his with mee, as the Prince had left word should come after, and such others as the King allowed. We sett saile from Portsmouth, and, landing at St. Andero's in Biscay, came to Madrid in sixe dayes after. There I stayed about a month with the Prince, by which time he found, that his stay there would be longer than he expected. He

considered my yeares, and feared the heate of the yeare, coming fast on, would much distemper mee, and therefore perswaded mee to retourne for England, and sent a great many of his servants back with mee. Wee returned in the ship we came, and landed at Portland in Dorsetshire. There I tooke post, and came to Greenwich to the King.

At Michaelmasse after, to the comfort of all true English hearts, the Prince landed at Portsmouth. After this, the match was broken off with Spaine, and a treaty in France for the King's youngest sifter. Many to's and fro's there were before it was concluded. Two yeares or more were spent in this affair, and, when it was come to a full point of agreement on all parts, the King fell sick of a tertian ague at Theobalds, and, to the griefe of all true hearts, died of that sicknesse the 27th day of March, in the 22d yeare of his reigne.

And now beganne afresh, in my old yeares, new troubles; for I was discharged of my office of Chamberlaine; but the King dealt very graciously with mee, and gave to mee, and my heires for ever, 500*l.* per annum in fee farme, which was a good satisfaction for the losse of my office; and especially because I continued my place of Gentleman of the Bedchamber.

In May after, the King went to Dover to meete his new Queene, and, by the time he came back with her to Whitehall, the plague grew so hott in London, as none, that could tell how to get out of it, would stay there. The King and Queene removed to Hampton Court. The infection grew hotter and hotter. The Parliament was removed to Oxford. The plague grew hott there too, so that, what for that and other discontents, the Parliament was dissolved. Towards Michaelmasse the plague beganne to decrease; and I heard after Christmasse a new Parliament was to beginne the 8th of February, and that the King was to be crowned at Westminster, the 6th thereof, in 1626. I returned to Court; and, among others that the King pleased to give honours to, at his coronation, I was created Earle of Monmouth.

*Knowledge, Eloquence, Love of his Country, and Contempt of Riches, four Qualifications necessary to make a true Statesman, and exemplified in the Character and Conduct of Mr. Secretary P—*

**W**E shall consider Mr. P— first, with regard to the qualification of knowledge; and by knowledge in a Statesman we mean that manly comprehensive view, that he ought to have, of the interelts of his country, how far they interfere with, or may be obstructed by those of other nations; wherein his own strength consists, and the weakness of his enemy lies; where he can act with effect, and where an impression can



can easiest be made upon his adversary; where he may hazard least, and where the enemy can suffer most.

In the next place, he must proportion his care to his designs, he must be active and lose no opportunities, he must watch every incident, and provide for every contingency, so far as human prudence can foresee; he must be diligent, and not waste that time on himself and his pleasures, which is due to the public.

But besides this policy, that becomes necessary from apprehensions of our enemies, there is another kind, that relates to the interior government of the people, that is, to provide for their peace and contentment, by securing to them their just liberties, and guarding them not only from the oppression and wrong of others, but by putting it out of their power, in some cases, to hurt themselves; to restrain licentiousness, and cut off, as much as may be, the occasion of the corruption of their morals.

Another part of political knowledge, is, to endeavour to make the great weight of taxes and impositions as light to the subject, as may be; that the people may pay them with cheerfulness, when they find, that, however burthensome they may be, yet they are necessary to their own welfare; but the matter of the greatest consequence, to keep them easy and satisfied under this load, is to let them see, that they are not carelessly squandered away, but laid out with judgment, and managed with frugality and integrity. In short, the knowledge, proper to a Statesman, is that good understanding, joined to experience, which enables him to provide for the good government, the glory, and the prosperity of his country.

Let us bring Mr. P—'s conduct to this rule, and examine, how far he has shewn this knowledge as a Statesman. But let us recollect first, what were the circumstances, what the situation we were in, when he entered upon the administration.

—Our fleets had fled before our enemies; the fortress of Mahon and island of Minorca taken; our troops defeated in North America, and, on which side soever you looked upon our affairs, they carried a melancholy and distressed aspect. The national reputation lost, the honour of the navy basely given up, together with the repeated unsuccess of our affairs in America, had extinguished the ardor, and damped the confidence that used to be the characteristic of an Englishman.—I do not mean that confidence that unadvisedly presumes on the weakness of an enemy, but that confidence that arises from a persuasion and feeling of

our national virtue and bravery. There was then hardly spirit enough left us even to hope that matters might be recovered, such was the dejection that reigned universally.—And so great was the consternation, that the pilots at the helm were at a stand for some time, while the great ship of the public drove, the sport of every wind. Such then was our situation in the beginning of the year 1757, when Mr. P—came into business.

The first thing he did, was to insult the coast of France with a great armament, which alarmed the whole country, and employed 100,000 men in different parts of their country to watch their motions, and be prepared for their descent; which, by some means not necessary to be mentioned here, was not carried into execution.—But, unsuccessful as it was in this point, it however made such a diversion as the French affairs in America soon felt the effect of; and from which period the rapidity of their successes began to receive the first check.

The wisdom of this measure was so obvious, and so agreeable to our naval strength, which, by appearing on the enemy's coast, would keep in perpetual alarm and fatigue 100,000 men, not knowing where to expect the descent, that it is surprising it had not been practised before. But, I know not how, nor for what reason, it was certainly a maxim in the mouths of some men, at that time, 'That we must not provoke France.' Such a complaisance as this to our enemy plainly shews the timidity of those Councils, that had not firmness or constancy enough to pursue, what they knew was right, with resolution and vigour.

Let us now turn our eyes towards the actions of the year 1758, which, by their events, we may dare to pronounce, were planned with judgment, and executed with bravery. In the month of June an expedition was fitted out against the French coast, which gave such an alarm, as produced its desired effect, by making a powerful diversion, and causing a recal of part of the French army in Germany; after the departure of which, they never attempted any thing of importance, though twice the number of the allies.—The storm fell upon St. Malo, where we destroyed upwards of an hundred ships, a great part of which were privateers, that had been a perpetual annoyance to our trade; the rest were merchantmen.

The next attempt was upon Cherbourg, where we demolished that basin, which was contrived to hold a sufficient naval armament,



mament, that might run upon our coasts in a few hours time, and make a descent before it was possible to prevent it.

The books relating to the expence of building that work, fell into the hands of some of our Officers at that time, by which it appeared, that it had cost, in a few years, a sum equal to 1,100,000 l. sterling.

The importance of this blow was not only considerable by the damage done the enemy, but it gave life and spirit to our people; it made them feel their own legs again, and look a Frenchman in the face, without any of those apprehensions, that had grown out of our past ill successes. It was then we saw cannon and colours,—trophies taken off the walls of our enemies carried in triumph. A spectacle this generation was a stranger to.

Soon after this, we took the gum settlement of Senega in Africa, by which means we not only supply our own manufactures with this valuable drug, before bought from our enemies at their own price; but, if we can keep it, we shall be able to furnish all Europe, as the French did before, and bring thence a large revenue into the kingdom.

The next operation of this year was as glorious as it was important. It was the taking of Louisburg and the island of Cape Breton, and taking or destroying six men of war of the line, and five frigates.—The island of St. John, the magazine of their northern settlements; and Caspey, the storehouse of their winter stock of fish, which when it was burnt by Sir Charles Hardy, amounted to the value of 60,000 l. English.

We pass over the particulars of the taking Fort Frontenac and Fort du Quesne, either of which, a few years ago, would singly have been sufficient to have marked down that year as glorious, in which it had happened.

But as if nothing was enough, while we had time to do more, two other armaments were fitted out; the success of that to Goree we have lately had an account of; and we trust that the same wisdom and spirit that has animated all the undertakings of the last year, will bring the other to a happy issue.

But as if such a number of expeditions, and such a series of victories were not sufficient for the course of one year—preparations have been made for striking the last stroke at Quebec, as soon as the passage is open and freed from the ice.—And, if we can cut off that head of the dragon, all the members will fall in course, and North America be reduced in a few months, which a year or two ago was thought to be the work

of an age, if ever practicable. All this every man in England knows to be true.

We have thus far seen in Mr. P— that political knowledge (from the effects of it, which are the best proof) that in a year's time has extorted from our enemies a confession of our superiority at sea.—We have seen their navy more than half destroyed or taken,—their coasts insulted, their harbours blocked up, their forts demolished, their settlements seized,—their trade almost ruined—their finances so exhausted by foreign subsidies, as not to have sufficient for their own uses—such revolutions in their Ministry in the cabinet, such superseding of their Generals in the field—In short, such a derangement and confusion in their affairs, as do honour to the wisdom of our counsels, and the vigour of our late operations.

It must be owned indeed, that all this is attended with great, very great expences.—But even this is wisdom—for every man must acknowledge, that it is better to make our utmost efforts for two or three years, than be spinning on an unsuccessful war for six or seven.—The expence in the main is the same, or perhaps less—but the fruits and consequences very different—for by the blessing of God on our arms, we have done and shall do more in two or three years by these means, and acting in earnest, than was done in the last war in seven, at the expence of sixty millions, or ever would have been done, had we gone on in the same sauntering way—without object—without plan.—But it is to be expected, above all, that as the French are now come even to beg peace, when we grant it, we shall give it upon such substantial and permanent security, as will put it out of their power ever to disturb it again in that quarter.—If Mr. P— can gain this for his country, he will give them a good account of their millions.—

But there are abilities of another kind also to be expected in a Statesman, I mean such as regard the interior polity of the Government he has the direction of.—And here I shall only hint at those bills, that, in the two last sessions of Parliament, either passed or were intended to pass into laws, for the ease, the security, and the safety of the subject.

It was thought by some, that, in an island and constitution such as ours is, we might use our regular forces with more effect and advantage, if we were to train up a certain number of militia, that, in their absence, should replace the garrisons, guard the coasts, and be ready upon any sudden emergency, to go out in defence of their property and families. And, as this carried all the appearance of public utility, many con-

siderable



siderable men desired a law to this effect.—Mr. Secretary P.—not only approved of the measure, as a private man, but at the first opportunity supported it as a Minister, and gave it all the weight and assistance, that a matter of such consequence, pressed by two thirds of the nation, required.

The next public step he took, was a design to secure the subject from vexatious imprisonments, by settling the Habeas corpus act upon such a footing, as might extend to all cases, and not be confined by the interpretations of lawyers, to serve only such purposes as pleased them.—

There is nothing so valuable to a man, as the liberty of his person, without which all other enjoyments would lose their relish.—It is this that distinguishes the happiness of an Englishman from all the other subjects in the world.—Nothing but felony, high treason, and murder can take away his liberty.—It is for this end that the Governor is as much confined by law, as the governed; no arbitrary power can operate in this case.—This was the great object of Magna Charta, the petition of right in the time of Charles the First, and the declaration of right at the revolution.—But when it was found that the effect of this excellent provision was to depend upon the decisions of lawyers, and the operation of it to be directed by their opinions, it was thought proper, to prevent any ill uses that might be drawn from the vague and doubtful construction of it, to give it a new form, and make it so explicit and declaratory, that no chicanery of the law, no ministerial influence in times future, should ever be able to endanger this precious and valuable right of the subject, or render the Habeas corpus act, the great bulwark of it, ineffectual and useless.—But, as a matter of this consequence required the utmost deliberation, it was put off to this session, when we are to expect a bill for that purpose, drawn by a most judicious and able hand.—

The provision for the better payment of the navy was another instance of his care and concern for the public. Finding a great defect in the administration of the navy, which arose from the want of a sufficient stock of seamen to be ready to man our ships, when wanted; and apprehending this to be occasioned, in some measure, by the delays in payment of the seamen's wages till the return of each respective ship, which sometimes happens (especially in East-India voyages) not to be in five or six years; during which time, the wives of these sailors have not been able to get any subsistence for themselves and fami-

lies :—Upon these considerations, he caused a bill to be brought into Parliament, for the allowance of part of a sailor's wages to be paid, if required, to his family at home, whilst he is employed in the service of his country abroad. —

Under such encouragements as these, sailors will not enter into the service of the navy with such reluctance as formerly; because they see, that now they are not working for nothing, as they used to call it, but that their children were to be brought up and fed by the fruit of their fathers labours.—Whilst these useful men are thus tenderly dealt with, and treated with such consideration, as is undoubtedly due to their importance, we may hope never to want a sufficient naval strength to assert the dominion of the seas, and answer all the other ends required by a maritime country; besides, while proper care is taken to supply his pay, which is the only object of the sailor, there will be no fear of his going over to our enemies, to gain that livelihood, that he would chuse to earn in the service of his own country.—The importance, therefore, of every able seaman, to his country, will justify the measure taken to ascertain him his reward, and thereby engage him to the public, whenever he may be wanted.

We come next to the second qualification of a Statesman; and, as the first was 'to be able to take good measures,' the next is 'to be qualified to speak to them.'

Plutarch tells a story of Julius Cæsar: That, one day, when Cicero was to make a defence of Ligarius, he said to some of his friends, Come, let us go and hear Cicero, though it shall not save Ligarius.—But no sooner had the Orator begun his speech, but he felt himself sensibly affected; bye-and-bye he changed colour; and, in the course of the harangue, was at last so agitated and overcome, that he dropped, unknowingly, the papers he had in his hand, through attention and surprise, and was forced to acquit Ligarius in spite of himself.

We have seen as wonderful effects of oratory among ourselves, and our English Demagogues have been obliged to confess the force of Mr. P.—'s eloquence.—How oft have they come, like Cæsar, to oppose and condemn what, before they departed, they were obliged to approve and confirm!—What must have been the force of that address, that could make men drop, not only their papers, but their attachments; let go, not only their designs, but their animosities; forget, not only their prejudices, but their interests!—How powerful the  
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enchantment of these sounds, that could thus run away with men even from themselves!—

When first Mr. P— entered upon the administration, no doubt was made, but he would soon be talked out of his department.—All the tongues, that were thought worth employing, were sharpened and prepared for the attack.—But, after the first fire that was returned upon each feeble, fruitless attack,—the baffled oracles became dumb, and the brazen head spoke no more.

And, indeed, how was it possible, that faction, and falshood, and avarice, could stand their ground against the powerful arguments of public spirit, of truth, of disinterestedness? Virtues such as these in a Minister, clothed with all the power of speech, and energy of elocution, must drive before them all the pretensions of false ambition and self-interest.—

But what is the use of these talents, great as they confessedly are, if not directed by the love of our country? If the extensive knowledge, and political experience of a Minister, be not employed for the public utility;—if his eloquence is not profitable to his country, what he says goes for nought, and what he knows is worse than ignorance. We have seen examples of this in Rome, in Athens, and in England; and there has been no nation under heaven, in which there have not been men, who (in the words of the Roman Historian) *optimis ingeniis male usi, & facundi malo publico.*

Let us examine Mr. P—'s conduct by this rule, and inquire how far his knowledge and eloquence have been employed for the good of his country; and here we shall find, that whatever he contrived was for the honour and interest of Britain;—wherever he tried to persuade, it was to shew the expediency of carrying these measures into execution;—it was to open the eyes, and enlighten the understanding of those, that by false prejudices, and ill-grounded maxims, had been taught to believe the power of France irresistible; and our best efforts ineffectual:—So that, when he took the reins of government, he dispensed light, and warmth, and activity, through all the British empire; and stirred up that native fire in the heart of every Englishman, that had long lain languid and almost extinct. Our trade has flourished so much in this short period, that, perhaps, it was never so equalled in Britain.

Ask any merchant on the Exchange of London (whatever the sect of his religion or politics may be) of the state of our trade; he will honestly own, that the trade of this

kingdom never flourished so much, as at this day;—nor was that of our enemies ever so threatened with ruin.

Whence then all this prosperity and thriving?—Is not this from measures well taken and well executed?—Where the benefits and advantages accrue to the public, it is a proof that the spirit, that dictated and directed those counsels, was public too.

Perhaps it may be said, that what we place to the love of country, in this Gentleman, may arise from other motives;—and that, in a heart flaming with the pretence of patriotism, there may be concealed some particles of inordinate ambition and lust of power.—

Be it so;—I congratulate my country, on having a Minister that aspires to the height of power, only to be the better able to do her service;—that is fired with the highest ambition, only to have the more opportunity of proving himself her most faithful servant.—Ambition is a virtue, when its object is just; and desire of excelling is the noblest principle of human actions; and therefore, where it meets with rectitude of heart, it is capable of doing more good, in proportion as it aspires after the means of doing it:—But, where this desire is not; where a man, let his station be what it will, does not feel this spur of reputation and glory, no great thing is ever to be expected from him; because this is the stock upon which all virtues and great actions are grafted.

Whatever has been the ambition and desire of popularity in Mr. P—, he does not challenge it gratis, he offers his country a valuable consideration for it, and pays them in substantial service, before he exacts their approbation; he does not ask this reward as a favour, he claims it as his due.

But these great qualities of knowledge, of eloquence, and patriotism, have not always been employed for public utility;—they have served for varnishing over designs not the most laudable, and been specious coverings to self-love and private interest;—for which reason, the Statesman is not complete, unless he joins to all these disinterestedness and a mind superior to riches; for, though he has all the others, if he be overcome by the attention to riches, he will sell all the rest for the obtaining of this one thing.

It may be said, Mr. P—'s administration is at present but in its infancy, and he has not had opportunities to shew, or the world time enough to judge of him in this respect, how far he may be superior to the temptation of money.—In answer to this, I shall relate a circumstance or two of Mr.



P—'s public life, which, the reader is hereby assured, he may depend upon as facts.

When this Gentleman was appointed, some years ago, to the office of Pay-master of the forces, he found it had been customary to have 100,000*l.* by advance generally lie in the hands of the Pay-master; which, in the time of some of those that presided before him in that office, used to be subscribed in Government securities, which brought 3 or 4000*l.* per annum, more or less, into their private purses.—And, in our memory, there happened a conjuncture when this money, so subscribed into the land-tax, was called for, upon an extraordinary emergency, for the use of the army;—but, being locked up in the Exchequer, and all public funds bearing a large discount, it could not be sold, but at such a great loss as would have been of the utmost damage to the subscriber. What was the consequence?—The payment of the army, in the time of war and rebellion, was stopped, when there was the greatest occasion for public credit and punctuality in the payment of those troops, upon whom our whole depended.

But, when Mr. P— went into that department, he placed whatever sums of money belonged to the office in the Bank, where they might be ready for the public service, without ever appropriating any part of it to his private use, as had been the custom of former times; he never subscribed one shilling into the funds, nor ever availed himself of any interest arising from public monies at his disposal, but was satisfied with, and touched no more than the legal appointment.

The next fact is,—That, when the Parliament granted subsidies to the King of Sardinia and Queen of Hungary, payable at his office, half per cent. or more, used

to be taken on the whole subsidy, in the most reputable times, and by these of the most approved characters,—as a perquisite of office;—this Mr. P— refused, which would have come to a large sum, as the grants at that time, to both these Powers, were very considerable.—When the King of Sardinia was told this, he could not help expressing his surprise at such an instance of greatness of mind and disinterestedness, and therefore ordered his agent to offer the same sum, as a royal present to Mr. P—, who had before refused it as a perquisite.—His answer to this was, That, as the Parliament had granted those sums for such uses, he had no right to any part of the money;—that he did no more than his duty, in paying it intire; and hoped the refusal of the King's present, upon that occasion, would not give offence.—When his Sardinian Majesty heard this, he said—Surely, this Englishman was somewhat more than a man!

Wonderful virtue!—Instances of disinterestedness and magnanimity like this are not to be met with, perhaps, in our own, or the annals of other countries.

To abstain from what other men by example and custom, and without too scrupulous inquiry, took for granted to be lawful, because it was profitable, was such an exalted act of pure probity, as could proceed from nothing but the highest sense of doing what was right; and, indeed, we see the contempt of riches so generally connected with rectitude of heart, that, in whomsoever we find the one, it is a presumption, that we have every thing great and glorious to expect from his other virtues. And in this we are not disappointed; for it is to Mr. P—'s vigilance likewise, that we owe our security; to his labours, our repose; to his wisdom, our prosperity.

### *An Essay on WISDOM, or the Power over One's Self.*

**T**HERE is no preceptor, however wise and capable we may imagine one, so proper for correcting man, as his pride. It is pride that makes him see, that he injures the dignity of his nature, when he abandons himself to voluptuousness; that he loses his reason, when he suffers himself to be hurried away by the violence of anger; and that he discovers the weakness of his mind as often as he becomes dejected by affliction. It even seems that pride, not contenting itself with dissuading him from following the motions of the passions that subvert him, inspires him also with a secret force that restrains their rising up against him, and renders certain men to such

a degree masters of their sentiments, that no troublesome and surprising adventures can move them.

And indeed it is pride that formed all the Sages of Paganism; those Sages for whom so many ages have professed esteem and veneration; those men who seemed to have nothing human, and who were always in such perfect possession of themselves, that no inconsiderate proceedings, no accidents, no crosses could trouble their tranquillity.

Such was Fabius Maximus. Though Minutius, Master of Horse in his army, has made his troops ripe for a revolt, though he dares to decry his conduct, and to speak openly against him, he does not betray



tray the least emotion: Though it be easy for him to make him repent immediately his rashness and insolence, and though, in quality of Dictator, he has it in his power to order his death without observing any form of justice; instead of punishing, he treats him with sweetness and moderation. Metellus ascends the tribunal of Harangues, accuses him of cowardice and treachery, extols to the sky the battle Minutius had just gained: But what impression does the ferment of this tumultuous assembly make on Fabius? He speaks; but, disdaining to answer the heads of Metellus's accusation, says coldly and gravely to the people: 'Come, let us go, and put an end to the sacrifices, that I may speedily return to the army, to chastise Minutius for fighting against my orders.' In short, though the people associate Minutius with him in the command of the army, and give a young giddy presumptuous Officer an equal power with his, he regards this injustice as if done to another, and departs to rejoin the army with the same tranquillity, as if he had the sole command.

It is this wisdom, and this astonishing power over their sentiments, that the world has admired in those great Captains, who in the heat of a battle, seeing their children fall by their side, testify not the least regret, and continue coolly to give orders.

It is, in fine, this power over one's self that is deemed the distinguishing characteristic of heroes, and of all those who, burning with eager desires to be admitted to the rank of great men, make appear by the evenness of their visage amidst the smiles and frowns of fortune, that their soul is always in the same situation.

The declaration here made, that it is pride, which gives heroes the empire they have over their sentiments, dispenses with the obligation of shewing that their moderation is false wisdom. All that need be added is, that it is not only pride, but the greatness of their pride that makes them masters of themselves: For, seeing themselves placed in the rank of demi-gods by the excellence of their qualities and actions, they are jealous of ascertaining and preserving their rank, and withal of letting it be seen, that they are not influenced by the passions, as the more common sort of men. It is therefore they suffer themselves to be injured and contradicted, and even loaded with disrespectful obloquy, pride forcing them to dread the shame of shewing anger, to a far greater degree than the injuries that either are, or can be offered to them. This reflection will not be found amiss, on considering, that heroes are only insensible

in regard to the injuries of their inferiors; but that when these demi-gods are offended by demi-gods, they chafe and flash into rage like men.

It may be also considered, that it was not improperly said in the beginning of this discourse, that it seems that pride hinders the motions of passions from rising up in great men; because in reality it restrains and shuts them up in the mind. It is therefore we are with good reason offended at Montaigne's assuring us that Socrates felt no motion of concupiscence. He speaks in this manner: 'The soul of Socrates is the most perfect I ever knew of. I cannot perceive in that personage the least effort of vicious concupiscence. I know this reason to be so powerful, and so much the master of his affections, that he never gave occasion even to the birth of a vicious appetite. His sublime virtue walks at its ease without lett or hindrance.' He afterwards adds. 'It is not then painful virtue in this personage; it is the very essence of his soul, his natural and usual manner.'

This author must be blind and misinformed of the truths of the Christian religion, by thus representing a Pagan more pure and more perfect than the Apostles. For we are taught by faith that, during the time they remained on earth, they felt human infirmities, and that the grace of Jesus Christ, howsoever eminent it was in them, did never intirely destroy their concupiscence. But it may be supposed, that what induced Montaigne to attribute so perfect a wisdom to Socrates, was his complaisance for his own fancy: For it is plain the portrait he drew, is not after nature, but made at pleasure, and that, having formed an excellent idea of virtue, he believed it necessary to make an application to some subject, and that he could not find a more proper one than Socrates.

It is therefore certain that heroes, and in general all those who shew themselves moderate on occasions, that disconcert us, feel the movements of the passions; but they use secret efforts to repress and hinder them to appear, that they might be thought exempt from them, and that it might not be supposed, that, though they know how to conquer others, they have not the power to conquer themselves. And thus great men, who answer those with sweetness that speak to them boldly and inconsiderately, who suffer calumny to vent its bitterness against them, who are not offended when thwarted, are persons incomparably more proud and haughty than the rest of men. They are even the more proud, as it is false that they are insensible: For being judicious and wit-



ty, and therefore seeing all that gives offence in an injurious proceeding, and penetrating to the bottom of the intention of their disturbers, they have a lively sense of the malign carriage, and are full of indignant resentment against it, which they dissemble with no other intent, than of ostentatiously shewing that nothing can affect them, and that they are above injuries and contempt.

God recommends nothing so much to man as the keeping of his passions in subjection; but he will not have anger subdued by pride. He has declared that he will reprove the wisdom of the Sages of this world, and that this wisdom is folly in his eyes, because vicious, and because it is by virtue, and not by so great a vice as pride, he would have the passions destroyed.

This human virtue, however shining it may appear, frequently falls short of its imposing lustre, and may be said to belye itself, as in reality it did in Fabius Maximus: For we see that he bore, without being moved, the opprobrious language of his army, and that at Rome he could hear himself calumniated with a like unconcerned temper; because these harsh speeches and these calumnies, having no foundation, were not capable of blemishing his reputation, and on the contrary served to enhance its glory. But, when the growing renown of Scipio began to obscure his, this diminution of glory was so insupportable to his pride, that it was no longer in his power to behave with moderation. Then it was that, not being able to conceal the jealousy he had conceived against that young conqueror, he laboured with all his might to dissuade the people from giving him the command of the army, in order to stop the course of his exploits and triumphs. Then he appeared very different from himself.

He was no more the wise Dictator, so grave in his discourse, so circumspect in his measures; rather like a young hot-headed man he ran about the streets of Rome, and spoke to all sorts of people against Scipio, regardless of observing the least decorum. Whence it is evident that pride which had been the cause of his wisdom, was also that of his destruction.

True Christians are not as the Pagans; of whom St. Paul says, that, desirous to pass for wise, they have shewed themselves fools and madmen. True Christians do not study to conquer their passions, and to appear regular and wise in the eyes of the world and their own, in order that their wisdom might serve to nourish their pride: They believe that such a method in curing the maladies of the soul would be the most dangerous of all its ailments: They therefore strive to subject the passions, in the intention of being perfectly subject to God, and that the powers, of their souls, by making no resistance in them, might accomplish all his laws without trouble.

If, after reading this discourse, any one should be surprised at the great esteem that has been in all times professed for the Sages of the world, the surprise will undoubtedly cease by considering that the same pride which curbs their passions and makes them appear masters of themselves, reigns in all men, and is almost always the rule of their opinions and judgments. What wonder will it therefore be, if proud men admire and exalt those who are so in a supreme degree; if they esteem the insensibility testified in regard to offenders, the cold repartees to the petulancy of the passionate, and all the measures and proceedings covered with the specious gloss of moderation, yet having their real sources in pride and arrogance?

*A new Experiment on ANIMAL GENERATION by M. Haller.*  
*From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1753.*

**A**LL versed in anatomy are acquainted with the different opinions of anatomists concerning the generation of animals, some pretending that the egg exists quite formed in what is called for that purpose the female's ovaria, and others that it does not. To clear up so interesting a point, M. Haller had with all necessary attention forty chosen ewes properly covered, and, having afterwards examined their ovaria's and matrixes at different distances from the moment of copulation, the result of his observations were as follows.

The yellow body neither exists in the rutting ewe, nor in the fecundated; it is

not a part of the ovaria, and does not appear to be produced but by a kind of inflammation. Nothing more than a sort of scar is found in the ovaria of a ewe that has been fecundated about an hour or two, and this scar is usually surrounded with coagulated blood. By blowing into that aperture, it appears to have a communication with a vesicle that burst and evacuated its lymph by the aperture. The interior of this vesicle grows hard, swells and becomes a glandulous body, but not till some days after conception, whence it follows that it does not in any respect contribute to it.

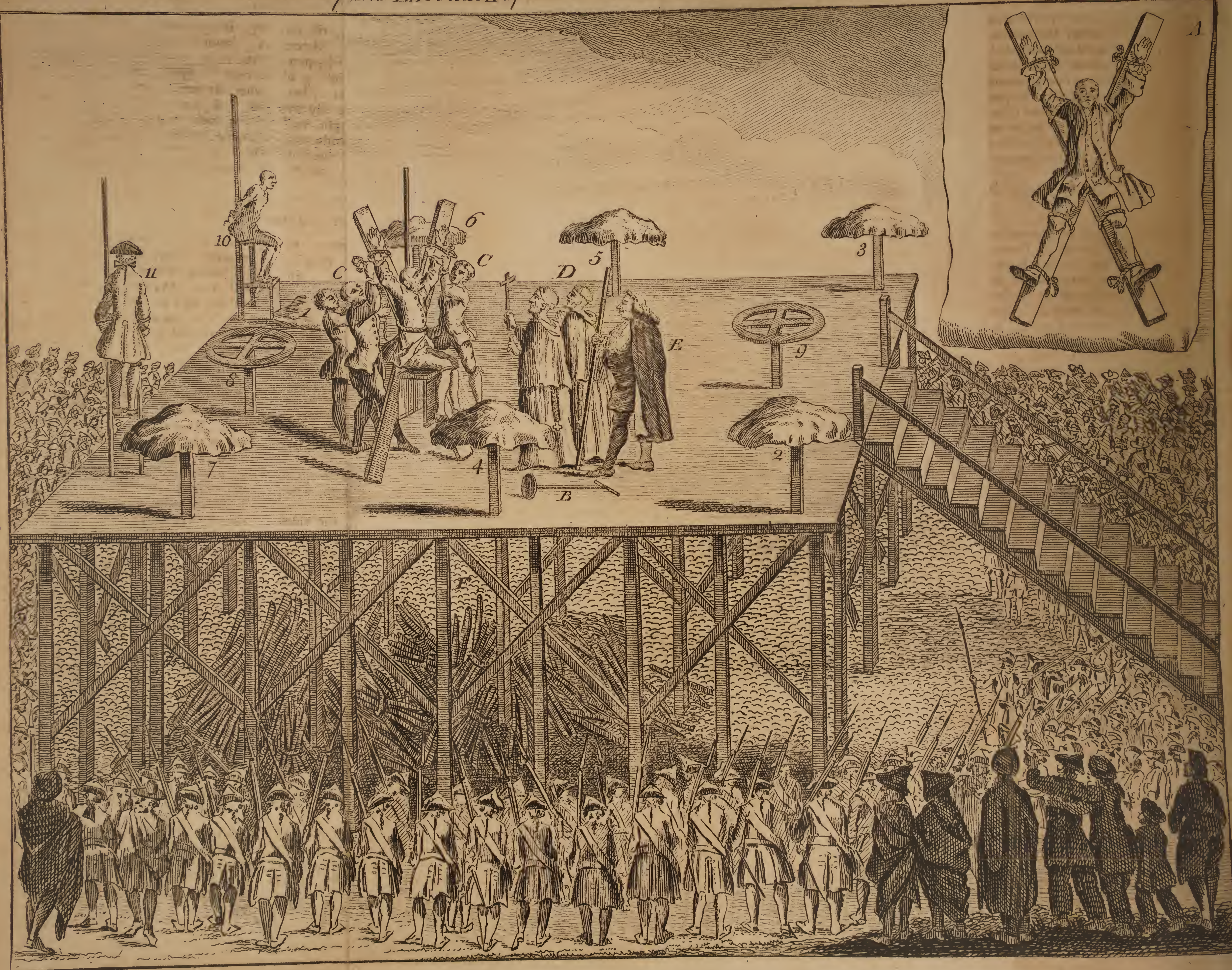
M. Haller sought for to no purpose the egg







*The Manner of the Execution of the CONSPIRATORS at Lisbon, January 13<sup>th</sup> 1759.*





egg in the ovaria and in the tubes, till the seventeenth day after fecundation. Before this time, he found only a kind of jelly pretty constantly placed beside a shrinking of the tube, and pretty near to the ovaria; but, after the seventeenth day, he generally saw the foetus about three lines in length, well formed and enveloped by its membranes, whose increment he also exactly observed. These observations seem to prove that the

egg, in appearance, is during a certain time a gelatinous fluid, that it receives under that form a considerable increase, and that it does not appear under that of an egg but when the foetus begins to be sensibly formed. Independently of M. Haller's reputation, what he herein asserts is the more credible, as these observations, which were absolutely contrary to his former notions on this head, obliged him to alter his opinion.

*A Description of the annexed PLATE, exhibiting the Manner of the Execution of the Criminals at Lisbon.*

1. **T**HE body of Donna Leonora, the Marchioness of Tavora, lying on the stage covered with a black cloth. She was the first executed, by severing her head with a scimiter as she sat in a chair.

2. The mangled body of Joseph Maria de Tavora, laid on a wheel, and covered with a black cloth. He was youngest son to the Marchioness, and, being conducted on the scaffold between two friars, was fixed to a stake in the form of St. Andrew's cross, in the manner as shewn on the stage; and, being first strangled, the executioner broke his arms and legs with eight blows.

3. The body of the Count of Attouguia, who was executed and laid on the wheel in the same manner.

4. Luez Bernardo de Tavora, the eldest son of the Marchioness, and called the young Marquis of Tavora, who was executed exactly as the two last mentioned.

5 and 6. Are the bodies of Emanuel Alvarez and John Michael, two servants to the Duke of Aveiro. They were first strangled on the cross, then laid on the stage, and their bones so smashed with eight blows, that it was with difficulty the three executioners could place their mangled bodies on the wheels.

7. The body of Braise Joseph Romeiro, executed in the same manner. He was an Officer of horse, and a long time servant to the Marquis of Tavora.

8. The wheel on which the body of Francisco Marquis of Tavora was placed. He was fastened to a cross as shewn in the corner of the plate at A, and laid down on the scaffold and broke alive by the executioner.

9. The wheel on which the body of Joseph Mascarenhas Duke of Aveiro was placed. He was executed in the same manner as the last mentioned.

10 and 11. Are Antonio Alvarez Ferreiro, a servant of the Duke of Aveiro, and the effigies of another servant of the Duke's who had escaped. The corps on the wheels being now uncovered, fire was set to the stage: Antonio was burnt alive, whose ashes, with those of the other criminals, were thrown into the sea.

B, the instrument of iron with which their limbs were broken.

C, The three executioners.

D, The two friars who attended the criminals.

E, An Officer of justice.

F, Faggots for burning the scaffolding.

\* \* See an Abstract of the genuine legal Sentence of the High Court of Judicature in Portugal against the Conspirators, &c. Page 81. of this Volume; also an account of the Discovery of the Conspiracy, and of the behaviour of the principal Conspirators, at the place of Execution: Page 96.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

**I** HAVE read, somewhere, of a whimsical custom of a native of France, who used every morning, in a short ejaculation, to return thanks to Heaven, that he was born a Frenchman. For my own part, I think, that a native of this island may, with much more reason and propriety, thank God he was born an Englishman.

The situation of England, the soil, and the constitution of our government, all con-

spire to crown us with blessings peculiar to ourselves. But the restless mind of man always extends its views to some distant scene of felicity, while the happiness in possession is faintly enjoyed, or lost in insensibility.

When we compare our present condition with that of most other countries in Europe, the comparison ought to inspire us with gratitude. In most parts abroad, we find the



the bulk of mankind groaning under the weight of tyranny and oppression, even in time of peace; and, as an increase of their wretchedness, we behold them, at this hour, exposed to all the calamities of war raging within the bowels of their country. We see the innocent plundered by alternate depredators, or slaughtered with wanton cruelty.

But, of all the various scenes of misery, which render the continent a spectacle of woe and horror, the deplorable state of Portugal is most melancholy and affecting. That kingdom has experienced every mode of terror and wretchedness which can shock humanity.

That unhappy nation was scarce recovered from those dreadful convulsions which rent the earth and buried the capital, than it experienced all the rage of civil discord and commotion. Ambition or revenge, aided by religious malice, provoked the hand of treason; and Nobles, forgetting their quality, assumed the vile form of traitors and assassins.

That an attempt was made upon the King of Portugal's life, there is no room to doubt; that most of the parties who suffered were guilty, there can be no question: But when we consider the mode of trial, the sentence, and execution; with how much reason may we boast of the excellence of our laws, in this respect, compared with those of arbitrary countries!

They who read the sentence will find, that evidence, scarce strong enough to convict the meanest Englishman of petty larceny, has been sufficient to convict the Nobility of Portugal of high treason, and doom them to death with torture. Our law requires two witnesses to prove a treasonable act; their's is satisfied with evidence which, though conclusive in point of conscience, is scarce more than presumptive in law; and their legal presumptions are not only dreadful to the ear of freedom, but even shocking to common sense.

Our law only affects the life of the offender himself; their's involves the whole family of the delinquent in one common destruction. Women bleed for their husbands; children, scarce old enough to know the nature of their father's crime, are stretched upon the rack, to expiate his offence.

In proportion as governments incline to be arbitrary, they depart from principles of lenity. An unnatural dominion must be supported by unnatural means; and Rulers, who want skill to conciliate the love of the people, think to hold them in subjection by terror.

But though fear may be a proper ruling

principle, in countries like Turkey or Japan, where the people are strangers to the refinements of society, and are still, comparatively speaking, savage and barbarous; yet, in civilised kingdoms, that severe rigour, which is calculated to inspire fear, is contrary to the genius of the nation. Be the nature of the government what it will, clemency is the best policy, where the people are civilised.

Men in a rude unpolished state are but little alarmed at the instances of severity inflicted on others. The ferocity of their tempers exempts them from tender feelings, and all their apprehensions are for themselves; but, as they grow more gentle and refined, circumstances of extreme rigour make deep impressions on their minds. They feel for others, and their aversion against the author of the sufferings they compassionate, rises in proportion to their sensibility.

Where punishments are extremely rigorous, the cruelty of the execution makes them forget the atrocity of the crime; compassion and detestation change sides; they pity the criminal, and abhor the hand which inflicts the rigour of the justice.

When the delinquents, consigned to torture and death, happen to be of noble rank, their dignity increases the compassion of their fellow-subjects; by comparing their present miserable condition with their former state of good fortune, the reverse appears so horrid and affecting, that they stand capitally distinguished, as objects of commiseration.

An indiscriminate severity therefore seems highly impolitic in treasonable cases; more especially where the treason is against the King, and not against the kingdom. Rigid and undistinguished punishments seem rather the effects of vengeance, than acts of justice. Where the criminals are numerous, and their guilt unequal, the death of one or two capital delinquents may serve as examples of terror, and then mercy should take her turn and stop the sword of justice.

It is in vain to think of extirpating disaffection by exterminating traitors and their families. Though you destroy them and their relations, you cannot root out their friends; for even the rigour of their execution will create them friends after their death, who were indifferent to them when living.

The passions of the human heart hold close correspondence with each other; and the progress from one affection to another, is often rapid and involuntary. Our compassion for the unhappy victims who expire under tortures, often operates so forcibly upon our minds, that by degrees we imbibed the same cruel and unrelenting sentiments



ments with regard to the author of their punishment, which we abhorred in him towards the criminals who moved our pity.

It is a deplorable situation for a supreme Magistrate to live among people under the influence of such impressions. He who incurs the aversion of his subjects, can enjoy no peace in his kingdom. The blood spilt in his cause will weaken his security; and, instead of establishing, will wash away the foundation of his throne.

To live in a constant state of fear and apprehension, is to suffer death every moment of our existence. The hard fate of his Portuguese Majesty, who is doomed to support such cruel inquietude, is uncommonly lamentable and affecting. Had his Ministers advised him to imitate the clemency of Augustus, perhaps they had provided more effectually for their own and their sovereign's future security.

The King of Portugal is the more to be pitied, as he bears a character distinguished for understanding and virtue. His measures for restraining the barbarities of the Inquisition bespeak him a friend to mankind, and prove his mind to be superior to the prejudices of education.

But perhaps his attempt against the Inquisition is the source of his misfortunes. By this, he probably offended the Jesuitical tribe, who are the grand supporters of a religion, which consists of mockery not less insulting to the Deity, than injurious to its votaries: A religion as inconsistent with political liberty, as incompatible with moral virtue: A religion, which dazzles the senses, deludes the understanding, and debases the human heart: A religion, calculated for the practice of timid and credulous women, or ignorant and abject slaves: A religion, in which an hypocritical dotard, under the mask of infallibility, acts as viceroy of Satan: A religion, in short, which confounds all distinctions of good and evil, and which makes it criminal, at certain seasons, to indulge the appetite with the common aliment of nature, while at the same time it instigates its abandoned votaries to treasonable assassinations, and pretends to absolve the traitor and assassin.

In a popish country, to incur the enmity of the Jesuits is certain infelicity, and perhaps unavoidable destruction. Of the most

detestable religion, which professes Christianity, they are the most detestable order of ecclesiastics. Their profligate vices, their wicked intrigues, their bloody plots, are well known to those who are conversant with history: And it is reasonable to believe the suggestions against them in the sentence, and to conclude, that to their machinations the Sovereign of Portugal owes the conspiracy against his life.

When they found that the inhuman attempt failed in the execution, they endeavoured to palliate the motives of the horrid assassination, and to persuade the world that the perpetrators of so foul a crime were moved by principles of just resentment to take that method of avenging the injured honour of their family, which their Sovereign violated.

But such general charges prove every thing and nothing: It is an easy task to asperse the best character; but it is neither wisdom or justice to give credit to the tongue of slander, unless particular circumstances appear to justify our belief of the general accusation.

Were we however to admit the fact, and allow the full force of this jesuitical palliation, yet we shall still shudder with horror at the crime. Must a common frailty of the blood be punished with a poniard, or a blunderbuss: Has not nature given women power to protect their own honour? Must fathers, husbands, and brothers turn assassins, because wives, daughters, and sisters turn wantons. The Jesuits themselves, who affect to think the sin worthy of death, would not scruple to absolve the fair incontinent. Had she clasped a legion of sinners to her bosom; had a whole hecatomb of virgins fallen victims to seduction, a small penance would have expiated the crimes of incontinence. Every thing with them is venal, which does not prejudice the interest of their order.

But however they may attempt, by this weak pretence, to justify the unnatural crime of assassination, they cannot so far impose upon the understanding and virtue of mankind. We are not to be our own avengers; it is from the laws of our country that we must seek for justice; and, where they afford no redress, we must leave vengeance to Heaven.

### *The History of ENGLAND (Page 75, Vol. XXIV.) continued.*

The same day that Coleman was tried, the King, at the request of the Lords, published a proclamation, promising, 'That if any person or persons shall, before the 25th day of December next, make any far-

ther discovery of the late horrid design against his Majesty's person and government, he or they—shall not only receive from his Majesty, for every such discovery, the reward of two hundred pounds; but,



if he or they were a principal or principals in the said design, they shall have his Majesty's gracious pardon.'

Whether through a desire of having this reward, or that they believed to have a good foundation, Oates and Bedloe had the boldness, before the King and Council, to accuse the Queen herself of consenting to the death of the King, and of being in the design to poison him, by means of Wakeman. But, besides that their depositions contained only certain signs, which were far from proofs, the King stopped this affair by his authority; but he could not prevent an address from the Commons, to desire the immediate removal of the Queen and her family from the Court at Whitehall. The King was so offended at Oates's insolence, that he ordered a stricter guard upon him than ever. But, the day after, the Commons addressed him, 'That Oates be freed from his restraint, attended by his own servants, and that a competent allowance be appointed for his maintenance.' At the same time, they resolved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, that all Papists, and suspected Papists, within the several counties of England, may be secured.

The 6th of December (1678) they impeached the five Lords in the Tower at the bar of the House of Peers; but they had not time to exhibit the articles against them, and the affair was resumed by another House of Commons.

The 17th of December, were arraigned at the Old-Baily five of those arrested for the plot, namely, William Ireland and Thomas Pickering, both priests; John Grove, a lay brother; Thomas Whitebread, Provincial of the Jesuits; and John Fenwick, a Jesuit also: But, in the course of the evidence, there not appearing sufficient proof against the two last, they were reserved for another time; so the three first only were tried that day. The sum of Oates's evidence against them was:

'1. That, at the grand consult of April the 24th, at the White-Horse in the Strand, whereof Ireland was one; it was resolved, that Pickering and Grove, as having been formerly engaged, should go on in their design and attempt to assassinate the King; and that Grove, being a layman, should have fifteen hundred pounds for his reward; and Pickering, being a priest, thirty thousand masses, which, at twelve pence a mass, amounted to that sum.

'2. That this resolve was, the same day, drawn up in writing by one Mico, that was Secretary to the Society, and companion to Provincial Whitebread, at the said

Whitebread's chamber, who having signed it, it was carried by the deponent Oates, as being a messenger to the consult, to be signed by the rest of the colloquies; and that Ireland, in his own chamber, did sign it in his presence.

'3. That Pickering and Grove consented to such resolve, accepted the terms, and also signed it the same day in Whitebread's chamber, at Mrs. Sanders's at Wild-house, where, in a little chapel, they, and about forty or fifty of the consulters, heard mass, and received the Sacrament, administered by one Barton, a Jesuit, and thereupon took an oath of secrecy upon a mass-book, which Mico held, while Whitebread pronounced the words.

'4. That, in pursuance of this resolve, the deponent did several times see Pickering and Grove walk in the Park together, with skrewed pistols, longer than ordinary pistols, and shorter than some carabines: That they had silver bullets champed, to render the wound incurable; and that he saw Grove's bullets in May, and Pickering's in August: Moreover,

'5. That before the consult, in the month of March, Pickering had a fair opportunity to shoot the King; but the flint of his pistol happened to be loose, and he durst not venture to give fire; and, because by their negligence this opportunity was missed, Pickering underwent penance, and had twenty or thirty strokes of discipline; and Grove was chidden for his carelessness, as the deponent had seen in Whitebread's letters.

'6. That Grove did go about, with one Smith, to gather Peter-pence, either to carry on the design, or to send to Rome: That he saw the book wherein it was entered, and heard the said Grove say, he had been gathering it.'

Bedloe, the second witness, swore,

'1. That he was employed for the space of five years as a messenger, by the conspirators, for carrying their letters to the confederates beyond the seas, and bringing others back, all or most of them relating to the plot; for he had a way to open and read them, by which he fully informed himself of those matters: And, for the nature of the plot, he heard some of the conspirators say, 'That they would not leave any member of any heretic in England, that should survive to tell hereafter, that there ever was any such religion in England, as the Protestant.' And, to confirm his intimacy with them, he swore the manner of his first coming to be employed by them, by means of a Lady Abbess of the English nunnery of Dunkirk; who, having kept him six weeks



weeks in her convent, recommended him to Sir John Warner, as a proper instrument, who afterwards sent him to father Harcourt to be instructed.' And, as a further confirmation, he brought his brother James Bedloe, who swore he knew nothing of the plot; but did testify, 'That he had heard the prisoners often named, as being of his brother's acquaintance; and that he had, on his brother's behalf, received several sums of money from priests and Jesuits, as fifty or sixty pounds at a time.'

' 2. That, about the latter end of August, this year, at Mr. Harcourt's chamber, he met the prisoners, Ireland, Pickering, and Grove, with some others; where he heard them discourse, that, since the four Irish ruffians had missed killing the King at Windsor, Pickering and Grove should go on with the design, and that one Conyers, a Benedictine monk, was to be joined with them; and that they should endeavour to assassinate his Majesty in his morning walks at Newmarket; that they were very eager upon it; and Mr. Grove, more forward than the rest, said: 'Since it could not be done clandestinely, it should be attempted openly; and that those, who should fall in the attempt, had the glory to die in a good cause; but, if they were discovered, the discovery could never come to that height, but their party would be strong enough to bring it to pass.'

' 3. He swore, that Harcourt told him Grove was to have fifteen hundred pounds; and Pickering as many masses, at twelve-pence a mass, as came to the like sum.

' 4. That at the same time, when the discourse about killing the King was at Harcourt's chamber, there was likewise a design concerted amongst them of killing several noble persons, and the particular parts assigned to every one; as Knight to kill the Earl of Shaftesbury; Prichard, the Duke of Buckingham; Oneil, the Earl of Ossory; Obrien, the Duke of Ormond, &c.'

The defence made by the prisoners consisted in,

' 1st, A peremptory denial of the whole. Grove particularly said, 'As I have a soul to save, I know nothing of this matter charged upon me.' Pickering affirmed, that he never shot off a pistol in his life. And Whitebread, who was there during the trial, declared, before Almighty God, that Oates had not spoken three words of truth.

' 2dly, A particular denial of their knowledge of, or acquaintance with the witnesses. Ireland denied, that he ever saw Bedloe, before that time in the Court; and challenged him to produce one witness, that

he had ever spoken to him. Pickering affirmed, that he never saw Oates before; and offered to swear, that he never was in Bedloe's company: And Grove affirmed, that he had scarce any acquaintance with Oates; whereupon Oates gave him a remarkable token, viz. that in December last, when he was with him, he owned, that 'he and three Irishmen had fired Southwark; and that they had a thousand pounds given them for it, whereof he had four hundred pounds, and the others two hundred pounds apiece.'

3dly, Ireland, against Bedloe's evidence, affirmed he was not in London the whole month of August, and part of September; and offered to prove it by twenty witnesses, that he was in Staffordshire and Cheshire all that time; and urged Bedloe to name the place and the company where ever they met together. But not only Bedloe swore the contrary, but likewise Oates himself; but, what seemed more important, one Sarah Pain, formerly a servant to Grove, swore, that she saw Mr. Ireland at a scrivener's door in Fetter-lane, about the 12th or 13th of August.

' 4thly, Ireland, as well as Whitebread, objected against the grand consult of April the 24th, that hundreds could prove, that Oates was at St. Omer's, all the months of April and May; and offered to produce a certificate from thence, under the seal of the College. But such certificate was not allowed as evidence by the law of England. Lastly, they endeavoured to blast the reputation of Doctor Oates, and prove him perjured, since he had said before the Council, that he knew no more than what he had already deposed, and yet had since added other testimonies. As I have spoken of this objection, I shall not repeat here what has been said.

In conclusion, all three were found guilty, and sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; but the execution of Ireland and Grove was deferred till the 24th of January, and that of Pickering to the 9th of May. They persisted all three, to their last breath, to protest they were as innocent of the crimes, for which they were condemned, as the child unborn.

Having thus represented what is urged on both sides, we leave the reader to his own judgment. The affair of the conspiracy must now be interrupted for some time, in order to proceed to another, which made a great noise at this time. But it is necessary to look back a little into the situation of the English Court.

The Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, was considered as the King's Prime Minister.



nister. He had a great genius, and a solid judgment; and, as he disapproved of the principles of the Cabal, endeavoured to disengage the King from the methods he had been led into by their counsels. This drew upon him the enmity of the Duke of York, and all the French faction, with whom joined the Lord Russel, and other malecontents in the House of Commons; and, among the Peers, the Earls of Essex and Shaftesbury; whilst the Duke of Monmouth and the Duchess of Portsmouth did their utmost to lessen his credit with the King. In a word, a strong party was formed against him, who were bent to ruin him, at any rate. These enemies were also joined by another, who had been his most intimate friend. This was Mr. Montague, Ambassador in France, who, aspiring to the office of Secretary of State, took it very ill, that the Treasurer had engaged to bring in Sir William Temple. Mr. Montague was the Treasurer's most dangerous enemy, because he had private letters in his hands from that Minister; and though he could not divulge them, without great injury to the King, this gave him no uneasiness, because, resolving to throw himself into the party against the Court, which was most prevalent in the Parliament, he knew he should be protected, even against the King himself. To this end, he got himself elected Member for Northampton, and suddenly leaving Paris, without the King's consent or knowledge, came to London, and took his seat in the House. The King, offended at so strange a proceeding, and being also informed, by the Swedish Ambassador, of the design of the Treasurer's enemies, and their intention to make use of his letters, sent, the 19th of December, the following message to the House of Commons:—‘That, upon information that Mr. Montague, a Member of that House, and late Ambassador in France, had held several conferences with the Pope's Nuncio there, without any directions or instructions from his Majesty; his Majesty, to the end that he might know the truth of that matter, had given orders for the seizing of Mr. Montague's papers.’ The Leaders of the opposite party to the King made great objections to this message, pretending it ought to be first known, whether the information had been given upon oath, and what was the nature of Mr. Montague's crime, before they could consent to the seizure of his papers. Upon this, Mr. Montague acquainted the House, ‘That he had in his custody some papers, which, as he conceived, might tend very much to the safety of the King's person,

and the preservation of the government.’ A Committee was immediately appointed to bring the writings to the House; which being accordingly done, and Mr. Montague ordered to select such of them as he thought for the service of the House, and dispose of the rest as he pleased, he produced two letters, out of many others, both subscribed Danby, and sent to him at Paris, on the negotiation of the money which his Majesty expected from the King of France, at the bottom of one of which were these words: ‘This letter is writ by my order, C. R.’ These letters discovering to the House from whence had proceeded the King's delays, with regard to the war against France, they immediately resolved, ‘That there was sufficient matter of impeachment against Thomas, Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer of England;’ and within two days, by the help of Mr. Montague, the articles of impeachment were drawn up, and sent to the House of Lords. But this impeachment was rather against the King himself, than the Earl of Danby, who had only acted by his express orders; for, tho’ in the impeachment were inserted several articles which only concerned the Earl, it was not in those that the strength of the impeachment consisted, but in those relating to the negotiation with France concerning the King's pension, on pretence that the Lord Treasurer had acted without order, though the contrary was not doubted. But the intention was to oblige the Earl, for his own safety, to plead the King's orders for what he had done. This perplexed him extremely, for he could not justify himself, without accusing the King; and he could not accuse the King, without intirely forfeiting his favour; especially as the King had earnestly desired him not to divulge his secrets, offering him letters of pardon to screen him from the Parliament. He therefore resolved to conceal the King's private orders upon this affair; but, however, could not help sending two of Montague's letters to the Commons, which discovered him to be the principal author of this negotiation. These letters also shewed, that the Court of France considered the Lord Treasurer as their great enemy, whose ruin was to be effected, in order to have the King of England at their disposal. But the Commons were so enraged against the Earl, that they would not suffer these letters to be read. On the other hand, when the articles of his impeachment were read in the House of Lords, he, in a speech, frequently insinuated, that he could make such a defence as would admit of no reply. Every one knew what he meant, but it is certain he was not so much aimed



at, as the King himself; and that it was intended by this means, more than by the plot itself, to shew the public, that the King and the Duke of York were the real authors of all the evils of the kingdom, and, in a word, the Heads of the conspiracy to subvert the government and Protestant religion. The King easily perceived the design of the Earl of Danby's impeachment, and therefore, before the Lords could resolve whether the Earl of Danby should be sent to the Tower, came to the Parliament the 30th of December, and prorogued it to the 4th of February, after passing a single act against the Papists.

Immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament, Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State, resigned the seals into the hands of the King, who appointed Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, in his room, though he had given hopes of the place to Sir William Temple, then Ambassador in Holland, and had called him over for that purpose. But Temple, at his arrival, found the post filled, the Earl of Sunderland having paid Williamson six thousand pounds, and five hundred guineas, which Temple was not able or willing to give. Shortly after, the King dismissed the Earl of Danby, and put the Treasury into commission.

After the prorogation, the King was extremely embarrassed, not only by reason of the Earl of Danby's impeachment, which properly fell upon him, but also by fresh discoveries both of the plot and Godfrey's murder. The 21st of December, Miles Prance, a goldsmith of London, a Papist, who had sometimes worked for the Queen, in her chapel of Somerset-house, was taken up by a warrant from the Council, upon the information of one Wren, a lodger in his house, that he was concerned in the murder of Godfrey. Though it was very possible for Godfrey to have been murdered by persons not in the plot, yet it was generally believed the murder was committed by Papists, and that, if the authors could be discovered, it would be a great means to unravel the plot. Wherefore the two Houses had appointed a Committee, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury was Chairman, to inquire after the authors of this murder.

In this affair, as in that of the plot, there are, among the Historians, two parties directly opposite; one asserting this murder was committed by Papists, and the other maintaining the contrary. The latter, in support of their opinion, relate numberless facts, with so many circumstances, that they would be more than capable of proving what they advance, could their faithfulness, and also the certainty of the facts, be

intirely relied on. But it is very surprising to see continually the truth of their opinion supposed, without any other proof than a great many unwarranted facts. But, as for Prance, the goldsmith, it is readily supposed he was maliciously accused by Wren, because Prance had forced him to pay fourteen months rent, due to him for lodging; and that, having at first with execrations denied the murder, he was at last compelled, by threats and ill treatment, to confess, that he knew the whole matter, and to give a particular account of all the circumstances. If this supposition was well proved, or at least supported by the testimony of any contemporary person of reputation known in London, there would be no occasion to seek for other proofs. But, as I have said, these facts are declared as undeniable, without any warrant. For my part, who seek not to impose upon my readers, I shall only inform them of the facts universally acknowledged, adding also such as are doubtful and advanced without proof, that the reader may know what he is to adhere to.

Prance being arrested, as I said, was carried to Westminster, to be examined before a Committee of the Lords.

Here a decisive fact is begun to be advanced, without any author, namely, that Prance was first carried into a little room, where several persons went to see him; and, among others, Bedloe, who, knowing him not, privately inquired which was the prisoner? When he was informed, he withdrew to an eating-house in the neighbourhood, where Prance was brought some time after, till he should be called to his examination. As soon as Bedloe, who was purposely planted in the same room, had cast his eyes upon him, he cried out, 'This is one of the rogues that I saw with a dark lanthorn about the body of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey; but he was then in a periwig.'

If any care had been taken to prove that Bedloe had asked which was Prance, and that he purposely waited for him in the eating-house, where he knew he was to be brought, there would be no need of other proof, and the case would be decided. But this fact intirely rests upon the authority of the Historian who relates it.

Prance being carried to the Committee of Lords, Bedloe directly charged him with the murder of Godfrey, and Wren with being out of the house, while the body was missing. Prance denied all, with imprecations upon himself. But, as the bare denial of a prisoner ought not to carry it against the testimony of two witnesses, the Lords thought fit to send him to Newgate,



where he was put in the condemned hole, loaden with heavy irons.

But here is another fact still more important, advanced with the same assurance without any authority.

The next morning early, a man entered the condemned hole, where Prance was, and, laying down a paper upon a form just by him, retired; soon after, came in another with a candle, who set it down and left him. By that light he read the paper, wherein he found brief hints to what he was to swear, when he should be called to his second examination, with a menace of being hanged, if he did not confess what was expected of him. Prance, says the Author, presently imagined this to be a contrivance of the Lord Shaftesbury.

I proceed to other facts, which are not contested. Prance, after he had continued in prison all night, and part of the next day, told Captain Richardson, Master of Newgate, that he had matters of great moment to communicate to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman of the Committee. He was, according to his request, carried the same night to the Earl, who, in presence of three other persons, examined him five or six hours. It is pretended that the Earl abused and menaced him, telling him, That there were great ones concerned, and he must discover them too, for the little ones should not serve his turn; bidding him not spare the King himself. It does not, however, appear, that these menaces made much impression upon Prance, since his depositions reached only persons of low condition. However, he discovered part of what he said he knew, with a promise of a more ample confession, if he might have his pardon. He signed his deposition, and was returned to prison. Upon this, the Lords obtained for him, from his Majesty, a full and general pardon. Then a Committee of the Lords was sent to Newgate to acquaint him with it, and to examine him. The Commons, likewise, ordered him to be examined by a Committee of secrecy. These two examinations being made with great strictness, Prance was carried the next day to Whitehall, to be examined before the King and Council.

In this examination he accused five persons as actually present at the murder, namely, Gerald and Kelly, two Irish priests; Robert Green, cushion-man to the Queen's chapel; Laurence Hill, servant to Dr. Godden, Treasurer of the chapel; and Henry Berry, porter of Somerset-house. Being asked, Why he gave so different a relation to the Committee of Lords from what he now so freely confessed? He an-

swered, That he was not then sure of his pardon. Being further asked, Why he came not in upon the proclamation and reward thereof? He said, He was afraid to trust it. As he had been very particular concerning the circumstances of the time, place, and manner of the murder, the King, to be assured of the truth, appointed the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Ossory, and the Vice-chamberlain, to go with Prance to Somerset-house, and make him shew them the places where the things were acted.

After Prance had remained four or five days in Newgate, he was once more carried to be examined before the King in Council. But he made it his request that he might first wait upon the King himself. Upon this, Richardson had orders to carry him to Mr. Chiffinch's lodgings, where the King came. The King, taking Prance into a room by himself, after some time, opened the door, and bad Chiffinch and Richardson take notice of what Prance said; who, being called to speak out plainly, declared, That the men he had sworn against were all innocent, and that all he had sworn against them was false; which he affirmed with great passion and asseveration. Upon which the King asked him, Upon your salvation is it so? He replied, Upon my salvation the whole accusation is false. He was then carried before the Council, where he declared to the same effect, and was asked, What inducement he had to his former story—Who put him upon it? He said, No body prompted him; he only knew the men he swore against; he never saw Bedloe before he was taken up; he knew nothing of the plot nor of the murder;—and could not rest for the story he had told. But Wren owed him money, and threatened him because he dunned him for it, and so haired him into it. He was then remanded to prison.

After so serious an asseveration, no man of sense can imagine, that Catholics or Courtiers had gained Prance to retract his first deposition; For this would be only to alledge a bare suspicion without proof. But to have it believed, that the Committee, and several Members of both Houses, had threatened Prance, in case his deposition agreed not with Bedloe's, there is no need of proof; and the bare relation of a historian, who wrote above thirty years after, is more than sufficient for that.

Unhappily Prance retracted once more. But this signifies nothing, because he denied what he had lately said before the King and Council, by reason of the excessive torments he was made to suffer, till he had promised to depose whatever was desired.

[To be continued.]



## REMARKS on PERSPIRATION.

**T**HIS subject has been so well handled in the *Medicina Statica* of Sanctorius, and so much to the satisfaction of the learned world, that a few remarks need only be made upon it, and such as these have occurred.

It is known that a quantity of nutritive matter, or chyle, passes out of the intestines into the lacteals and into the blood, and, having received a mixture of air in its passage through the lungs, is qualified for nutrition; this, in the younger or growing age, is apprehended to be thus disposed of: There goes less of it off in perspiration than is spent in nutrition, and thus the parts of the body increase in bulk and magnitude. In manhood, quantities near equal go off by perspiration, and are added in nutrition; and then growth is at a stand. In the declining age, more goes off by perspiration, and other ways, than is added by nutrition, and then the body withers and declines; and at this time, a great quantity of fluids being discharged one way or other, the ossification of gristles and some parts of the arteries, &c. ensues. The loss of the fluids being great, the parts are left hard and ossified, so that there is a tendency in the human body to become a bony statue.

This perspiration is from almost all parts, within and without, so that there should seem to be communicating pores everywhere within, conducting the perspirable matter to these without, in the surface of the body; and hence possibly that problem may be solved, how it comes to pass, that such as have tender lungs shall cough immedi-

ately upon sitting on a cold chair, or the like. But we shall conclude what we have to say on this article by laying down, or proposing to farther disquisition, the two following aphorisms:

**APHORISM I.** The same matter is both nutritive and perspirable: And, consequently,

**APHORISM II.** Whatever matter ceases to be nutritive, in a very great measure becomes perspirable.

A very remarkable instance of this we have in the bones; which when they cease to grow, then it may be conceived, that the bony matter that was wont to nourish them becomes such matter as ought to be thrown off from the body and blood; and, if it be not discharged as it ought, very probably becomes the causes of the rheumatism and gout. And this may the rather be thought grounded on good reason, because the matter of these diseases seldom or ever attacks persons before they have done growing.

This bony matter is such, consisting of those infinitely small laminæ of which the bones are composed, that, cutting and tearing the tender membranes in which it is fixed, it may very well be allowed to produce all the horrible tortures of a fit of the gout. And those chalk-stones (as they call them) which grow in the joints of gouty persons, look very much like such stuff as spoken of.

Hence the cure of the gout may be effected by proper medicines and exercises that tend to promote a regular and plentiful perspiration.

### A DISSERTATION on Propagation, Preservation, and Destruction in the Fossil Kingdom.

**I**T is agreed on all hands, that stones are not organical bodies, like plants and animals; and therefore it is as clear that they are not produced from an egg, like the tribes of the other kingdoms. Hence the variety of fossils is proportionate to the different combinations of coalescent particles, and hence the species in the fossil kingdom are not so distinct as in the other two. Hence also the laws of generation in relation to fossils have been in all ages extremely difficult to explain; and lastly, hence have arisen so many different opinions about them that it would be endless to enumerate them all; we therefore will content ourselves with giving a very few observations on this subject.

That clay is the sediment of the sea is

sufficiently proved by observation; for which reason it is generally found in great plenty along the coasts.

The journals of seamen clearly evince, that a very minute sand covers the bottom of the sea; nor can it be doubted but that it is daily crystallised out of the water.

It is now acknowledged by all, that testaceous bodies and petrifications, resembling plants, were once real animals or vegetables; and it seems likely that shells, being of a calcareous nature, have changed the adjacent clay, sand, or mould into the same kind of substance. Hence we may be certain that marble may be generated from petrifications, and therefore it is frequently seen full of them.

Rag-stone, the most common matter of our



our rocks, appears to be formed from a sandy kind of clay; but this happens more frequently where the earth is impregnated with iron.

Freestone is the product of sand; and the deeper the bed where it is found, the more compact it becomes; and the more dense the sand, the more easily it concretes: But, if an alkaline clay chances to be mixed with the sand, the freestone is generated more readily.

The flint is almost the only kind of stone, certainly the most common stone in chalky mountains: It seems therefore to be produced from chalk. Whether it can be reduced again to chalk I leave to others to inquire.

Stalactites, or drop-stone, is composed of calcareous particles, adhering to a dry and generally a vegetable body.

The incrustations are often generated where a vitriolic water connects clayey and earthy particles together.

Slate, by the vegetables that are often inclosed in it, seems to take its origin from a marshy mould.

Metals vary according to the nature of the matrix in which they adhere. The pyrites cupri contains frequently sulphur, arsenic, iron, copper, a little gold, vitriol, alum; sometimes lead ore, silver, and zink. Thus gold, copper, iron, zink, arsenic, pyrites, and vitriol come out of the same vein. The number therefore of species, and varieties of fossils, each serving for different purposes, according to their different natures, will be in proportion, as the different kinds of earths and stones are variously combined.

As fossils are destitute of life and organization, and are hard, and not obnoxious to putrefaction; so they last longer than any other kind of bodies. How far the air contributes to this duration it is easy to perceive, since air hardens many stones upon the superficies of the earth, and makes them more solid, compact, and able to resist the injuries of time: Thus it is known, from vulgar observation, that lime that has been long exposed to the air becomes hardened. The chalky marl, which they use in Flanders for building houses, as long as it continues in the quarry, is friable; but when dug up and exposed to the air grows gradually harder. In the same way our old walls and towers gain a firmness in process of time; and therefore it is a vulgar mistake, that our ancestors excelled the modern architects in the art of building as to this point.

However ignorant we may be of the cause why large rocks are every-where to be seen split, whence large fragments are frequently

torn off; yet this we may observe, that fissures are closed up by water that gets between them, and is detained there; and are consolidated by crystal and spar. Hence we scarcely ever find any crystal but in those stones which have retained for some time in its chinks water loaded with stony particles. In the same manner crystals fill the cavities in mines, and concrete into quartz, or a debased crystal.

It is manifest that stones are not only generated, augmented, and changed perpetually from incrustations brought upon moss, but are also increased by crystal and spar. Not to mention that the adjacent earth, especially if it be impregnated with iron particles, is commonly changed into a solid stone.

It is said that the marble quarries in Italy, from whence fragments are cut, grow up again. Ores grow by little and little, whenever the mineral particles, conveyed by the means of water through the clefts of mountains, are retained there; so that, adhering to the homogeneous matter a long while, at last they take its nature, and are changed into a similar substance.

Fossils, although they are the hardest of bodies, yet are found subject to the laws of destruction, as well as all other created substances; for they are dissolved in various ways by the elements exerting their force upon them, as by water, air, and the solar rays; as also by the rapidity of rivers, violence of cataracts, and eddies which continually beat upon, and at last reduce to powder, the hardest rocks. The agitations of the sea and lakes, and the vehemence of the waves, excited by turbulent winds, pulverise stones, as evidently appears by their roundness along the shore.—So that we ought not to wonder, that these very hard bodies moulder away into powder, and are obnoxious like others to the consuming tooth of time.

Sand is formed of freestone, which is destroyed partly by frost, making it friable, and partly by the agitation of water and waves; which easily wear away, dissolve, and reduce into minute particles, what the frost had made friable.

Chalk is formed of rough marble, which the air, the sun, and the winds have dissolved.

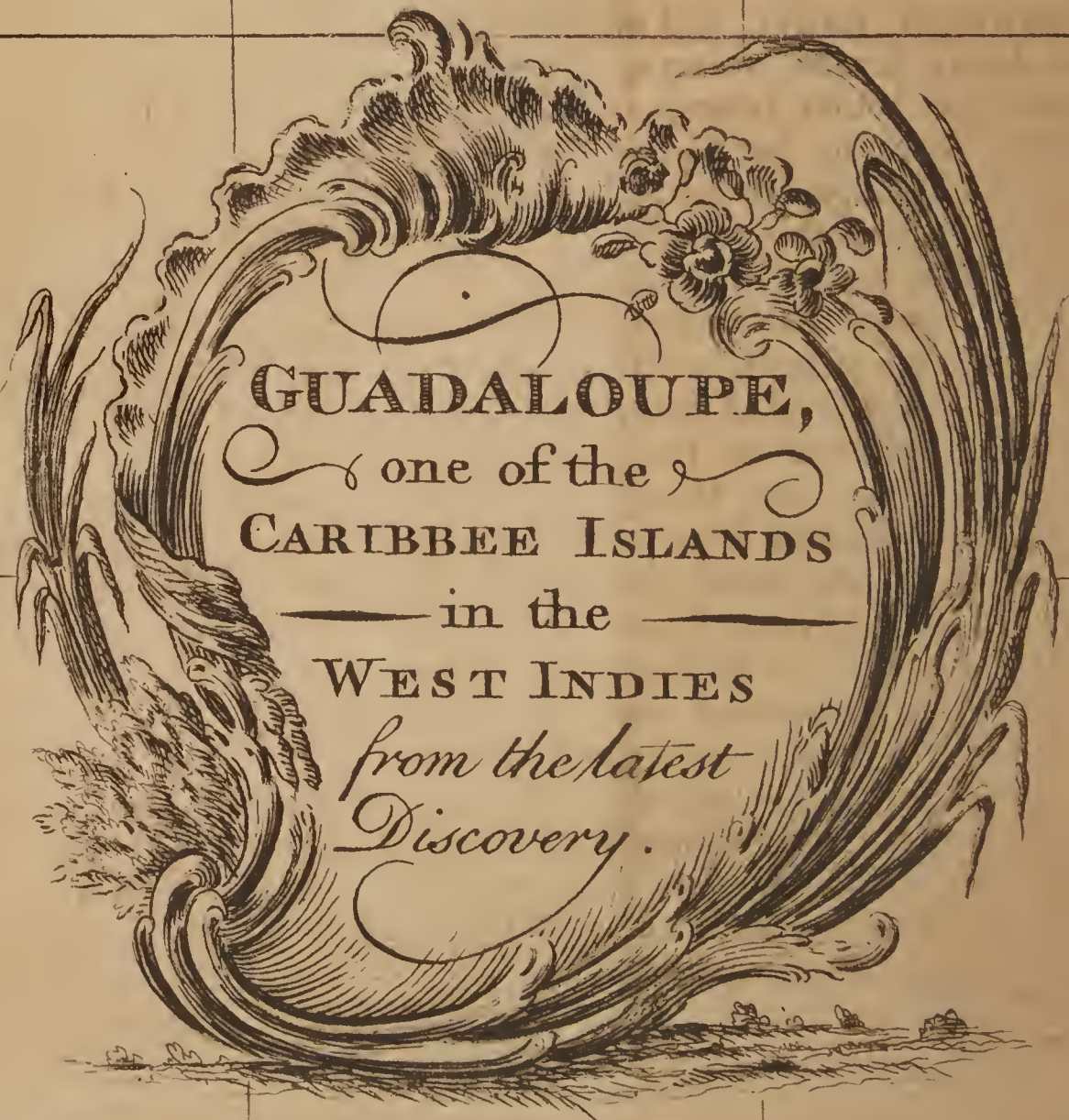
The slate earth owes its origin to slate, showers, air, and snow melted.

Ochre is formed of metals dissolved, whose fæces present the very same colours which we always find the ore tinged with, when exposed to the air. Vitriol in the same manner mixes with water from ores destroyed.









44 Deg. W. from Ferro. 50



The *muria faxatilis*, a kind of talky stone yielding salt in the parts that are turned to the sun, is dissolved into sand, which falls by little and little upon the earth till the whole is consumed; not to mention other kinds of fossils. Lastly, from these there arise new fossils, as we mentioned before; so that the destruction of one thing serves for the generation of another.

Testaceous worms ought not to be passed

over on this occasion; for they eat away the hardest rocks. That species of shell-fish, called the razor-shell, bores through stones in Italy, and hides itself within them; so that the people who eat them are obliged to break the stones before they can come at them. The cochlea, a kind of snail that lives on craggy rocks, eats, and bores through the chalky hills, as worms do through wood.

*The Natural and Political History of GUARDALOUPE, one of the French Caribbee Islands in America.*

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map, curiously engraved.*

**T**HIS island, which by Columbus (who discovered it) was called Guardaloupe, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain, was, by the Caribbees, called Karukera, or Carriceura. When he landed here, he and his Spaniards were attacked by a shower of arrows from women, who being soon dispersed by his fire-arms, they plundered and burnt their houses, where they found great quantities of honey, wax, iron, bows and arrows, cotton spun and unspun, cotton hammocs, and looms for weaving, together with pompions, or a sort of pine-apples, mastich, aloes, sandal, ginger, frankincense, a sort of cinnamon-trees and other fruits, and herbs, different from ours.

The birds he saw here were large parrots, partridges, turtles, and nightingales; besides daws, herons, falcons, and kites. He found the houses better, and fuller of provisions, than any he had seen in these islands. Mr. Gage, in his Survey of the West-Indies, gives this account of it, from a voyage made hither by the Spaniards in 1625: The naked Barbarians of this, as well as the other islands, used to be very impatient for the arrival of the Spanish fleets once a year, reckoned up their months by moons, and, when they thought the time drawing near, prepared sugar-canes, plantanes, tortoises, and other provisions, to barter with them for iron, knives, and haberdashery-wares. The Indians had round canoes like troughs, painted with the English, Dutch, and French arms; this being then a common port to all nations that sailed to America. The natives hair hung down to the middle of their backs, and their faces were slashed and pinked. They had thin plates dangling at their noses, like hog-rings, and fawned upon the Spaniards like children.

This island is, according to Moll, 15 miles north-west of Marigalante; and is reckoned 30 leagues north-west from Martinico. It is the largest, and one of the fi-

nest islands belonging to the French in those parts; being, according to Father Tertre, near 100 leagues in compass. He has exhibited a map of it, which represents it as divided into two parts by a channel about a league and an half over, called the Salt river, navigable only by canoes, running north and south, and communicating with the sea, on both sides, by a great bay at each end, of which, that on the north is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the south, Petit Cul de Sac. The east part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about 19 French leagues from Antego Point on the north-west to the Point of Guardaloupe on the south-east, and about 9 leagues and an half in the middle, where broadest. M. Robbe the French geographer, makes this part about 50 leagues in compass. The west part, which is properly Guardaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes Terre, on the west, and Basse Terre, on the east. This is 13 leagues and a half from north to south, and 7 and a half, where broadest; and, according to M. Robbe, 45 leagues in compass. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus a league and an half in breadth, were it not cut through by the said canal. Labat says, the French were obliged to abandon the part called Grande Terre in 1696, by reason of the frequent incursions and depredations committed there by the English, from Antigua and Montserrat. Besides, this part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly called Guardaloupe, because it was first inhabited and discovered) that it has enough to supply the neighbouring islands. He makes the latter 35 leagues in compass, and the two islands together about 90. The Salt river, he says, is about 50 toises, or 300 feet over, at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows more narrow; so that, in some places, it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is also as unequal as its breadth;



breadth ; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, and in others, it will hardly bear a vessel of 50 tons. It is a smooth clear stream, above two leagues from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely shaded, for the most part, with mangroves.

The air is very clear and wholesome, and not so hot as in Martinico : Here is plenty also of water, as good as the soil is rich ; yet it is not near so populous as Martinico. It is said to contain 10,000 European inhabitants, and 30,000 Negroes ; and the French have fortified it with several regular forts.

Labat here found the copau tree so famous for its sanative balsam, or oil, which he had sought for, in vain, throughout all the French islands. This tree is handsome, about twenty feet high, with a leaf like that of an orange tree, only somewhat longer, and more pointed, and of an aromatic smell ; as is also its bark when rubbed between the fingers. Its wood is white, and very soft, and its growth is quick, because the sap is always rising. Labat gives particular directions as to the time and manner of cutting the bark, to let out the balm. He says it does not grow hard or dry, like the balsam of Peru ; and commends it as a specific for almost all maladies, both internal and external. He also found here that called the milk-shrub, whose leaf resembles the laurel, only it is larger, thicker, and softer ; and its fibres, when pressed, yield a liquor that has the colour and substance of milk. It has blossoms of five or six flowers each, much resembling those of jessamin, being white, and containing in the middle a little oval bud, inclosing two small black grains or kernels, the seed of the tree, which also thrives very well from the slips. The bark of it is a pale green without, and white within ; and its pith is like that of elder. The stem of the leaves is about an inch long, with a knot at the place where it touches the bark. Labat commends its juice for almost as many virtues as the copau tree. Here is also the moubane tree, which bears yellow plums, wherewith they fatten their hogs ; and the corbary, a tree which bears fruit in a shell, containing a downy pulp, of a saffron colour, and yields a gum, which being hardened in the sun becomes very clear ; so that the native Caribbees used it for bracelets, and other ornaments. There are pear-trees here, like the European in leaf, but they bear no fruit. The chief product of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine-apples, store of rice, maize, mandioca, and potatoes ; some of the mountains in the ridge above-mentioned are overgrown with trees, and at the foot of others are large plains,

watered by sweet streams. Among them is a sort of volcano continually smoking, which gives a sulphureous taste to the rivers about it ; and there are several boiling hot springs (particularly one on the west side, near the island of Goyaves, which are said to be good for the dropsey, and all distempers proceeding from colds. The two gulphs, called the Cul de Sac, abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, and all the other sorts of fish common to these seas ; and here is abundance of those called land crabs, with swarms of musketo's and gnats.

The forts of this island, as described by the missionary Fathers, Tertre and Labat, who have given the best accounts of all the French Caribbee, as well as the Antilles islands, are, 1. Fort Louis in the Grande Terre, on the east side of the bay called Petit Cul de Sac. It is too high to defend the vessels that anchor at the bottom of it, and is good for nothing, says Labat, but its sweet air, and extensive prospect ; and therefore the French have erected a redoubt below it, with a battery of six guns, which play into the road. From this fort may be seen, not only the greatest part of the Cables Terre, and of the Great Cul de Sac, and a considerable number of small islands in the Petit Cul de Sac, and the islands of Xaints, or Saints ; but also the mountains of Dominica, in clear weather. This fort lies in that quarter called the parish of Gosier, in the Grande Terre. Labat went to see certain abysses, as he calls them, in the Grande Terre, which, he says, are great indentures made in the land by the sea, that afford shelter for vessels in very deep water hurricanes, or an enemy ; and where, instead of dropping anchors, they are moored to the palmetto trees on either side, the branches of which, in a manner, cover them.

2. The Great Cul de Sac contains a bayson five or six leagues in length from the point of Gros Morne, in the Basse Terre, to that of Antigua, in the Grande Terre. It is also near 3 leagues in the broadest part, and at least one in the narrowest, and a safe riding for ships of all rates.

3. The Petit Cul de Sac is a populous, well cultivated, and trading parish, to the north of that of Goyaves ; and both are in the Cables Terre, on the east side of proper Guardaloupe. Here are no less than eight rivers, besides near as many brooks, that run into the sea in the space of four leagues, between the river of Coin, which is to the west of the Salt river, and the Brick-kiln river. This tract, which is about a league by the sea-shore, and at least three from thence to the mountains that separate the Basse Terre from the Grande Terre, was  
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by the late French King, erected into a marquisate, with the title of St. Mary, in favour of the then proprietors of the island, M. Houel and Messieurs Boisseret. It is observed that ginger comes up exceedingly well in the east part of the island of proper Guardaloupe, between the Great Cul de Sac and the river of Cabes Terre; and that, though the climate of these islands is very hot, the people eat a vast quantity of it, even when it is green, because of the extraordinary moisture of the country. The Cabes Terre river is called the Great river, because the biggest in all that part, being, in some places, 180 feet wide. Its water is very clear, but it is almost impassable, by reason of a great number of rocks.

The next river, to the south, is called the Grand Carbet; and half a league farther is the Grand Bananiers, that terminates the quarters called Cabes Terre, which is by much the finest part of the island: For from this river to the Gros Morne, where begins the Great Cul de Sac, on the west side, it is a very even country, of near 20 leagues in extent by the side of the sea, which is but a league in some places, and, at most, but four from the mountains.

That called the quarter of the Trois Rivières, or the Three Rivers, on the south-east side of Guardaloupe, is 4 miles in breadth, and has a good soil for sugar-canes, with several considerable settlements. The French have a fort here, at the south end of Guardaloupe (called the Old Fort) for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and a smooth water; and is therefore the more liable to descents from an enemy, who, if they had this part of the island, might cut off the communication between the Cabes Terre and the Basse Terre, and thereby make themselves masters of the whole. The French have therefore planted two iron guns at the point, to give an alarm; and in those called the Sulphur mountains there is a redoubt, called the Dos d'Asne, to which the French, when such a descent has happened, send their best effects, together with their wives, children, and old men: But, as for the country here, it is so full of woods and precipices, that a handful of men might keep off an army.

The river of the Galleons, on the south-west side of Guardaloupe, where the French have another fort, is so called, because the Spanish galleons used to put in there for refreshments, before the islands were in the hands of the French. It is a considerable river, and, when fordable, the only passage from the Cabes Terre to the Basse Terre.

Here is excellent anchorage for shipping, but the water tastes of sulphur and vitriol, and causes fluxes in those not used to it.

The chief fort of the whole island is that at the town of Basse Terre, two leagues north from the point of the old fort, which, in the time of the first Company that peopled that island, and of the Gentlemen who purchased their right, was the finest quarter of the island, and consisted of two considerable towns; one close by the river St. Louis, or the river des Peres, or the Jacobine Friars river; the other on both sides of the Bailiff river, where was, at first, only a chapel that was afterwards converted into a parochial church: But, the former having been carried away twice by the furious inundation of the river in a hurricane, the remaining inhabitants removed towards the fort, where by degrees, they built the latter, which is now the chief town of the island, having several churches, monasteries, and magazines, and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain; yet it has been ruined more than once. It was burnt by the English in 1691, after 35 days siege, together with some other forts; and, when it was almost intirely rebuilt, it was again carried away by a furious inundation of the river Bailiff. It was begun to be rebuilt, when it was again burnt by the English in 1703, together with Magdalen and other forts. This fort stands upon higher ground than the town. Its walls are washed, on the south-east, by the river of the Galleons; on the south-west it faces the sea, from which it is but an 100 paces distant; and on the north-west side it looks towards the town and the mountains. The most considerable part of the town is between the fort and that called the river of Herbs; and this is properly called the town of Basse Terre; and that which extends from the river to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis, because the Capuchins had a church and convent in it, which General Codrington lodged in, when he besieged the fort in 1691; and on that consideration he spared both those and also the Jesuits convent: But his son, when he came to besiege it in 1703, set fire to it, as he went away. Labat computed the houses in the two towns, in 1696, to be 260; but says they were generally of timber.

Between the river Bailiff on the west, and the great river of Goyaves, or St. Charles, on the east, are the ruins of another fortification, which was destroyed by the English in 1691. All the ground between the Bailiff river, and that of Plessis, is called the marsh of St. Robert. The pa-  
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rish of Bailiff is separated by the Pleffis river from what they call the parish of the Inhabitants, because, in the time of the first Company which planted a colony here, all that had served the term of three years, which they had contracted for with the Company, retired to this place, that they might no longer be confounded with those that were under the same engagements with the Company as they had been; and they called themselves Inhabitants. There is a river here of the same name; and, on the west of it, about 5 or 600 paces, another small one, called Beaugendre, which is the boundary of the Inhabitants quarter. About half a league from hence is that called Anse à la Barque, a creek, which we the rather mention, because it was here the English made their descent in 1691; the most likely place they could have chosen for every man to be cut to pieces, if the General Officers had behaved as they ought, says Labat, because of the many defiles, difficult passes, mountains, and rivers, between the landing-place and the fort of Basse Terre.

Mr. Labat was here at the hunting of a bird of passage, which he met with in none of the islands but this and Dominica; to which islands they repair, at a certain time of the year, to couple, lay their eggs, and hatch their young. He supposes it to be the devil-bird, that is seen in Virginia, and the neighbouring countries, from May to October: He says it is about the size of a young pullet. Its plumage is as black as jet; its wings are long and strong; its legs very short, with feet like those of ducks, but armed with strong claws; its beak is an inch and an half in length, but crooked, sharp-pointed, and extremely hard; it has large eyes, which it sees best with at night, when it catches fish out of the sea; but, if it be disturbed in the day-time, the light dazzles them, so that they fly full-butt at every object in their way, till they fall to the ground. They return from the sea in the morning to that which is, from them, called the Devil's mountain, not far from Bailiff river. There they lodge in pairs in holes like rabbits; and at night, when they fly out to sea, make such a chatter, as if they called or answered one another. They stay here from the beginning of October to the end of November, after which they are not seen again till about the middle of January; and then only single ones are to be found in each hole till March, when they are taken up by the dam, and her two young ones. These, before they are fledged, are covered with a thick yellow down like goslings, and are called cottons. A-

bout the end of May they are ready to fly, and then they are not seen or heard more till September. Their flesh is blackish, and has a fishy taste, but otherwise is good and very nourishing. The young ones are indeed the most tender food, but their fat is like so much oil. The young ones are best either roasted or boiled, and seasoned with salt and pepper: The old ones are put into a large pot over the fire, with salt and fine herbs, and, when parboiled, taken out to drain, which cleanses them of their fishy taste. Then they are put into the kettle again till boiled enough, and served up with the sauce or ragou of orange-peel, and leaves of the Indian wood. Our author dignified these birds with the character of manna sent from heaven every year, for the sustenance of the negroes and the poor people, who have nothing else to live on, during the season; and he thought it a great providence, that these birds harboured in places so difficult to climb, as he found this mountain to be, otherwise the French would have destroyed the species long ago. With very great toil and danger, he once indulged his curiosity to accompany four negroes in this kind of fowling, which took them up six hours, before they got to the top of the mountain: There they lay all night; and next morning, when the devils were returned from their fishery, the negroes repaired to their holes, with dogs trained up to the chace. Each of the negroes carried a switch, about an inch thick, and seven or eight feet in length, with a crook at the end of it. As soon as the dogs, which smelt at every hole, had found one with a devil in it, they barked, and would have scratched up the ground at the entrance; but were prevented by the hunters, for fear the birds should forsake their haunts another year. They then thrust the switches into the holes, till they came to the birds; which either fasten on them with their beaks, so that, rather than quit their hold, they suffer themselves to be dragged out; or else, if they do not bite the switch, it is twined about so often round the hole, till, one of its wings being intangled in the crook, it is drawn out by force. He adds, that by noon they had taken 198 of these birds, and does not scruple to own, that he fed on them heartily, though it was Lent; but, for fear that weak brethren should be scandalised at the unseasonable indulgence of his palate, he takes notice, that the Missionaries in the islands, who, by an apostolical grant, exercise episcopal power in several cases, had, after mature deliberation of their own, as well as consultation with the physicians, declared, that lizards and devils were



were meagre diet, and might be eaten at one time, as well as another. Begging the reader's pardon for this short digression, which we thought with justice due to our reverend author, we shall now accompany him to the next hill, called the mountain of Sulphur, to which he passed over the river of St. Louis. He found the top of it bare, without any thing about it but fern, and some sorry shrubs laden with moss; which he ascribed partly to the cold in so high a situation, and partly to the exhalations of the sulphur, and the eruption of its ashes. From hence he saw not only Dominica, the Xaintes islands, and Marigalante, as plain as if he had been upon them; but he had a clear view of Martinico one way, as well as Montserrat, Nevis, and the neighbouring islands, the other. He travelled round the hill three hours and an half, among burnt stones, and whitish ashes, which were in some places above his ankles, and smelt strong of sulphur. These increased, the higher he ascended; and at the top, which is a vast rugged platform, covered with burnt stones of all sizes, there issues out smoke from sundry clefts and chinks. On the east side of the mountain, he saw two mouths of this sulphur-pit, one of which was an oval hole, and he judged it to be about 100 feet in its greatest diameter; but, remembering the fate of Pliny the philosopher, he durst not venture near enough to fathom the depth of it, because every now and then it sent out thick clouds of black smoke, accompanied with sparks of fire. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. About 200 paces below the least and the lowest of the mouths, there are three little pools of very hot water, four or five paces from one another, of which the biggest may be about six feet in diameter. Its water is very dark-coloured, and smells of iron, or rather like the water in smiths forges: The second is whitish, and has the taste of alum: The third is blue, and has a vitriolic taste. Here are also several little springs, which, uniting their streams, form divers rivers or torrents. One of them, called the White river, a colour which it often assumes from the ashes and sulphur that cover it, falls into the river of St. Louis. The middle and bottom of this burning mountain are as different from the top, as if they were in quite another country, being covered with a pleasant verdure of tall trees and herbage, watered with abundance of rivulets, and cultivated with all the care and industry possible.

There are two or three other articles in this island, respecting its insects, which

claim a place in its natural, before we proceed to its political history. The first relates to its colony of bees, which the reader will find to be different from the commonwealths of that name in Europe, both in the structure of their honey-combs, and the quality of their honey and wax. Their bees are blacker and rounder than our's, but not above half as big; nor do they seem to have any sting, or, if they have, it is too weak to pierce the skin; so that, when they are held in the hand, only a slight titillation is felt, which proceeds from the motion of their feet, rather than from their stings. They have no hives but in hollow trees. Their wax is black, or at least of a deep purple colour; and Labat says, that all the art of his countrymen could not turn it white or yellow fit for candles; besides, it is too soft for that purpose; nor is it used here for any thing but to cement the corks of bottles, after being thoroughly purified. The bees do not make combs, as our's do, but lay their honey in little bladders of wax, of the form and size of pigeons eggs, though more pointed, and almost like the bladder of a carp; though they may be easily parted from one another, yet they are so artfully disposed, or ranged, that there seems to be no void between them. Most of these bladders are full of honey; but in some of them there is a yellow matter, seeded like the eggs of carp, glutinous, and sticky, without any smell but that of honey. The negroes say they are the bees excrements. Their honey is always liquid, of the consistence of olive-oil, and never settles.

There is another sort of flies here, which are very extraordinary both in size and form. M. Rochefort has mistaken them for the phalanges, and Capt. Dampier for spiders, in these islands, some perhaps of the length of a man's fist; but then they have no horns, nor are they poisonous: The French here are very cautious of destroying them, because they eat a certain stinking nasty insect, called Ravets, of the size, and almost the shape, of May-bugs, but a little more flat and tender; which gnaw paper, books, pictures, and other furniture; and, in short, foul all places, wherever they pitch, with their ordure. As they fly every-where, and more by night than day, they either intangle themselves in the webs of those great spiders, or else, if they pitch any-where and sleep, the spider, which is on the watch, seizes them napping, keeps them down with its long legs so as that they cannot stir, and sucks them till their skin is as dry as parchment.

The French began to send colonies to this island



island about the year 1632; but knew so little what the soil was then good for, that for many years they were in danger of starving; and afterwards the planters, by their divisions, almost ruined one another; so that this island did not make any good figure till the present century; since the beginning of which it has vastly increased, and makes more sugar now than any of the British islands, except Jamaica.

The French West-India Company, that was established by Cardinal Richelieu, being over head and ears in debt, made a sale of this, and the islands of Desirada, Mari-galante, Xaintes, &c. in 1640, to M. de Boifferet, &c. and, in 1664, the King himself made a purchase of them, by reimbursing the proprietors the money they had laid out in their purchase and improvements. In July this year the King's troops entered the fort of the Basse Terre; and he appointed M. du Lion his first Governor of this island. In the year 1677 an English squadron took five Dutch vessels in an harbour of this island, and plundered some of the French plantations in the part called Grande Terre. In February 1691 General Codrington, in a squadron under Commodore Wright, landed some troops in a bay on the west-side of Guardaloupe, and, after a warm dispute with a body of French, marched, and burnt the town of Basse Terre, and had actually begun to batter two strong forts in the neighbourhood; but, on the approach of M. du Casse's squadron from Martinico with succours, the English troops were reembarked in all haste, and sent away to Barbadoes.

Admiral Benbow made a descent here, with a considerable body of land forces, in 1702; but the forts and redoubts were in so good a condition that he did not think fit to attack them, and only destroyed a great many of the plantations and open villages. In 1703, on the 12th of March, the island was attacked by a squadron under Commodore Walker, and some land forces from several of our plantations, under Colonel

Codrington: The first landing was at a place called Les Petits Habitans, where they destroyed some scattering settlements on the north-west part of the island, together with the church of Goyaves; and afterwards landed in a bay to the north of the town abovementioned, called the Bailiff; where they forced the French from their breast-works and intrenchments with very little loss, and took the town, as also that of St. Francis, with the Jacobins church, which the French had fortified and defended with ten cannon: He afterwards beat them out of the Jacobin plantations and breast-work, along the Jacobins river, which was the strongest the French had any-where in the West-Indies: Then he drove them out of the north part of the town called Basse Terre, where he stayed about a week, and sent out parties to burn their houses, and destroy their sugar-works, plantations, and provisions; for the French left the country quite exposed to our men, and retired to the fort and castle of Basse Terre, to which the English laid close siege; and the French defended them till the 3d of April, when they blew them up, and retired to the mountains: But, by reason of a sickness among the soldiers, the vigorous defence made by the French, and some unhappy differences between the Commanders, the English were obliged to reembark, when they were very near making a conquest of the whole, after they had burnt the town, razed the fortifications, taken the best of their guns, and burst the rest.

In the government of Guardaloupe are comprehended not only the Grande Terre, but Xaintes, or All-Saints islands, and the island of Desirada: The former are three little islands on the south-east side of Guardaloupe, of which the westernmost is called Terre de Bas, or the Low Island; and the easternmost, the High Island: The third, which is exactly in the middle between the other two, seems to be nothing more than a large, good-for-nothing rock; but it helps to form a very good harbour.

### *The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

#### *Thoughts on the Power and Object of LOVE.*

**W**HAT art thou, Love! whence are those charms!

That thus thou bear'st an universal rule!

For thee the soldier quits his arms,

The King turns slave, the wise man fool.

In vain we chase thee from the field,

And with cool thoughts resist thy yoke;

Next tide of blood, alas! we yield,

And all those high resolves are broke.

Can we e'er hope thou should'st be true,

Whom we have found so often false?

Cozen'd and cheated, still we view

And fawn upon the treach'rous face.

In vain our nature we accuse,

And doat, because she says we must;

This for a brute were an excuse,

Whose very soul and life is lust.

To get our likenesses! what is that?

Our likeness is but misery;

Why should I toil to propagate

Another thing as vile as me?

From hands divine our spirits came,

And God, that made us, did inspire

Something more noble in our frame,

Above the dregs of earthly fire.



## A Favourite SONG.

Whilst am'rous bards in

rap—tures sing, the charms of Kit—ty Fell; And say the lovely

bloom of spring for sweet—ness can't ex—cel; Yet, was she bright as

yon—der fun with beam—ing rays, what then? Her boast—ed beau—ty's

far out—done by Sal—ly and by Pen.



2.

Last Whitsun-eve upon the green  
 The fairest nymphs were met;  
 No lovelier sight was ever seen,  
 They fill my fancy yet;  
 But, for to speak the truth, I swear,  
 There was not one in ten,  
 For native beauty, could compare  
 With Sally or with Pen.

3.

Ye swains who rove from fair to fair,  
 This admonition take;  
 With cautious eyes survey the pair,  
 Their chains are hard to break:  
 In vain for freedom lost ye'll try,  
 If can't be had again;  
 For who can e'er attempt to fly  
 From Sally or from Pen?

## A New COUNTRY DANCE. SEYMOUR'S WHIM.



First man cast off and turn the third woman  $\frac{1}{2}$ , first woman cast off and turn the third man  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 fix hands round  $\frac{1}{2}$ : right and left  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## A HYMN to HARMONY.

**D**AUGHTER of Heav'n, whose magic call  
 From nothing bade this wond'rous all  
 In beauteous order rise!  
 Thou, who, at Nature's earliest birth,  
 Saw vernal fragrance clothe the earth,  
 And brighten all the skies!

Thee I invoke, whose potent sway  
 Hath bound the earth, the air, and sea  
 In one eternal chain!  
 Come then, O come, celestial maid,  
 Be present to thy vot'ry's aid,  
 And harmonise the scene!

Ev'n as the sun incessant pours  
 On herbs, and trees, and fruits, and flow'rs  
 His vivifying ray;  
 So may thy hallow'd fire impart  
 Fresh joy and gladness to the heart  
 Along the realms of day.

When Folly, with her Hydra-hand,  
 Extends her empire o'er the land,  
 And stalks with giant-stride,  
 O! prop fair Virtue's sinking cause,  
 Protect our rights, defend our laws,  
 And stem Corruption's tide.

The starry host shall fade away,  
 Eternal Nature shall decay,  
 Whilst thy prolific beam  
 Rolls on, and shall for ever roll,  
 From day to day, from pole to pole,  
 An unexhausted stream,

'Ere space was space, or time was time,  
 Thy pow'r, thy energy sublime,  
 With dazzling lustre shone;  
 And shall, when time and space are past,  
 In undiminish'd glory last,  
 Immortal and alone.

For when, at Fate's resistless name,  
 The spark that warms thy vital frame  
 Ascends its kindred skies,  
 Then, like the phoenix from the fire,  
 An offspring, beauteous as its fire,  
 Shall from thy ashes rise.

Come then, and let thy daughter fair,  
 Divine Benevolence, be near,  
 And Fortitude, thy friend;  
 Let firm Integrity be nigh,  
 And Freedom, with terrific eye,  
 Thy solemn steps attend!

That Freedom which, in days of yore,  
 Display'd the impotence of pow'r,  
 And vanity of pride;  
 Warm'd by whose love, great Tully taught,  
 And Cato bled, and Cæsar fought,  
 And Alexander dy'd.

That cause whose animating fire  
 Our great forefathers did inspire,  
 To vindicate their right;  
 O! let us now transmit it down,  
 From age to age, from fire to son,  
 With everlasting light.



And lo! through all the peopled air  
Unbody'd multitudes prepare  
To join the festive throng;  
All Nature celebrates thy praise,  
And Dryads, Fauns, and Satyrs raise  
The hymenæal song.

So, when thy Orpheus strikes the strings,  
Then Music waves her purple wings,  
And undulates around;  
The groves, with all their echoes mourn,  
And sympathetic rocks return  
The inexpressive sound.

*Part of the first Elegy of Tibullus, translated into English Verse.*

**F**OR treasur'd wealth, or stores of golden  
wheat,  
The hoard of frugal fires, I vainly call;  
A little farm be mine, a cottage neat  
And wonted couch where balmy sleep may  
fall.

'What joy to hear the tempest howl in vain,  
'And clasp a fearful mistress to my breast:  
'Or lull'd to slumber by the beating rain,  
'Secure and happy sink at last to rest!'

These joys be mine!—O grant me only these,  
And give to others bags of shining gold,  
Whose steely heart can brave the boist'rous seas,  
The storm wide-wasting, or the stiff'ning cold.

Content with little, I would rather stay  
Than spend long months amid the wat'ry  
waste:

In cooling shades elude the scorching ray  
Beside some fountain's gliding waters plac'd.

O perish rather all that's rich and rare,  
The diamond quarry, and the golden vein,  
Than that my absence cost one precious tear,  
Or give some gentle maid a moment's pain.

With glitt'ring spoils, Messala, gild thy dome,  
Be thine the noble task to lead the brave:  
A lovely foe me captive holds at home,  
Chain'd to her scornful gate, a watchful slave.

Inglorious post!—And yet I heed not fame:  
Th' applause of crouds for Delia I'd resign:  
To live with thee I'd bear the coward's name,  
Nor 'midst the scorn of nations once repine.

With thee to live I'd mock the plowman's toil,  
Or on some lonely mountain tend my sheep;  
At night I'd lay me on the flinty soil,  
And happy 'midst thy dear embraces sleep.

What drooping lover heeds the Tyrian bed,  
While the long night is pass'd with many a  
sigh:

Nor softest down with richest carpets spread,  
Nor whisp'ring rills, can close the weeping eye.

Of threefold iron were his rugged frame,  
Who when he might thy yielding heart obtain,  
Could yet attend the calls of empty Fame,  
Or follow arms in quest of sordid gain.

Unenvy'd let him drive the vanquish'd host,  
Through captive lands his conquering armies  
lead;

Unenvy'd wear the robe with gold imbos'd,  
And guide with solemn state his foaming steed.

O may I view thee with life's parting ray,  
And thy dear hand with dying ardor press:  
Sure thou wilt weep—and on thy lover's clay,  
With breaking heart, print many a tender kiss!

Sure thou wilt weep—and woes unutter'd feel,  
When on the pile thou seest thy lover laid!  
For well I know, nor flint, nor ruthless steel,  
Can arm the breast of such a gentle maid.

From the sad pomp, what youth, what pitying  
fair,

Returning flow can tender tears refrain?  
O Delia, spare thy cheeks, thy tress's spare,  
Nor give my ling'ring shade a world of pain.

But now while smiling hours the fates bestow,  
Let love, dear maid, our gentle hearts unite!  
Soon death will come and strike the fatal blow;  
Unseen his head, and veil'd in shades of night.

Soon creeping age will bow the lover's frame,  
And tear the myrtle chaplet from his brow:  
With hoary locks ill suits the youthful flame,  
The soft persuasion, or the ardent vow.

Now the fair Queen of gay desire is ours,  
And lends our follies an indulgent smile:  
'Tis lavish youth's to enjoy the frolic hours,  
The wanton revel and the midnight broil.

Your chief, my friends, and fellow-soldier, I  
To these light wars will lead you boldly on:  
Far hence ye trumpets sound and banners fly:  
To those who covet wounds and fame begone.

And bear them fame and wounds; and riches  
bear;  
There are that fame and wounds and riches  
prize.

For me, while I possess one plenteous year,  
I'll wealth and meagre want alike despise.

**A CRACKING CUTTER.**

*Translated in 1546 into English Exameter  
Verse, from the Latin of Sir T. Moore.*

**L**INCKT was in wedlock a lofty Thrafo-  
nical huf-snuffe:  
In gate al on typstan's stalcking, in phisnomye  
daring.

This cutter, valiant in warfar, fought his aven-  
ture.

Thee whilst his minion, with carnal wantones  
itching,

Chooſte for a freend secret no woorse than a  
country lob-heerd swaine.

A pray for paragon: but what? thee knurry-  
knob oake-tree,

Though craggy in griping, in strength surpasseth  
a smooth slip.

When Thrafo from bick'rings, not bluddie, re-  
turned is homeward,



Of this hap advertisde, with frantic jellousye  
 taynted,  
 Hee seeks in thee fields, with swift enquirye, the  
 rival.  
 Stay, vagabund raskal (so he spake when he  
 spide the lob-heerd swaine):  
 Thee clowne stout standeth, with a leshe of bul-  
 leted hard stoans;  
 Then Thrafo, with naked flatchet, with thun-  
 derus outerie,  
 Sayd: Thow scurvye peasant, my wiese th'haft,  
 villen, abused;  
 My bed defiled; like a breakloove mak'bat  
 adultrer.  
 Al this I deny not, quoa the clowne; and what  
 then, I pray thee?  
 Dooft thou confess it? Thrafo said: Bye the  
 blessed asemblye  
 Of the Hev'nly Sociats, hadst thow thy knav'rye  
 reneaged,  
 This mye blade in thy body should bee with  
 speedines hafted.

*On K—F——'s Falling from her Horse.*

**D**EAR Kitty, had thy only fall  
 Been that thou mett'st with in the Mall,  
 Thou hadst deserv'd our pity:  
 But, long before that luckless day,  
 With equal justice might we say,  
 Alas! poor fallen Kitty!

Then, whilst you may, dear girl, be wise,  
 And, though time now in pleasure flies,  
 Consider of hereafter:  
 For know, the wretch who courts thee now,  
 When age has furrow'd o'er thy brow,  
 Shall change his sighs to laughter.

Reform thy manners, change thy ways;  
 For Virtue's sake, to merit praise  
 Be all thy honest strife;  
 So shall the world with pleasure say,  
 'She tasted folly for a day,  
 'And then grew wise for life.'

March 15, 1759.

MELIBOEUS.

*The RAKE.*

*By a Lady in New England.*

—— Video meliora proboque,  
 Deteriora sequor. HOR.

**A**N open heart, a gen'rous mind,  
 But Passion's slave, and wild as wind:  
 In theory a judge of right,  
 Though banish'd from its practice quite;  
 So loose, so prostitute of soul,  
 His nobler wit becomes the tool  
 Of ev'ry importuning fool:  
 A thousand virtues misapply'd,  
 While Reason floats on Passion's tide:  
 The ruin of the chaste and fair;  
 The parent's curse, the virgin's snare;  
 Whose false example leads astray  
 The young, the thoughtless, and the gay:  
 Yea, left alone to cooler thought,  
 He knows, he sees, he feels his fault;

He knows his fault, he feels, he views,  
 Detesting what he most pursues:  
 His judgment tells him, all his gains  
 For fleeting joys are lasting pains:  
 Reason with Appetite contending;  
 Repenting still, and still offending:  
 Abuser of the gifts of Nature;  
 A wretched, self-condemning creature:  
 He passes o'er Life's ill-trod stage,  
 And dies, in youth, the prey of age! —  
 The scorn, the pity of the wise  
 Who love, lament him — and despise!

*To the Proprietors of the Universal Mag.  
 Gentlemen,*

**A**S the Rev. Mr. Spence has favoured the  
 public with the life of R. Hill, the learned  
 taylor of Bucks, but has taken very little notice  
 of his present wife; your inserting the following  
 lines will inform your readers of something ve-  
 ry remarkable of her family and kindred: For  
 she of herself may truly say,

My husband's my uncle, my father's my brother,  
 I also am sister unto my own mother;  
 I am sister and aunt to a brother call'd Ned,  
 Who is idle and poor, and makes shoes for his  
 bread.

Four children I've got, and look for another,  
 And am granny to one that was got by my bro-  
 ther.

I've a daughter nam'd Phebe, whose sister I am;  
 My own brother's my son, his name it is Sam.  
 This paradox, strange as it may be to you,  
 The Churchwardens of Bucks will assure you is  
 true.

Buckingham, March 10.

I am yours, &c.

*A R E B U S.*

**W**HAT Roger oft says to his horse when  
 at plow,  
 And two fifths of an emblem that darkness does  
 show;  
 To these join a weight that none can excel,  
 And a town they'll produce where fine lasses  
 dwell.

*W. Bamfield.*

*An ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.*

**F**ROM the womb of the earth I challenge  
 my birth,  
 From the Ladies fair fingers my frame;  
 I vary as oft as Luna aloft,  
 Yet always continue the same.  
 In winter I'm hot, in summer I'm not,  
 Yet feel I no great alteration;  
 I play'd least in fight, as full well I might,  
 In the time of grand usurpation.  
 I have flesh, I must own, without any bone;  
 I've a tongue that ne'er spoke any treason;  
 I bear excellent fruit without any root,  
 And am always best in my season.  
 Both Indies do pay, by night and by day,  
 Their just tribute into my cavern;  
 In an alehouse I'm poor as a garreted whore,  
 But always am rich in a tavern.

When



When scarce a day old, I am clammy and cold;  
But, when into dungeon am turn'd,  
I never get sleep, but ever do weep,  
For fear of my sides being burn'd.

As soon as releas'd, I away to a feast,  
And drink more wine e're I die;  
Then straight disappear, and come no more there;  
What a whimsical creature am I?

Φιλῶ "Ἐφιδέσιφεν.

*Some THOUGHTS on the Scarcity of SILVER COIN; with a Proposal for the Remedy thereof.*

By Sir JOHN BARNARD.

**I**N May 1758 I caused the following letter to be published in one of the daily papers:

'SIR,

'There was a letter published on the 10th of May relating to the state of the national gold and silver coins of Great Britain; whether there have been observations made thereon in any news papers I do not know. If what your correspondent says be true, that people, who have numbers of workmen to pay, frequently give ten shillings in one hundred pounds, to supply themselves with silver coin, it is a very great grievance to them, and calls aloud for redress. Your correspondent proposes the coining a pound of Troy silver standard into sixty-five shillings; but, at the present price of standard silver in bullion at market, it is thought that this method will not answer the end proposed; because the refiners will find their account in melting down the new-coined silver.

'The question is, how to provide people with silver coin for their necessary uses, and not do any thing that may affect or influence the exchange. This is a point, which I am clearly of opinion may be done, without any inconvenience arising from it.

'In the first place, I propose, that the silver to be coined shall not be deemed or taken for a legal payment or tender on any occasion whatsoever; but only pass amongst persons who are willing to take the same.

'I would have this new-coined silver guarded with all the laws in being for preserving the present legal coin.

'I propose, that no more of this money be coined than shall be found necessary to make a free circulation of silver coin; for which purpose a sum of two hundred thousand pounds may, by act of Parliament, be ordered to be coined by the Treasury, in half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and be properly dispersed:

'That all this money have some letter on the face side, to distinguish it from legal money:

'That a pound weight of Troy silver be

coined into the same number of pieces as a pound is now coined; but that the fineness be ten ounces two pennyweights fine silver in every pound, and the rest alloy. This, it is apprehended, will make the money wear better than if it was finer.

'It is thought that the quantity above-mentioned may be sufficient to answer the purpose, as the coining new money will prevent people hoarding up their present light silver coin. However, if more should be found necessary, it may be provided for in future.'

SINCE that time the scarcity of silver has increased; the coining of sixpences has done little towards the relief. It is well known that the bankers generally give a premium for silver coin to supply their customers; and no one can foresee where this will end, as people can make a profit by selling the light legal coin; and no other is generally seen, the heavy being put into the melting-pot.

It was hoped last year that the arrival of the flota in Spain would occasion the price of silver to fall in Britain; but that has not happened; for standard silver in bullion sells now at a higher price than it did when I made the proposal above; and regard must be had to the present price of silver at market.

I therefore propose, that the new coin be ten ounces fine silver to every pound Troy, and the rest alloy\*.

I know very well that objections may be made to this proposal; which I shall not think worth while to answer. I have weighed all the objections which I have heard, and am firmly of opinion that no method but that of coining base or † light money, in some shape or other, can ever answer the end of making a sufficient currency of silver coin.

If any person who thinks the present grievance requires redress, instead of finding fault with this proposal, will apply himself to furnish a better, the world will be much obliged to him, and I shall heartily rejoice.

I cannot quit this subject without taking

\* The fineness of the present silver coin is eleven ounces two penny-weights.

† By light money is meant reducing the weight of the pieces coined, instead of putting more alloy into the silver.



notice of an opinion, that the scarcity of silver coin arises from the disproportion of the nominal value of our gold coin to the nominal value of our silver coin; which opinion I do not controvert.

But I believe no one can think it right, at this time, to settle a nearer equality between our gold and silver coins, when both our weighty gold and silver coins are carried abroad, or put into the melting pot.

I must go farther, and insist that no time can possibly happen wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful coin; which ought to be kept invariably on the present foot.

If the nominal value of our silver coin (which is settled by act of Parliament) be raised, it will be a breach of faith, and be a prejudice to all foreigners to whom the nation owes money.

If the nominal value of our gold coin (which is made lawful money by the King's proclamation, in pursuance of an address

from the House of Commons) be fallen, it will be a great injury to the nation, by making a present to all foreigners, to whom the nation is indebted, of so much per centum as the lessening the nominal value of the gold coin will amount to on their capital debt, together with the interest for the same until the debt be discharged.

It will likewise add to the distress of the nation, by lessening its current coin, which is already too much diminished in quantity, by our necessary drains, and the melting down of our weighty money.

I hope these reasons will be thoroughly considered in full Parliament, before any alteration be made in our legal coin.

I desire to leave these my thoughts as a legacy to the world; trusting, that when they shall be well considered, I shall be found to be in the right.

Clapham,

March 12, 1759.

JOHN BARNARD.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

**I**T is with pleasure I transmit to you an account of the success of an act passed in the last session of Parliament for the encouragement of the British sailor, and the more speedy payment of his wages: The common objection which was made to this law, while it was under deliberation, by those who for other reasons wished ill to the success of it, was the impossibility of properly executing several of the provisions of it. Experience however hath already refuted this objection; every part of the plan hath as yet been executed with all the facility imaginable; the wise and humane intentions of it have happily been felt by numbers. It has appeared that the dissolute manner in which seamen usually dissipate their money upon the receipt of their wages, and which has been falsely imputed to their natural dispositions, was owing principally to the want of a proper method of remitting it to their wives and families: Assisted by the provisions of this law, they have now remitted large sums to relations of different denominations residing in every part of these kingdoms; and that which was before dissipated in debauchery, has been converted to better purposes; the support of a forsaken family, or the comfort of an aged parent. As a proof of this I shall produce an authentic list of what has been remitted by the sailors of one ship only; this will serve as a specimen of what has been done in the same respect by others.

The Rochester was paid at Plymouth,

and, out of 396 men who were paid, 55 remitted; of whom the following is a genuine list, and it is published here for their honour.

Names of Persons who remitted.	Sums remitted.	To whom payable.	Residence of the Officers on whom drawn.
	l. s.		
William Smith	40 0	wife Ann	Chatham
Tho. Farquhar	41 0	brother John	Aberdeen
John Couch	21 0	wi. Catharine	Deptford
Ed. Henderson	20 0	wife Elisabeth	Morpeth
Thomas Storm	21 0	W. Newton	Whitby
Thomas Miles	20 0	wife Eleanor	Newcastle
John Dickson	26 0	wife Eleanor	Ditto
Alexander Craig	21 0	wife Ann	Chatham
Tho. Swannel	24 0	broth. Robert	Deptford
Joseph Spalding	15 0	wife Mary	Colchester
Wm. Dunning	20 0	wife Ann	Bridlington
William Very	32 0	wife Elisbet	Newcastle
Wm. Gustard	20 0	wife Elisabeth	Ditto
Thomas Dodd	20 0	wife Ann	North Yar.
Jer. Doughty	20 0	mother Mary	Margate
Thomas Shaw	20 0	mother Ann	Whitby
Alexan. Taylor	20 0	wife Alice	Newcastle
Geo. Hildreath	26 0	wife Rebecca	Whitby
James Davison	20 0	wife Grizel	Dundee
William Box	6 6	mother Mary	Colchester
Alexan. Noble	33 0	John Walker	Whitby
David Wilson	25 0	mo. Margaret	Kirkaldy
Robert Lundy	10 0	mot. Rachael	Newcastle
Luke Braakstone	10 0	mo. Margaret	Sunderland
John Snowden	10 0	mot. Dorothy	Ditto
Thomas Fowler	20 0	wife Ann	Ditto
Robert Watts	20 0	mother Ann	Thursk.
W. Henderson	20 0	wife Frances	Sunderland

John



John Sangster	20	o father John	Aberdeen
Thomas Parcell	10	o fath. Thomas	Tenby
James Christie	20	o wife Mary	Hull
Wm. Roberts	15	o wife Sarah	Deptford
Nathan. Tabby	27	o father John	Ditto
Thomas Gregg	20	o wife Helen	Perth
Thom. Mitchell	18	o fath. Thomas	Kirkaldy
John Grame	20	o Elis. Bawtree	Colchester
James Henderson	10	o father John	Burrowsto.
John Thomson	20	o wife Janet	Aberdeen
Alannah Guina	5	o father David	Havfordwe.
Blac. Valentine	20	o wife Barbara	Newcastle
Tho. Foreman	20	o wife Ann	Sunderland
James Palmer	8	o fath. Richard	Tenby
William Taylor	15	o fath. William	Alloway
John Levan	10	o mother Jane	Newcastle
John Gallaker	7	7 Alex. Adams	Deptford
Alex. Wright	15	15 wife Eleanor	Alloway
John Jones	14	o Sam. Culley	Gloucester
David Simpson	12	12 wife Jane	Deptford
Joseph Holland	10	10 father Joseph	Norwich
Thomas Bell	12	12 father George	Whitehav.
Henry Alexander	10	o father Henry	Norwich
Andrew Bennet	20	o wife Margaret	Anstruther
James Mitchell	10	o father David	Edinburgh
Thomas Beal	25	o wife Ann	Sunderland
John Boulton	10	o wife Priscilla	Deptford

The whole which was thus remitted out of this ship only, amounts to more than 1000 l. and, if we consider to whom this was sent, it appears to have been (except in four instances) to wives, fathers, mothers, and

brothers; 55 of which have thus received relief, while the sailors are by this means enabled to bestow what they have earned in the manner most agreeable to their inclinations, an advantage they never enjoyed before. If we consider the sums, we find that some have remitted upwards of 40 l. a sum sufficient to enrich a little family; and, if we observe the places to which it has been sent, the benefit appears to have been diffused universally; every part both of Scotland and England have partaken of it. I have heard from undoubted authority that one little sea port of Scotland hath had remitted into it for this purpose upwards of 800 l. and the effect hath already been such that numbers have by this means been induced to destine their children to a seafaring life, as they see that their labours in that way may now be turned to so good an account; not only to the support, but even to the enriching of their families. It would be needless to produce any other list of the sailors of any other ship who have remitted; the manner of all is the same, and appears sufficiently clear from what is inserted above. That it may however be understood how far this scheme hath already operated, I will here give

*A general Abstract of the Whole of the Remittances made at the Out-ports, from the 13th of December 1758, to the 10th of March 1759.*

Number of men paid.	Number of remittances made.	Amount of the mens wages who remitted.	Sums remitted.	Whereof to England.	To Scotland.	At what ports the payments were made.
5,705	690	15,566 l.	8,080 l.	5318 l.	2762 l.	Portsmouth
4,984	539	9,993	5,714	4076	1638	Plymouth
808	95	2,494	1,631	552	1079	Sheerness
11,497	1324	28,053	15,425	9946	5479	

It appears then from this account, that within the space of about three months 1324 sailors have remitted 15,425 l. which is more than the half of their wages, in the manner and to the purposes designed by this excellent law; and from this short specimen we are enabled to guess how much greater the effects of it will be, when the advantages of it have been a little farther experienced and understood, and when some unhappy prejudices contracted against this humane plan have by these means been fully removed.

After having given this state of the success of this act, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of the Legislature which passed it, or of the right honourable person by whose labours it was formed and principally promoted. The merits of this regulation can now no longer be doubted; the beneficial

consequences, which have already resulted from it, are sufficient to refute every objection which hath ever been made to it. The humanity and wisdom of the design do no less honour to the heart which first conceived, than to the head which planned it: And, when we consider that a maritime regulation of this nature had many years before been recommended from the throne and tried without success, we cannot help admiring the abilities which were able at once to see and remedy all its defects, and to bring it at one conception to that state of perfection which had often been wished, but never before effected. In a word, I take the liberty to congratulate you on the additional support, which hath hereby been given to the navy of England, which is so justly esteemed the bulwark of it.

I am, Sir yours, &c.



*On Friday the 9th of March, 1759, was held a Court of Admiralty against Persons for Piracies and other Offences, committed on the high Seas.*

A Bill of indictment was found by the Grand Inquest against Thomas Lewis and John Hyre, for piratically and feloniously boarding a ship, called *De Twee Ge Broeders*, in English, the *Two Brothers*, the property of Klaas Hinderiks Swardt, from *Hamburgh*; and for assaulting the said Swardt, and robbing him of five fats of indigo, value 100*l.* on the 17th of November, 1758, three leagues from *Beachy-head*, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. To this indictment they pleaded not guilty, and it appeared from the prisoners defence, the several witnesses in their behalf, and other circumstances, that they were in *Dover*, the very time this piracy was committed, though Swardt the Master of the ship, and Martens the Mate, swore to the identity of their persons, as concerned in the said piracy in the morning of the 17th of November last. The Council of the Crown being asked, whether they were satisfied in regard to the prisoners innocence, and no objection being made, the Jury acquitted them.

Another bill of indictment was found by the Grand Inquest, against Nicholas Wingfield, Thomas Wingfield, Thomas Kent, and Adams Hide, for piratically and feloniously boarding, about two leagues from *Beachy-head*, a ship called *De Reisende Jacob*, or *Rising Jacob*, the property of Jurgen Muller, and for robbing him of twenty casks of butter, value 20*l.* on the 11th of August, 1758. To this indictment they severally pleaded not guilty; but Hugh Bromedge, who commanded his Majesty's armed cutter, *Duke William*, having the same day met with the said ship, and having asked if she had been boarded by any privateers, Muller and his Mate Heyman informed him, they had been boarded by two, and robbed of twenty casks of butter; and the Mate shewed him a slate on which he said he had made the marks of each cask. Hereupon, Bromedge having taken down the marks in writing, and made the Captain and his Mate sign it, went in quest of the two privateers, as described to him, and, first boarding and rummaging Nicholas Wingfield's ship, found ten casks of butter, all answering the marks given him. Wingfield being asked, who was with him at the taking of the butter, answered his neighbour Adams Hide, and, Hide's ship being some time after examined, one only cask was found, but of the same make, and the mark was just dubbed out on the head and side. As no evidence had been offered

to affect Thomas Wingfield and Thomas Kent, they were intitled to their discharge; but the two Captains of the privateers, Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hide, were found guilty, death.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning eight o'clock, and a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Inquest against Joseph Halsey, late of London, mariner, for the wilful murder of Daniel Davidson, a mariner, belonging to a merchant ship called the *Amazon*, whereof Samuel Gallop was Master, by striking, pushing, and beating him with a pitch mop several times in the stomach, and also kicking him with his right foot in and upon the hips and backside, giving him divers mortal bruises, of which he languished from the 3d of September last, until the 4th of the same month, and then died upon the high sea, about the distance of 120 leagues from *Cape Finestre*. To this indictment he pleaded not guilty; but, the facts being fully proved against him, the Jury in a few minutes agreed in their verdict, and brought him in guilty, death.

Another bill of indictment was found by the Grand Inquest against the said Halsey, for the murder of John Edwards, a mariner, belonging to the said *Amazon*, by striking him with a handspike upon the breast, belly, and stomach, giving him several bruises, of which he languished from the 31st of August to the 1st of September, 1758, and then died upon the high sea. The prisoner, being convicted upon the first indictment, was not tried upon this: Whereupon sentence of death was immediately passed upon him, and he was hanged at Execution-dock on Wednesday, March 14, and his body afterwards delivered to the Company of Surgeons, to be anatomised.

A bill of indictment was also found by the Grand Inquest against William Lugen, for the murder of a female negro child, about the age of four months, by being present, aiding, abetting, assisting, &c. one Thomas Bullock (not yet taken) to throw the said negro child out of a merchant ship called the *Hope snow* (whereof the said Lugen was Master) into the sea, about the distance of 100 leagues from the island of *St. Thomas*, on the 31st of March, 1756, by reason whereof the said child was instantly drowned. To this indictment he pleaded not guilty; and it appearing upon trial, that the infant's mother died of the flux during the voyage; that the infant was ill of the same, and not likely to live; and that it was



was very troublesome to the rest of the people; the Jury, though the prisoner said nothing in his defence, gave in their verdict, not guilty.

The trials being ended, the Court passed sentence of death on Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hide. Thomas Poe, otherwise Powe, against whom a special verdict was given by the Jury at a former sessions of Admiralty, was admitted to bail, to abide the event of the special verdict. Henry Woodliffe, indicted for the murder of Thomas Tripp; and William Watson, for receiving goods stolen from a Dutch ship; being called and not appearing, the Court directed that their recognisances should be

estreated. Richard Tatlock, charged with murder, appearing pursuant to his recognisance, the Court discharged the same. Nicholas Cooke, charged with piratically robbing the mariners of a ship unknown; Robert Brewman and Daniel Owens, charged with high treason, being taken in arms in a French ship, called the *Vin de Village*; and Thomas Gagg, charged with piracy and robbery, in stealing a watch from a Dutch ship; were discharged by proclamation, for want of prosecution.

The Court then adjourned to Wednesday, March 21, 1759. at 9 o'clock in the morning, to the Great Hall in Doctors Commons.

*Anecdotes relating to the Circumstances of the late Field-marshal KEITH's Death.*

EVERY circumstance, relating to the life and death of a great man, must be acceptable and interesting to the public. The late Field-marshal Keith had acquired, by his personal merit and capacity, a military character inferior to none of the present age; and no incident of his life was more honourable than that of losing it; inasmuch as the conduct and valour he displayed in his last moments, contributed, in a great measure, to the safety of the Prussian army. Besides, we think it is a duty we owe to his memory and character, to acquaint the public with the particulars of his death, so contrary to the injurious report that he was surprised and slain in his own tent, before he could put on his cloaths.

Field-marshal Keith disapproved of the situation of the Prussian camp by the village of Hochkirchen, and remonstrated to the King on that subject: In consequence of this remonstrance, General Ratzaw was sent with a detachment to take possession of the heights which commanded this village, but by some fatality miscarried, incurred his Majesty's displeasure, and died in disgrace at Schweidnitz.

Marshal Keith was not in any tent; but lodged with Prince Francis of Brunswic, in a neighbouring chateau, belonging to a Saxon Major. On the first alarm in the night, he mounted his horse, assembled a body of troops with the utmost expedition, and marched directly to the place which was attacked. The Austrians had possessed themselves of the rising ground which Ratzaw had been sent to occupy; they had planted a numerous train of artillery along the hill, and made themselves masters of Hochkirchen, after having cut in pieces the free company of Angenelle, which was posted in that village. It was here that Count Daun made his principal attack with

the flower of his army, hoping to penetrate through the flank of the Prussians; and, if he had succeeded, the King's whole army must have been ruined. Marshal Keith knew the importance of the stake, and therefore directed his whole efforts to this place, while his Majesty was employed in sustaining an attack from another quarter, and in forming the troops as they could be assembled. General Keith, who was on horseback by four o'clock in the morning, attacked the village of Hochkirchen, and drove the enemy from that post; but, being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire in his turn. He rallied his men, returned to the charge, and regained the village. Being again repulsed by the fresh reinforcements of the enemy continually pouring down from the rising grounds, he made another effort, entered Hochkirchen the third time, and set it on fire, because he found it untenable. Thus he kept the Austrians at bay, and maintained a furious conflict against a vast superiority in number, until the Prussian army was formed, and began to file off in its retreat. During this engagement he rallied the troops, charged at their head, and exposed his life in the hottest of the fire, like a Captain of grenadiers. He found it necessary to exert himself in this manner, in order to remove the bad effects of the confusion which prevailed, and to inspirit the troops by his voice, presence, and example. The dispute was so desperate, that not one General or Field-officer escaped unwounded; and many lost their lives. The Field-marshal was dangerously wounded by eight o'clock in the morning, but refused to quit the field: On the contrary, he continued to signalise himself in the midst of the battle, till about half an hour after nine, when, having intirely frustrated the design of the Austrian General,



ral, he received a shot in his stomach, and fell dead in the arms of Mr. Tibuy, a gallant English Gentleman, who had made the campaign as a volunteer, and was himself shot through the shoulder.

The Marshal happened to be so near the enemy, that his body soon fell into their hands, and was stripped. In this situation it was recognised by Count Laszi, son of the General of that name, with whom Marshal Keith had served in Russia. The young Count had been the pupil of Marshal Keith, and revered him as his military father, tho' he now enjoyed a command in the Austrian service. He knew the body by the large scar of a dangerous wound which General Keith had received in his thigh at the siege of Ockzacow. He could not refrain from bursting into tears when he saw his old friend and honoured master, extended at his feet, a lifeless, naked corpse. He forth-

with caused the body to be covered and inhumed upon the spot. It was afterwards dug up by the Curé of Hochkirchen, laid in a coffin, and decently buried: Finally, his Prussian Majesty ordered it to be removed to Berlin, that it might be interred with those honours that were due to his rank and extraordinary merit. Merit so universally acknowledged, that even the Saxons lament him as their best friend, and patron who protected them from violence and outrage, even while he acted as an instrument in their subjection.

His horse, which was a present from old Marshal Schwerin, received two musquet-balls in the body, but recovered. Mr. Tibuy's horse was shot in five different places. Old General Angenelli's horse was killed, and fell upon him, and this Officer must have been smothered, had not he been disengaged by Mr. Tibuy.

*A striking Instance of the Inefficacy and Fallibility of TORTURES, in order to a true Confession of Crimes, so far as it relates to the Confessions made by the Parties lately executed at Lisbon.*

**I**N the genuine and legal Sentence, pronounced by the High Court of Judicature of Portugal upon the conspirators against the life of his Most Faithful Majesty, we are only told, that the major part of the criminals had confessed, and that their confessions were corroborated by the testimonies of witnesses.

With regard to the confessions of the parties, these we are not told were made voluntary, or that they arose from a certainty of conviction from evidence. Had the latter been the case, they all would undoubtedly have confessed their guilt; and, had the proceedings been otherwise than very secret, the voluntary confessions of one would probably have influenced those of all the rest. We must then suppose these confessions to have been extorted from them by tortures; a method not practised in Portugal in the ordinary course of civil justice, from its having been discovered to be fallible; and the cause of its disuse is said to have its foundation in the following fact, the story of which is in the mouth of almost every person of that kingdom.

A conscientious Judge, having observed the effects of the rack on supposed criminals, in making them ready to confess any thing, to the sacrificing of their lives, in order to get released from the torture; felt in his own mind some strong sensations on the conviction of accused persons by such methods; insomuch that, from something which had happened in a particular case,

his concern was so great, as to determine him upon trying an experiment.

It is a capital crime, in that country, to kill a horse or a mule, and he happened to have one of the former species which he very much esteemed. In prosecution of his scheme, he took care one night to keep all his servants employed, so that no one but his groom could go into the stable. But, when all were afterwards fast asleep in their beds, he stole thither himself, and cut off the tail of his horse, by which wound the creature bled to death. Great confusion, it may be supposed, followed the discovery of the mischief, on the succeeding morning; when the master, upon being informed of what had happened, appeared highly incensed. Strict inquiries being made about the person who could have committed the crime, the other servants all found means easily for the justifying of their own innocence; so that the whole of the imputation, of course, rested on the groom, who was thereupon apprehended and committed to prison. The poor fellow, upon his arraignment, it may be supposed, pleaded not guilty; but, the presumptions being very strong against him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extremity of torture soon wrung from him a confession of the crime, he chusing to submit to death, rather than endure the misery he was undergoing. Upon this confession, he had sentence of hanging passed upon him; when his master (who, from having been prosecutor, could not of course



course be one of his Judges) went to the Tribunal, and there exposed the fallibility of confessions obtained by such means, by owning the fact himself, and disclosing the motives that had influenced his making the

experiment: Since which time, the practice has been discontinued of applying the torture in any cases that are determined in their public Courts.

### EXPEDITIONS *since the Beginning of the Spanish War 1739, to the First of January, 1759.*

1739	Expedition to Ferrol	— — —	Sir John Norris	Miscarried.
1740	Expedition to the South-Seas	— — —	Admiral Anson	Miscarried.
1741	Expedition against Carthagea, with the loss of 20,000 men	— — —	Gen. Wentworth	} Miscarried.
			Admiral Vernon	
1743	Attack off Toulon of the combined Spanish and French fleet	— — —	Admiral Matthews	} Miscarried.
			Admiral Lestock	
1746	Expedition designed against Canada, with the American forces, and a supply of regulars from England intended to join them at Albany, where the former rendezvoused, laid aside	— — —	— — —	Miscarried.
1746	Expedition against Port L'Orient	— —	General Sinclair	} Miscarried.
			Admiral Lestock	
1747	Expedition to the East-Indies	— — —	Admiral Boscawen	Miscarried.
1755	Expedition against Fort Duquesne	— —	General Braddock	Miscarried.
1756	Expedition for the relief of Oswego	— —		Miscarried.
1756	Expedition for raising the siege of Port-Mahon		Admiral Byng	Miscarried.
1757	Expedition against Louisburg	— — —	Earl of Loudoun	} Miscarried.
			Admiral Holburne	
1757	Expedition against Rochefort	— — —	General Mordaunt	} Miscarried.
			Admiral Hawke	
			Admiral Knowles	
1758	Expedition for taking Louisburg, and the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John	— — —	General Amherst.	} Succeeded.
			Admiral Boscawen	
1758	Expedition to Senegal	— — —	Commodore Marsh	} Succeeded.
			Major Mason	
1758	Expedition against Fort Frontenac	— — —	Colonel Bradstreet	Succeeded.
1758	Expedition against Fort Duquesne	— — —	General Forbes	Succeeded.
1758	Expedition against the Fort and Island of Goree		Commodore Kepple	Succeeded.
1758	Expedition against Ticonderago	— — —	Gen. Abercrombie	Miscarried.
1758	Expedition for destroying the shipping, &c. in the harbour of St. Malo	— — —	D. of Marlborough	} Succeeded.
			Commodore Howe	
1758	Expedition for taking Cherburg and destroying the basin and shipping there	— — —	General Bligh	} Succeeded.
			Commodore Howe	
1758	Expedition against St. Malo	— — —	General Bligh	} 1000 French } killed.
			Com. Lord Howe	
				300 English }

### *An ANSWER to Sir JOHN BARNARD's Scheme for remedying the Scarcity of Silver Coin.*

IT is apprehended, that, if base silver be coined for circulation, without making it by law a legal tender and payment, it can never be made to circulate, so as to answer the purposes it would be calculated to serve; what happened with respect to Wood's halfpence in Ireland, and those of Birmingham in England, are undeniable proofs of the fallacy of such a scheme: There is no making of bad money and good to go current at the same price: This has not been found practicable in Holland, Genoa, or any other kingdom.

The cause of this evil is no other than our not proportioning rightly our estimations of gold and silver in our coinage; and in consequence thereof, on our bullion

also. Our guineas are valued at above sixpence too much, which is two and a half per cent. and so much, at least, from the different estimations of other nations, do the money-dealers get by exporting our silver in preference to our gold; which is a continual loss in trade of so much to the kingdom on all national coin, and almost all the bullion that is exported.

From hence it is, in time of peace, that we have so much light Portuguese gold always clogging our national circulation. This light gold is occasionally the balances gained in trade by all other countries with Portugal; which they drop in its passage among us, and draw off, in payment for it, our silver coin or bullion, at such an advantage



tage to themselves; and loss to us, as is abovementioned.

Silver is our specie of exchange with all nations, and our most proper national money; the value and quality of that, therefore, should be always fixed and certain. As the values of the rich metals are always fluctuating, one must ever be considered as the standing money, the other as a commodity: If silver is our money, it behoves us not to buy gold with it, which is our commodity, too dear; this we manifestly do in general that of Portugal, both in what they pay to us and to other nations. Should we then reduce our guineas sixpence in value, we should save so much in all the gold we deal in; for, in proportion to the lowering of our gold coin, the lowering of gold bullion in circulation would take place; and, as to what passes as mere bullion in traffic, that is, and always must be, sold by the ounce (like any other commodity) for a price more or less, according to the quantity on hand, and the demand for it abroad.

Suppose then, for a radical cure of the evil complained of, that a new coinage be made of pound and ten shilling pieces, instead of guineas and half guineas, with sixpennyworth of gold less to the former than there now is in the guinea.—This would be at once sinking the difference, and at the same time would avoid the perplexity of fractions in our money, and be bringing our gold and silver to a nearer proportion to their respective estimations in the other

countries of Europe; and at the same time the circulation of foreign gold should be regulated at corresponding rates. If such a measure be deemed eligible, there never can be a time properer for carrying it into execution than the present; because there is now little or no foreign gold circulating in the kingdom, and perhaps as small a stock of national coin in hand, as, I hope, we are ever likely to have; nor do I foresee there can be any kind of difficulty in bringing this regulation effectually to bear. As soon as the new coinage is issued, guineas and half guineas may be called in for a limited time, at their full prices; after which they should be only passable, the former at twenty shillings and sixpence, and the latter at ten shillings and three pence; so that there is no doubt but they would be immediately carried to the mint, in order to avoid the loss that the possessors of them would otherwise be sure of sustaining. The only loss that can happen will be to the Government, by the calling in of the gold monies, and their re-coinage; and that cannot be very considerable; but, whatever it may be, as it is for the public benefit, the public should certainly bear it. Afterwards we shall only part with our gold at the rate we receive it; and the only loss that can happen will be to those nations which reap an advantage from our present ill estimation of gold by silver; but that loss to them will be just so much gain, or at least continual saving, to our own country. W. SHIRLEY.

*An Account of Fort St. DAVID, lately taken by the French under General Lally.—See a Description of the English and French Colonies in the East-Indies, with an Account of Monsieur de la Bourdonnaye's Taking of Madras, illustrated with a new and accurate Plan of that City, Fort St. George, and the neighbouring Country, in Vol. IX. Pages 97, 146, 201, 243, and 313, of our Magazine.—Also, in Vol. XVI. Page 97, an Account of Fort St George, illustrated with a perspective View; and of Bombay, with a perspective View, Page 249.—Also, in Vol. XVIII. Page 123, an Account of the Kingdom of Bengal, illustrated with a perspective View of Fort William in Calcutta.—Lastly, in Vol. XIX. Page 49, Observations on the Trade carried on by the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, in the East-Indies, with a new and accurate Map of the Coast of Malabar, Cormandel, Bengal, &c. finely coloured.*

**F**ORT St. David, in long. 80 deg. 20 min. E. lat. 12 deg. 3 min. called by the Indians Tegapatan, or Tegapatnam, is a strong fort and factory of the English, Mr. Yale, Governor of Fort St. George, having bought it of a Prince of the Royal family here, in 1686, for 90,000 pagodas, for the India Company. It is six leagues north of Porto Novo, and 17 from Tranquebar. Mr. Lockyer says it is of great profit to the Company, because of the

rents they have here, and the great quantities of calicoes and muslins, that are carried hence to Europe; and they have regularly fortified it, being reckoned a place of the greatest consequence to the English, on this coast, next to Fort St. George. It is known, at sea, by a fort of red stone on the north side of its river, belonging to the Indians, as also by a great red pagod on a hill four miles up the country. Though its river is small, it is larger than any to the south,



south, and very convenient for the navigation as well as the fresh water. The country here is healthful, pleasant, and fruitful; and it is watered with several rivers, which are as good as so many walls to fortify the colony.

In Cuddelow river, which lies about a mile to the south, ships of 200 tons may ride safely in September and October; and tho' they both have bars, they are very smooth. When the English bought this fort, the Dutch had a little factory about a mile from it, where the English, whose bounds reach above eight miles along the shore, and four miles within land, permit them still to trade, on paying customs to the Company. This colony produces large quantities of good

long cloths, brown, white, or blue dyed; also salampores, morees, dimities, gingham, succatoons, &c. and Capt. Hamilton gives it as his opinion, that, were it not for this colony, Fort St. George would not make so great a figure as it does in trade. The town is pretty wide, with gardens to most of the houses; and there is a pretty good garden and summer house belonging to the Company, where the Governor generally resides. Their black cattle are very small, but plentiful and cheap; and their seas and rivers abound with good fish. About the year 1698, the free-booters, from the mountains of Gate, had like to have taken this fort by surprise and treachery.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE February 27,  
Rome, February 3.

THE Abbe Casali, Agent to Cardinal d'Alface, has notified to the Pope the decease of the said Cardinal, at his bishoprick of Malines, and that, by his will, all his effects in this city are to be distributed amongst the poor. On the 30th died Cardinal Doria, aged 50 years. By his decease, there are twenty hats vacant in the college of Cardinals; but the Pope seems not as yet inclined to make a promotion. In consequence of the dispositions that are making by the court of Naples, for the incampment of troops at Fondi, St. Germano, Sezza, &c. and of the intimation sent by that court both to the Duke of Sora, and to the superior of the convent of Monte Casino, to make the necessary dispositions for that purpose, the Pope has sent instructions to the Governors and Magistrates of the respective towns and villages on the borders of the ecclesiastical state, to use the necessary vigilance and precaution that the occasion requires. Count Burgos, who is to command the Neapolitan troops, designs, it is said, to fix his head quarters at Monte Casino.

Admiralty-Office, March 3.

Commodore Kepple is returned from the coast of Africa to Spithead, with his Majesty's ships

Torbay of 74 guns.

Nassau — 64

Fougoux — 64

Dunkirk — 60

having parted with the Prince Edward at sea.

Admiralty-Office, March 3.

Extract of a letter from Captain Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's ship the Vestal, of 32 guns and 220 men, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated at Spithead the 2d of March, 1759.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that being stationed at day-light, four or five miles a-head of Admiral Holmes, to look out, on the 21st past, about seven o'clock in the morning, 200 leagues south-west from the Lizard, I saw a sail bearing

south-south-east directly to windward, and gave chase. At eleven I discovered the chase to be an enemy, of which I made the signal to the Admiral, as I did immediately after, that of being able to speak with her: At ten minutes past two, I begun to engage the Beilona frigate, commanded by the Count of Beauhonoir, of 32 guns, within half musket shot, and continued a close action till near six, when she struck, having only her fore-mast standing, without yard or top-mast, which soon after went away, being much wounded. The Trent chased at the same time I did, and then was not more than four miles to leeward; and when I began to engage she was out of sight from our top gallant-mast's head, though she chased the whole time, and the weather very clear, and was full four miles from me when the enemy struck; the loss of whom I cannot exactly ascertain, the accounts of the prisoners differ so widely; and I can get no proper roll of equipage; but it was very great, as the Vestal's Lieutenant found more than 30 dead upon the decks, when he took possession; and they themselves own to have thrown overboard 10 or 12, which, with those now living, being 180, make the number that were on board at the beginning of the action, upwards of 220, as I have carefully informed myself from the Captain, and other of the Officers. On the part of his Majesty, were 5 killed, and 22 wounded. As soon as I brought to, after the enemy struck, all the top-masts fell over the side, being much shot, and having no rigging to support them: The lower masts would likewise have gone, had not the weather been very fine indeed; and with all the fishing I could give the main-mast, it would not bear other than a jury-yard, which I was likewise under a necessity of rigging upon the fore-mast. In this situation of his Majesty's ship, and her prize, I thought myself obliged to bear up for England, especially as the wind shifted in the action to the south-west, which I hope their Lordships will approve. Not being able to put a boat in the water, but by launching her over the side, by which a cutter was sunk and lost; I desired Captain Lindsay to stay



by me, and exchange a part of prisoners, which he did; but having made room for them on board the *Vestal*, by noon next day Captain Lindsay took his leave, in order to rejoin the Admiral. The *Bellona* sailed from Martinique the 16th of January in some hurry, accompanied with another frigate of the same force, and the *Florissant*, occasioned by his Majesty's Squadron, under the command of Commodore Moore, being off the island. The Commodore did not appear till that morning, and had all the troops landed by the evening near Point Negroe: The three French ships were chased by some of Mr. Moore's Squadron. The *Bellona* got clear by superiority of sailing, but does not know how it fared with her companions, having never seen either of them since.

Admiralty-Office, March 1.

Captain Colby, of his Majesty's ship the *Thames*, gives an account, in his letter of the 24th of February, of his having, in company with the *Coventry*, taken *La Mouche*, a French privateer of Havre de Grace, of 8 six pounders, and eighty men, which ship is arrived at Kinsale, with the *Coventry*.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, March 7.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Townshend, Aid de Camp to Major General Hopson, and Captain Tyrrel, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the *Buckingham*, arrived with dispatches from Major-general Hopson, and Commodore Moore, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from Basse Terre, in the island of Guardaloupe, the 30th of January: By which it appears;

That on the 15th of January, his Majesty's fleet arrived off Port Royal harbour in the island of Martinico: That, the next morning, the men of war destroyed the batteries, and drove the enemy from their intrenchments at Pointe des Negres, on the west part of the said harbour; and the troops landed without opposition, and lay under arms all night: That, on the 17th, the day following, in consideration of the difficulty of roads, communications, and a march of five miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, General Hopson proposed to Commodore Moore to land the heavy cannon, stores, provisions, &c. at the Savannah which is before Port Royal; and, in case that could not be done, desired that the boats might attend, the same evening, to bring off the troops, as soon as the moon was up: That the Commodore having found the above proposal impossible, until the west part of the fort should be silenced by the batteries raised by the troops on shore, made an offer, not only of landing the heavy artillery at Negro Point, where the troops then were, but also of transporting the same, wherever the General pleased, by the seamen belonging to the men of war, without any assistance from the land forces: That the troops were, however, re embarked that night.

That, the next day, the General acquainted the Commodore, that the Council of War was of opinion, it would be most for his Majesty's service to proceed to Fort St. Pierre with the troops in order to make an attack upon that place, and that no time should be lost.

It appears accordingly, that on the 19th in the morning, his Majesty's fleet entered the Bay of St. Pierre, when the Commodore, having examined the coast, represented to the General, that he made no doubt of destroying the town of St. Pierre, and putting the troops in possession of the same; yet, as the ships might, in the attack, be so much disabled, as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any other material service; and as the troops, if it should be practicable to keep possession of the above town, would also be much reduced in their numbers for future attacks; and being of opinion, that the destroying the town and fortrefs of Basse Terre in the island of Guardaloupe, and keeping possession of it, and, by all possible means, endeavouring to reduce the said island, would be of great benefit to the sugar colonies, as that island is the chief nest of French privateers, constantly infesting the British islands, and destroying the trade from North America with supplies of provisions, &c. the Commodore submitted it to the General's consideration, whether it would not be best to proceed to the said place forthwith; which was put in execution accordingly.

On the 22d of January, his Majesty's fleet appeared off the island of Guardaloupe; and though the town of Basse Terre, which is the metropolis of the said island of Guardaloupe, was very formidably fortified to the sea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ships; on the 23d Commodore Moore made a disposition for the attack of the said place, with the ships under his command, which was prosecuted with the utmost vigour and resolution, and after a most severe cannonading, which continued from between nine and ten in the morning till night, all the batteries and the fort were silenced by the ships. It was intended to land the troops the same evening, but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till the next day, when Commodore Moore put the land forces in possession of the said town and fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the enemy; the Governor, principal inhabitants, and armed negroes, having retired into the mountains. The bombs, which had been ordered to play on the town, having set it on fire, occasioned, from the quantity of rum and sugar which was in it, great destruction of houses, with goods and treasure to a very great value.

General Hopson concurs with Commodore Moore in giving the greatest commendations to the bravery of the Officers and men of his Majesty's navy, the General taking notice, in his letter, that the very great resolution and perseverance of the men of war was so remarkable, that it would be an injustice not to mention it.

List of the ships which attacked the island of Guardaloupe the 23d of January, 1759.

Lion	60 guns	Capt. William Trelawny.
Cambridge	80	Capt. Thomas Burnett.
Norfolk	74	Capt. Robert Hughes.
St. George	90	Capt. Clark Gayton.
Panther	60	Capt. Molineux Shuldham.
Burford	70	Capt. James Gambier.

Berwick



Berwick 64 guns Capt. William Harman.  
 Rippon 60 Capt. Edward Jekyll.  
 Bristol 50 Capt. Lachlin Leslie, came  
 in from the sea after the ships had been en-  
 gaged some time, and went to the assistance of  
 the Rippon, which was in distress.

List of Officers and men killed and wounded un-  
 der the command of Major-general Hopson.

Duroure's, { Capt. James Dalmahoy, killed.  
 { Capt. Colin Campbell, wounded.  
 Watson's, Lieut. James Hart, wounded.  
 Highlanders, Lieut. George Leslie, wounded.  
 Artillery, Captain Peter Innes, wounded.

Total at Martinico 22 killed, 47 wounded.

Total at Guardaloupe \* 17 killed, 30 wounded.

In all 39 killed, 77 wounded.

March 24.

Breslaw, February 25. The Hereditary Prince  
 of Hesse is declared General of the foot, and na-  
 med Vice-governor of Magdeburg, in the absence  
 of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick the Governor.

Breslaw, March 4. General Wopersnow has  
 taken possession of Posen, and the magazine that  
 had been formed there by the Russians, who re-  
 tired from thence, being too weak to make re-  
 sistance: And, if the accounts received from  
 their army are true, it has suffered greatly by  
 sickness. Last Friday the Hereditary Prince of  
 Hesse Cassel left this place, on his journey to  
 Magdeburg. His Prussian Majesty has declared  
 the Duke of Brunswick Bevern, and Lieutenant-  
 general Fouquer, Generals of foot. The other  
 promotions are not yet published.

Breslaw, March 7. The accounts received  
 from Erfurth say, that on the 28th of Febru-  
 ary, that town capitulated, upon the approach  
 of the detachment under General Knobloch; and a  
 neutrality was stipulated with the garrison in the  
 Petersberg. There were, besides the usual gar-  
 rison in the Petersberg, four battalions in the  
 town, to whom a capitulation of an extraordi-  
 nary nature has been granted, viz. To have  
 leave for 24 hours to retire unmolested, where  
 they pleased; but if taken after that time, they  
 were liable to be made prisoners of war: And  
 it is said, there is a probability that General  
 Ascherleben, who led a detachment from La-  
 gensaltz towards Erfurth, may intercept them  
 in their retreat, especially as he will be assisted  
 by Colonel Kleist, who commands the detach-  
 ment of dragoons and hussars, and who had made  
 about 60 men, and some Officers, prisoners, be-  
 fore the town of Erfurth capitulated. General  
 Verner of the hussars is returned from his ex-  
 pedition to Cracow, whither he was detached to  
 seize a magazine the Austrians were forming;  
 But it does not appear that any thing conside-  
 rable was found there.

Munster, March 7. About the 28th past,  
 the Prince of Isenburg, agreeable to the orders  
 he had received, detached towards Vacha four  
 battalions, with about 1000 dragoons, hussars,

and chasseurs, under the command of Major-ge-  
 neral Urst. This detachment, being assembled  
 at Rhotenburg the 28th of last month, fell un-  
 expectedly, in the night between the 1st and 2d  
 instant, upon the enemies quarters, some of  
 whom were taken, and the rest retired in the  
 utmost confusion. Hirschfeld, Vacha, and all  
 the Hessian bailiwicks, which the Austrians had  
 taken possession of, were immediately evacuated.  
 It is supposed that the enemy are retiring to-  
 wards Meinungen, and that their heavy baggage  
 has taken the route towards Bamberg.

Hague, March 13. The news of the taking  
 of Erfurth by the Prussians, and of the clearing  
 the landgraviate of Hesse, by a detachment of  
 Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's army, the be-  
 ginning of this month, is now confirmed. The  
 troops of the Empress-Queen, and the circles,  
 were driven from all their posts, and are retired  
 in great confusion and precipitation further back  
 into the empire, abandoning a great many pri-  
 soners, and a great deal of baggage, which have  
 fallen into the hands of the light troops of Prince  
 Ferdinand's army.

There is certain advice that the Prussians are  
 in possession of Fulda: They have taxed that  
 Abbot and Abby at 100,000 crowns, of which  
 10,000 were paid. Erfurth was taxed 100,000  
 florins.

March 27.

Rome, Feb. 17. The Roman Catholic ec-  
 clesiastics, in the states possessed by the King of  
 Prussia, have acquainted the Pope, that his Prus-  
 sian Majesty has caused an edict to be published,  
 requiring them to pay a tax of ten per cent. on  
 their revenues, in the same manner as is exacted  
 by the Empress-Queen in her dominions, in  
 consequence of a Bull which the Pope has grant-  
 ed to her Imperial Majesty for that purpose.  
 The King of Portugal has requested the Pope to  
 take upon himself the chastising of the clergy  
 under arrest, that are concerned in the late con-  
 spiracy against his person, but nothing has been  
 determined as yet on this subject.

From other Papers. March 5.

The fleets in North America, under the com-  
 mand of the Admirals Saunders, Holmes, and  
 Durell, will consist, when united, of the fol-  
 lowing ships:

Guns.	Guns.
90 Neptune	64 † Prince Frederick
84 Royal William	64 † Captain
80 † Princess Amelia	64 † Bedford
74 Dublin	64 Stirling-Castle
74 Terrible	64 Intrepid
74 Shrewsbury	64 Trident
74 Warspite	64 Alcide
70 † Vanguard	60 † Pembroke
70 † Pr. of Orange	60 Windsor
70 Northumberland	60 Medway
70 Somerset	54 † Centurion
66 † Devonshire	50 † Sutherland
66 Orford	Besides frigates, &c.

The ships marked thus † are now at Halifax,  
 or Louisburg, with Admiral Durell; the rest

\* For further Particulars concerning Guardaloupe, see its Natural and Political History, with a new  
 and accurate Map, in this Number of our Magazine, Page 143.



sailed on Feb. 15 and 17 with Admirals Holmes and Saunders.

March 10.

On Wednesday last 170 hundred weight of gum seneca was entered at the Custom-house for Holland; from whence only we have had it, at a very exorbitant price, for many years.

We hear that the national debt, as it stood January 5, 1759, amounted to 82,776,586 l. 8 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and the annual interest, or other charges, payable for the same, amounts to 2,739,002 l. 3 s. 5 d.

March 16.

Advice is received of the safe arrival at Embden of the whole reinforcement from England and Scotland, for the army of Prince Ferdinand; the former having had a tedious passage, occasioned by contrary winds.

March 22.

Paris, March 9.

The Marquis de Montmorency-Laval, Colonel of foot, is arrived from the East-Indies with the following particulars of the success of the King's forces against the English in that part of the world:

The 28th of April 1758, M. de Lally, Lieutenant-general of the King's forces, landed at Pondichery with two battalions of his regiment. The same day he detached the Count d'Estaing, with two battalions of the regiment of Lorraine and 300 Indians, to go and invest Gondelour; and in the night he set out himself with a detachment of the royal corps of artillery, four pieces of cannon, and the two companies of grenadiers of his own regiment, in order to join the Count d'Estaing before the above-mentioned place, which capitulated the fourth day of the siege. M. de Lally immediately after caused Fort St. David to be invested, and in three days time his troops carried the several works that defend the approach to it, sword in hand; but the badness of the roads retarding the arrival of the artillery, it was the 20th of May before they could open the trenches before the fort, which held out to the 2d of June; when the garrison, which consisted of 720 English troops, and 1700 Blacks, were made prisoners of war. The same day this fort surrendered, M. de Lally sent a large detachment to Divicottey, another fort in the possession of the English, about 11 leagues from that of St. David, but the enemy had abandoned it before our troops came up, and had nailed up the cannon, consisting of 80 pieces. At Fort St. David they found 180 pieces of cannon and mortars. M. de Lally, after providing for the safety of these three places, marched with the rest of the forces towards Madras, which he likewise proposes to make a conquest of.

Besides the account published by order of the Court, the following is extracted from the journals of the squadron of the Count de Apché, brought by the Sieur Larhantel, sent express from India on board the Diligente frigate.

The 27th of January 1758, the squadron commanded by the Count de Apché, sailed from the Isle of France for India. It then consisted of one of the King's ships, eight of the India compa-

ny's, and two frigates. On the 28th of April this fleet appeared upon the coast of Coromandel, before the town of Gondelour and Fort St. David. Though they were in want both of provisions and water, it was resolved to take advantage of the consternation which their arrival occasioned at Gondelour, in order to block up that place by sea, whilst M. de Lally went to Pondichery in order to take troops with him from thence, to invest the place on the land side; and in consequence of this resolution, the Comte de Provence man of war, and the Diligente frigate, were detached from the fleet to go with M. de Lally to Pondichery. The next day, being the 29th, the Sylphide frigate, which was upon the look-out, made a signal of having discovered a squadron of nine men of war. The Count de Apché immediately drew up his in a line of battle, and after some preparations on both sides, the engagement began about two in the afternoon, and continued with great vivacity till dark. We expected to renew the engagement next day, but the English fleet, being somewhat shattered, thought proper to retire to Madras in order to refit.

On the 30th of April the French squadron being off Alemparve, seven leagues from Pondichery, the Bien Aimé man of war, having broke her cable in the night, was obliged to run ashore and was lost, but all the crew were saved. The 7th of May the squadron arrived at Pondichery, and landed the troops, ammunition, and money. The 1st of June the English squadron was discovered at some distance, coming back from Madras to the relief of Fort St. David, the siege of which was still carrying on. Upon this the Count de Apché set sail with his fleet, but the English not caring to renew the fight, retreated again to the coast of Madras. However the squadron of M. de Apché went the next day, June the 2d, to Fort St. David, which, not being relieved by the English squadron, was obliged to capitulate. From the 9th to the 17th of June, that M. de Apché came back with his fleet to Pondichery, he kept cruising off the island of Ceylan, before Negapatnam and Karical, during which time he took an English brigantine called the Experiment, Captain Whiteway, and sent her to Pondichery, where the whole fleet returned the 18th, and staid till the 27th of July, which time was taken up in refitting, and taking in a fresh supply of provisions. But the English squadron appearing again, the Count de Apché again set sail with the same number of ships as before, except the Bien Aimé which was lost, and the Sylphide frigate which was disarmed. The two squadrons were within sight, and watching each other five or six days, but at length on the 3d of August, about one o'clock in the afternoon, they engaged again with great fury, and continued so to do for above two hours without any decisive advantage. The English squadron suffered greatly in this second engagement, and the Count de Apché would have had all the advantage of it, had it not been for some accidents which happened on board his own ship and the Comte de Provence, the sails and rigging of which were set on fire by the unfair practices of the



the English. The same thing happened to the Zodiac, with this additional calamity, that the fire had like to have communicated to the powder room. After these accidents, the Squadron was obliged to retreat, the Zodiac bringing up the rear, and the next day cast anchor off Pondichery, where the English did not attempt to attack them any more. The ships being refitted in August, the Count de Apché sailed from Pondichery the 3d of September, and arrived the 13th of November at the isle of France, where he found his Majesty's ships le Minotaure, l'Illustre, and l'Actif.

According to the list of the killed and wounded in the two engagements of the 29th of April and 3d of August, there were 70 killed and 190 wounded on board the Zodiac only; and the loss of the whole Squadron amounted to 251 killed, and 602 wounded.

*To the Proprietors of the Universal Magazine.*

*Gentlemen,*

GIVE me leave to observe, that the French in their account of the two engagements in the East-Indies, have (according to custom) magnified our force, and perhaps diminished their own. The former, however, is a fact that may be relied on, and in proof of it, I shall add the names and force of the English ships:

Cumberland	Guns 66	Salisbury	Guns 50
Yarmouth	64	Newcastle	50
Elisabeth	64	Protector	44
Tyger	60		
			398

FRENCH List of the English and French Fleets that were engaged in the East-Indies.

English.	Guns.	French.	Guns.
Yarmouth, Admiral Pocock	70	Zodiaque	74
Elisabeth	70	Comp. de Provence	58
Cumberland	70	Le Bien-Aime	58
Newcastle	70	Le Vengeur	54
Weymouth	60	Le Duc d'Orleans	50
Tyger	60	Le D. de Bourgogne	50
Salisbury	60	Le St. Louis	50
Protector	44	Le Conde	50
Queenborough	20	Le Moras	50
		La Silphide	30
		La Diligence	26

How the French in their account have magnified our force may be easily seen, by comparing this list with the French list; and they have also added the Weymouth, a 60 gun ship, which, so far from being there, is not now in commission; nor was any other ship of the line then there. Their ships, by their own account (without mentioning the Count de Provence) mounted 436 guns, which are 38 more than ours; and, as they also admit we had the advantage, I doubt not this will be an addition to the many gallant actions performed by the British navy this war. I shall only add, that, as Colonel Draper sailed from England in March last, with a battalion of 900 men, and the Grafton, Sunderland, and Pitt, of 70, 60, and 50 guns, it

may reasonably be supposed that he would arrive there in October, time enough, we hope, to save Madras, if not to recover Fort St. David.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

March 24.

Yesterday the royal assent was given to the following bills, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty:

The bill for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

The bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the Borough of Southwark.

And likewise to 7 road and 17 private bills.

March 27.

Extract of a letter from the Isis, at sea, off Plymouth, March 25.

'On the 20th instant, being cruising on the coast of France, about five in the afternoon, in company with the *Æolus* frigate of 30 guns, Captain Elliot, we fell in with a French fleet of merchant-ships of 35 sail (convoyed by four of the French King's frigates) off the isle of Rhee. Captain Elliot in the *Æolus*, who greatly out-failed the Isis, began the attack with two of the frigates, viz. the *Le Blon*, of 32 guns and about 300 men, and the *Minion*, of 20 guns and 142 men; and continued the attack with the greatest bravery and intrepidity, within pistol-shot, for about half an hour before we could come up to his assistance, occasioned by our running to leeward in order to attack the Commodore, and before we came up the *Minion* had struck to the *Æolus*. In this action, the first Captain of the *Minion* was killed, the second mortally wounded, and the third slightly, with 29 private men killed, and 25 wounded.

'We made all the sail we could after the *Le Blon*, but could not come any nearer to him than within musket-shot a-stern, in which position we continued chasing, and firing our bow-chace guns at him, and he his stern-chace at us, from half past six o'clock in the evening, till nine, at which time we gave over chace, because our pilot would not take charge of the ship if we continued it any longer, as we were so close in shore, and the wind blowing right upon it.

'The prisoners that Captain Elliot has taken, gave him intelligence that seven sail of French men of war of the line, with 200 sail of merchant-ships, had gone into Rochelle, or Basque-road, three hours before we appeared on the coast, and were to rendezvous there till they were joined by ships gone to Bourdeaux, &c. to load.

'The convoy that we fell in with, was the last division of three that had sailed from Brest within three days. I hope our intelligence of this (which goes by express to the Admiralty) will come time enough for them to order a sufficient fleet to intercept the enemy.'

March



March 30.

Yesterday sentence passed on the cargo of the ship *Maria Theresia*, in these express words: That such part of the sentence be reversed as is complained of by the appellant.—The ship being restored with the acquiescence of the captor, and the cargo not being proved to be the enemy's property, and appearing to belong to the subjects of the United Provinces, with costs in the first instance against the captor, but no damages, as the appeal was brought so late before their Lordships.

If all the cargoes of our enemies that have been taken in Dutch bottoms be restored, it is computed that upwards of 100,000 of his Majesty's faithful subjects will feel its effects.

It is also reckoned, that the value of the French cargoes taken in Dutch bottoms, amounts to near 2,000,000 l. sterling.

## MARRIAGES.

**R**OBERT Adair, Esq; of Dover street, to the Hon. Lady Caroline Keppel.

Edward Afley, Esq; eldest son of Sir Jacob Afley, Bart. to Miss Mills, of Nackington in Kent.

Hon. Richard Vernon, Esq; Member of Parliament for Tavistock, to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Upper Ossory.

John Harvey Jenyns, Esq; of Roydon, to Miss Elisabeth Chappelow, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chappelow.

Richard Hill, Esq; of Eye in Herefordshire, to Miss Caswall, daughter of Richard Caswall, of Orton, Esq;

## DEATHS.

**J**OSEPH Fisher, Esq; of Bedford-court, Covent-garden.

Benjamin Decosta, Esq; First Clerk in the Receiver's office at the General Post-office.

Lord George Bentinck, brother to the Duke of Portland.

Right Hon. Lady Ann Wallop, daughter of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Sir Richard Manningham, Knt.

Right Hon. Dowager Viscountess Torrington, first Lady of the bed-chamber to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Henry Harrison, Esq; Vice-admiral of the Blue.

Rev. Dr. James Cox, at Kensington, Lecturer of that parish.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richardson, Master of Emanuel-College, Cambridge.

## PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. John Carey, to the rectory of Brunckley, in the diocese of Chester.

Rev. Mr. Benjamin Moreton, to the vicarage of Budefsdale, in the county of Sussex.

Rev. Mr. John Barnardiston, President of Bennet-college, Cambridge, to the livings of Fulmerstone and Thurning in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. William Haines, to the living of Hartcup, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr. Phocion Henley, to the united rectories of St. Andrew's, Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, London.

Rev. Mr. Sandiford, to be Thursday morning Lecturer of St. Laurence Jewry, by Guildhall.

## PROMOTIONS.

From the GAZETTE.

**T**HE following Gentlemen are appointed Captains in the undermentioned companies of the marines:

Company.	Captains.
122,	Frederick-Thomas Smith, Esq;
102,	James Perkins, Esq;
28,	Peter Livingston, Esq;
14,	Thornhill Heathcote, Esq;
123,	Handasyd Charter, Esq;
9,	James Walsh, Esq;
86,	John Shuter, Esq;
111,	Thomas Allen, Esq;

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**J**OHN Bondfield, late of Tower-hill, London, dealer and chapman.

George Kerbey, of Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset, grocer, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

John Cockle and James Cockle, both of the city of Lincoln, fellmongers, chapmen, and partners.

John Simister, of Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, London, vintner.

Henry Appleton, of Cheap-side, London, pewterer.

William Oakley, of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

William Wilson, of Bow-lane, London, silkman, dealer, and chapman.

Benjamin Lloyd, of St. Ives, in the county of Huntingdon, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Shaw and Isaac Misfaubin, late of Queen-street, London, wine-merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

William Hinton, late of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

William Daniell, late of Bocking, in the county of Essex, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

John Ayres, of Bicester, in the county of Oxford, carrier and victualler.

Edward Wilson, now or late of Orange-street, near Red-lion-square, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, linnen-draper and chapman.

Samuel Curson, of Dearham, in the county of Norfolk, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Hall, of Stoke, in the county of the city of Coventry, woolstapler, dealer, and chapman.

John Carter, of Thames-street, cheesemonger.

John Willimott, late of Bartholomew-close, London, hair-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Prall, of Brumpton, near Chatham, in the county of Kent, ropemaker and chapman.

George Weldon, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surry, soapmaker, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Hill, of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, linnen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Parry the elder, of the parish of St. James Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, snuffmaker.

John Courtney, of the city of Coventry, stuff-merchant and chapman.

Richard Witherston, of the Minories, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, distiller.

BOOKS



## BOOKS published in MARCH.

**R**EMARKS upon some Passages in a Dedication to the Jews; by W. Warburton, D. D. Dean of Bristol. Owen, 1 s.

Historical Law Tracts, printed at Edinburgh, 2 Vols. 8vo. Millar, 9 s.

Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Natural History, Husbandry, and Physic; by Benj. Stillingfleet. Doddsley, 3 s.

Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever. Cooper, 1 s.

A poetical Description of Mr. Hogarth's Election Prints. Casson, 1 s.

Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republics, adapted to the present State of Great Britain; by E. W. Montague, jun. Esq; Doddsley, 5 s.

The Fabric of the Eye, and the Nature of Sight, explained. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.

A Voyage to Senegal; by Mr. Adanson. Nourse, 5 s.

A Treatise on the Eye, the Manner and Phænomena of Vision; by Will. Portesfield, M. D. Millar, 12 s.

The News-reader's Pocket-book; or a Military Dictionary. Newbery, 2 s.

A Political and Satirical History of the Years 1756 and 1757. Scott, 7 s. bound.

Observations on a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, The genuine and legal Sentence of Portugal; by William Shirley. Cooper, 1 s.

A general View of the Stage; by Mr. Wilkes, of Dublin. Coote, 5 s.

The Bracelet; or the Fortunate Discovery. Noble, 6 s. bound.

A Letter to the Dutch Merchants in England. Cooper, 6 d.

Corinna vindicated. Cooper, 6 d.

A Treatise on the Gout; by Charles Martin, M. D. Casson, 1 s.

The History of England under the House of Tudor, comprehending the Reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elisabeth; by David Hume, Esq; Two Vols. 4to. Millar, 1 l. 1 s. in Boards.

Reflections on the present State of Affairs at Home and Abroad. Coote, 1 s. 6 d.

A Poem on the Winter-Season, being a Paraphrase on the late Mr. Hervey's Winter-Piece. Casson, 6 d.

Three Dialogues on the Navy: Containing a Plan of Education for Officers; the Plan of a standing Force by Sea; and a Scheme of Discipline and Government. Wilson, 3 s. in Boards.

Demonstrations of Religion and Virtue. Doddsley, 1 s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from February 23, to March 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, March 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Feb.	Inch.	low.	high.		
24	29.42	41	41	E.	A cloudy day.
25	29.15	41	44	E.	Ditto with small rain
26	29.1	45	49	S. E.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day, wind S.
27	29.42	48	48	S.	A cloudy morning with small rain, afternoon cloudy.
28	29.62	44	46	S. W.	A fair day.
Mar.					
1	29.58	46	48	S. E.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind S.
2	29.4	45	49	S.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
3	29.6	44	47	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto.
4	29.72	43	46	S. W.	A cloudy day.
5	29.45	43	45	S. E.	A fair day. Afternoon wind E.
6	29.35	43	44	E.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
7	29.6	40	44	S. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N.
8	29.1	42	46	N. W.	A cloudy morning, a rainy afternoon, wind S.
9	28.68	42	45	W.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind S.
10	29.1	43	44	N. W.	A rainy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
11	29.52	40	44	W.	Showers of hail and rain, sunshiny between whiles.
12	29.95	39	45	S. W.	A fair day.
13	30.15	41	45	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
14	29.85	45	58	S. W.	Ditto.
15	29.78	48	50	W.	Rain in the morning, a sunshiny day, high wind in the night.
16	29.5	45	49	S. W.	A rainy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind W.
17	29.85	43	46	W.	A fine morn. hail and rain at noon, fine afternoon, wind N. W.
18	30.12	42	45	N. W.	Fine till four o'clock, afterwards cloudy with hail and rain.
19	29.6	38	54	N. W.	A fair morning, a rainy afternoon, wind S. W.
20	29.9	55	57	N. W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon with small rain.
21	30.2	41	45	N.	Ditto. a sunshiny afternoon.
22	30.28	42	46	W.	A sunshiny day.
23	30.38	46	52	N. W.	Ditto.
24	30.5	46	52	N.	A cloudy day.



## PRICES of STOCKS from February 25, to March 26, 1759, inclusive.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. conol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
26	116 1/4	135	97 1/4	88	87 1/2	87	86 1/2	86	86	01 4s	1 15 0
27	116 1/2	135	97	87 3/4	86 1/2	87	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 3/4	01 2s	1 15 0
28	116 3/4	135	97 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/2	86	86 1/4	01 3s	1 15 0
1	117	134 1/4	97	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86	86	85 3/4	01 4s	1 12 6
2	117	135	97 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	01 1s	1 12 6
3	117		97 1/4	87	87	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	01 2s	1 12 6
4	Sunday.										
5	116 1/4		97	87	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 12 6
6	116 1/2		97	86 3/4	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 3/4	85 3/4	par.	1 12 6
7	116 3/4		97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86	85 1/2	86	85 3/4	par.	1 12 6
8	116 1/2		97 1/2	87 1/4	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 10 0
9			96 1/2	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 12 6
10			96 1/2	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 15 0
11	Sunday.		96 1/2	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 15 0
12			96 1/2	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 15 0
13			97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 17 6
14			97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 17 6
15			97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 15 0
16			97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	par.	1 12 6
17	Sunday.		97	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	3 s disc.	1 12 6
18				85 1/2	85						
19			96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2					3 s disc.	1 15 0
20			96 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2					5 s disc.	1 12 6
21			96	84 1/2	83 1/2					5 s disc.	1 12 6
22			96	83 1/2	83 1/2					6 s disc.	1 15 0
23			96	84	83 1/2					10 s disc.	1 15 0
24		130 1/2	95 1/2	84	82 1/2					15 s disc.	1 15 0
25	Sunday.	130 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2					14 s disc.	1 15 0
26											

BILLS of Mortality from Feb  
 27 to March 20, 1759.  
 Christ. { Males 581 } 1097  
           { Femal. 516 }  
 Buried { Males 735 } 1480  
           { Femal. 745 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 501  
 Between 2 and 5 — 135  
           5 and 10 — 56  
           10 and 20 — 39  
           20 and 30 — 112  
           30 and 40 — 140  
           40 and 50 — 151  
           50 and 60 — 97  
           60 and 70 — 107  
           70 and 80 — 101  
           80 and 90 — 34  
           90 and 100 — 7  
                           1480  
 Buried { Within the walls — 97  
           { Without the walls 368  
           { In Mid. and Surry 667  
           { City & Sub. West. 348  
                           1480  
 Weekly, Feb. 27. — 374  
           March, 6. — 380  
                           355  
                           371  
                           1480  
 Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 11 d.  
 Bags from 56 to 75 s.  
 Pockets from 70 to 105 s.  
 Coals per chaldron 1 l. 19 s.  
 New Subscrip. 1759, 83 3/4.  
 Lottery Tickets, 10 l. 10 s.

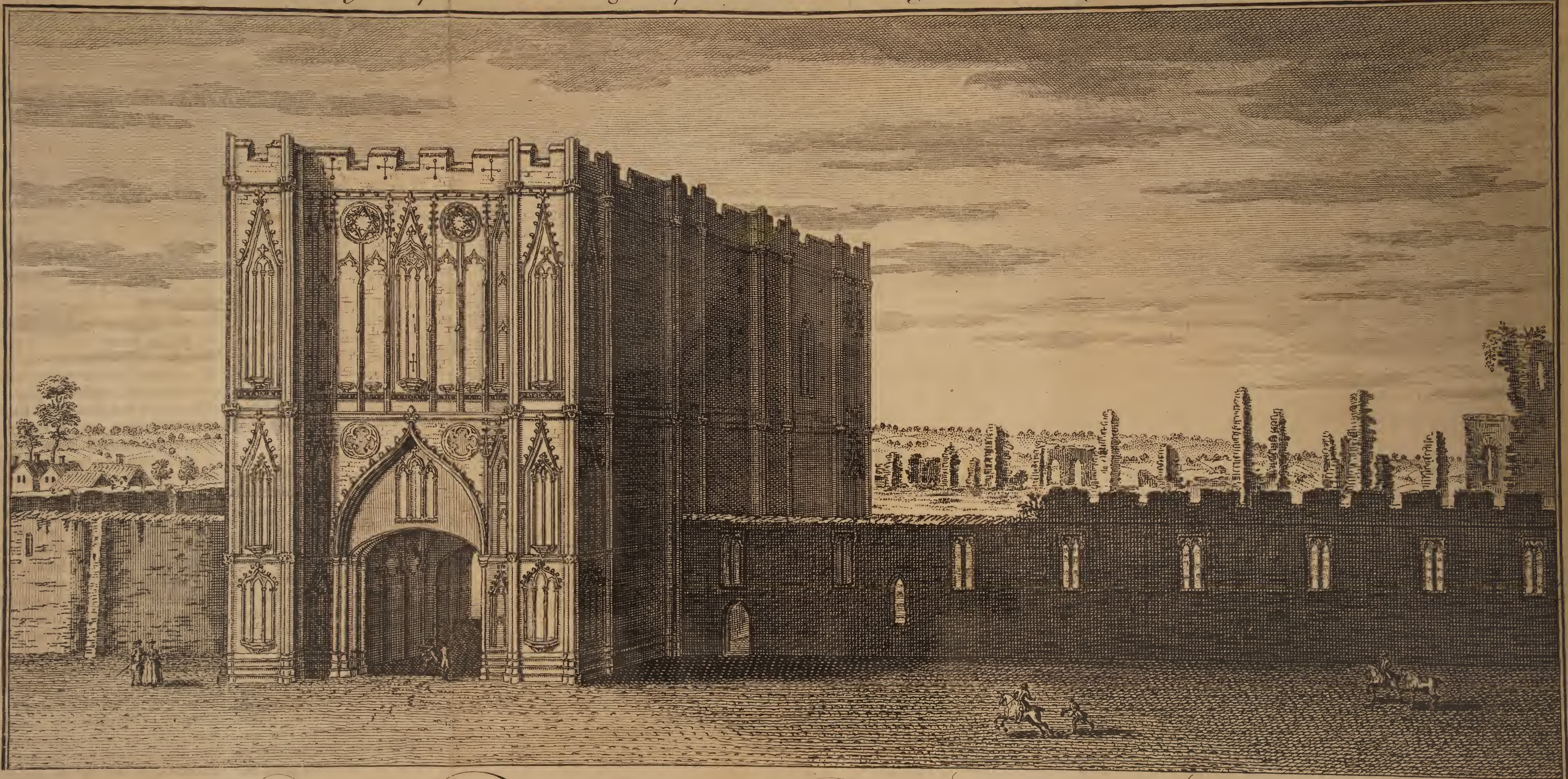
Price of corn.







*Engraved for the Universal Magazine for L. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.*



*A Perspective View of ST EDMUND'S-BURY ABBY.*



*The Account of SUFFOLK, from Page 62, of this Volume, finished.*

*With a Perspective View of St. Edmund's-Bury Abbey, neatly engraved.*

The other places of chief note in this county are,

1. Brandon, which has a bridge over the little Ouse, and a good harbour, where is a ferry about one mile from the bridge, for conveying goods to and from the isle of Ely. It gives title of an English Duke to Duke Hamilton of Scotland. The town is not ill built, and has a good church; but its market, which was on Thursday, is discontinued.

2. Mildenhall, or Milnall, a large populous town on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse. It has a handsome church, and lofty steeple, and a harbour for boats. The streets, which are called rows, are pleasant and well built, and the market is well frequented, especially for fish and wild fowl. In 1507, great part of this town was consumed by fire.

3. Halesworth is an ancient, large, and populous town on the river Blythe, with a manufacture of linen yarn, of which great quantities are sold here, spun by the women of the town, and the adjacent villages. Its streets are clean, and partly paved. Here is a charity-school for twenty boys, by the private endowment of Richard Porter, Esq.

4. Southwold, a small corporation on the same coast, with a drawbridge on the same river, has a good harbour, where our fleets rendezvoused in the Dutch war. The town is populous, and not only strong by situation, but defended by some guns on the cliff. It stands pleasantly, has a large, strong-built church, and is almost surrounded by the river Blythe on the west, and the sea on the south, especially at high tide, when it looks like an island, being only joined by a neck of land on the north to terra firma. It drives a considerable trade in salt, old beer, herrings, and sprats, which last are cured here in the same manner as herrings at Yarmouth. Its bay, commonly called Swolebay or Solebay, noted for the engagements between the English and Dutch fleets in 1665 and 1672, has very good anchorage, which occasions a great resort of mariners to it, to the great benefit of its trade and commerce. This bay is sheltered from the north winds by the promontory on the north-east of it, called Easton-Nefs. Some think this the most eastern point of England; others, especially the seamen, will have it to be

5. Lestoff, Leostoff, or Lestock, a little narrow town, which seems to hang over the

sea. The chief business of the inhabitants is fishing for cod in the North sea; and for herrings, mackarel, and sprats, at home. For the ease of the inhabitants there is a chapel in the town, the church being a mile to the west. This place, having been part of the ancient demesnes of the Crown, has a charter and a town seal, and the inhabitants are exempted by their charter from serving on juries, either at sessions or assizes.

6. Beckles, on the river Waveney, which is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges, and from hence to Bungay. It is a large, populous town, and the streets are well paved, and kept clean, though the buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched. It has a noble church and steeple, and two free-schools well endowed; one of them is a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel college in Cambridge, appropriated thereto in the reign of King James I, by Sir John Leman, Knight. There are still to be seen the ruins of another church which was formerly the parish church, called Ingate. The quarter sessions for the liberty of Blithing are usually held here, and a common belongs to the town of no less than 1000 acres.

7. Bungay, a large town upon the same river, which almost surrounds it, had anciently a Benedictine nunnery, and a very strong castle in the reign of King Stephen, the ruins of which are still to be seen, though it was demolished in the reign of Henry III. A fire broke out here on the first of March, 1688-9, by which the whole town was burnt down in four hours time, except one little street, to the loss and damage of near 30,000 l. but it has been since handsomely rebuilt, though the streets are for the most part unpaved. It has two parish churches, one of them a very noble one, with a beautiful steeple. This town is much frequented by people from Norfolk, and has also a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel college in Cambridge, but by whose gift is not well known.

The two towns last mentioned, with two others in this county, have incurred this proverbial censure, though with what justice does not appear:

Beckles for a Puritan,  
Bungay for the poor,  
Halesworth for a drunkard,  
And Bilborough for a whore.



8. Buddefdale, or Botefdale, has a grammar free-school, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and established by Queen Elisabeth. The Master and Usher are to be elected out of Bennet's college, Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated. The Master has 20 l. a year salary, besides the benefit of the school-house, which was lately in the gift of Edmund Britiffe, Esq. Sir Nicholas also bequeathed 20 l. a year to the said college for six scholars out of this school, which, it is said, Dr. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, augmented with 6 l. a year more. It is a long, mean-built, dirty town, with a poor market, though a thoroughfare from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth.

9. Debenham, so called from the river Deben, which runs by it; or Deepenham, as some think, from the deepness of its roads; is a pretty clean, though mean-built town on a hill, and but little frequented, the roads to it being very dirty and heavy. The church is a good building, the market-place tolerable; and here is a charity founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, who by his will provided that some of the poor should be employed at the work-house at Framlingham, and some of the poorest children sent thither to the free-school, to be fitted for an apprenticeship, and then to be put out with 10 l. a-piece.

10. Framlingham is a large town, and of as much note as any in this county, especially as to the figure it makes in ancient history. It is hardly to be doubted but it was of British original, and conquered by the Romans when they defeated the British Amazon Boadicea. The castle, which is a most remarkable piece of antiquity, is supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the East Angles. It was a large beautiful fabric, and very strong both by art and nature; the area, which is within the walls now standing, being above an acre and a rod of land, and the walls forty-four feet high, and eight thick, with thirteen towers, fourteen feet above them, two of which are watch-towers. The town, becoming afterwards subject to the Saxons, and then to the Danes, was consequently inhabited by a mixture of divers nations, and from thence had its name, which in the Saxon signifies an habitation of strangers. This was the castle to which the Princess (soon after Queen Mary I.) retired, when the Lady Jane Gray was her competitor for the crown; and, after having been in divers families, the last of which were the Veres, Earls of Oxford, and the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, it was sold, together with the lordship, to Sir Robert

Hitcham, Knight, who settled them and other estates for charitable uses.

The town stands pleasantly, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil and healthy air, near the source of the river Ore (by some called Winchel) which runs through the town, and passes on to Orford, where it falls into the sea. It has a very spacious market-place, which is a triangle almost equilateral; but its greatest ornament is its church, a large stately edifice, begun, as supposed, by the Mowbrays, Earls of Norfolk, of whose family several lie interred in it, but perfected by Edward VI. It is built intirely of black flint, with a steeple one hundred feet in height. There are two good alms-houses here, one founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, abovementioned, who lies interred in the church, and erected by his Trustees the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, anno 1654. The other was built about fifty years after by the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Mills, a Minister of the Baptist denomination, who endowed it for eight poor people, to be allowed 2 s. 6 d. a week, an outward garment once a year, and 30 s. a-piece for firing. The same Sir Robert Hitcham founded a free school here, where forty poor boys are fitted for apprenticeships, and then put out with 10 l. a-piece.

11. Stow-Market is a good large town, on the banks of the Orwel, in the center of the county, with a well-stored market, several good inns, and a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs. It has a spacious beautiful church, with a large steeple and lofty pinnacle, hardly to be matched in this county.

12. Needham, on the same river, is a thoroughfare from Ipswich to Huntingtonshire, which had a good trade once, in blues and broad cloths for Russia and Turkey, but has lost it many years; and though it has still several considerable dealers, and one wide long street, tolerably well built, yet its poverty is passed into a proverb, so that, when a man takes a direct course to be poor, they say, He is on the high road to Needham. Sir Jacob Garrard, Knight, formerly Sheriff of London, gave 10 l. a year for ever for a lecture in its parish church.

13. Hemmingston, in that neighbourhood, though only a manor, deserves to be mentioned for the sake of the facetious tenure whereby it was formerly held, which, as droll as it is, the grave and delicate Mr. Camden related it purely to shew his readers the plain jolly mirth of those times.

It was a manor held by Baldwin le Pet-  
teur



teur (observe the name, says Camden) by serjeantry (as expressed in an ancient book) for which he was obliged every Christmas-day to perform, before our Lord the King of England, one Saltus, one Sufflatus, and one Bombulus; or, as it is elsewhere read, a Saltus, a Sufflus, and Pettus; that is, (says Camden, if I apprehend it aright) he was to dance, make a noise with his cheeks, and to let a fart in the presence of the King.

14. Woodbridge, on the river Deben, being navigable by ships of considerable burden to the town; its inhabitants drive a pretty good trade to London, Newcastle, and Holland, with butter, cheese, salt, plank, and several other sorts of merchandise, in their pinks and hoys, which go to and from London every week. It had formerly a monastery, and traded in sackcloth, and now in refining salt. It has a fine church and steeple, a handsome shire-hall in the middle of the market-place, where the quarter-sessions are held for the liberty of St. Ethelred and Audry, and under it is the corn cross. The market is well furnished with most necessities, especially hemp and cordage. The chief streets, particularly that called Stone-street, are well built and paved; the market-place and thoroughfare are also well enough built, but the rest dirty, and the old houses low. It has four or five docks for building ships, with commodious keys and warehouses; and here is a good grammar-school, an alms-house erected in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, Master of the Requests, for thirteen men and three women, and well endowed; and, in 1667, Mrs. Dorothy Seckford, widow, of Seck ord-hall in this county, augmented the living here, which is but a bare curacy, very considerably. The manor is said to be in the family of the Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

15. Lavenham, or Lanham, is a pleasant and pretty large town, on a branch of the river Bret or Breton, from whence it has a gradual rise on a gravelly soil to the top of a hill, where are its church, and a spacious market-place, encompassed with nine streets or divisions, in a very healthy air. It was formerly very famous and much enriched by a staple trade in blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, which have each their hall. It has still a considerable manufacture of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn for London; which has flourished the more by setting up a wooll hall, of which many hundred loads are sent hence in a year. The town is governed by six capital Burgeffes or Headboroughs, who chuse inferior

Officers, and are such for life. Its fair is in great repute, especially for good butter and cheese. The church being decayed in the reign of Henry VI, Mr. Thomas Spring, commonly called the rich clothier (who, if not born, got his estate here, and from whom the Springs of this county are descended) gave 200 l. towards the repairs, and, by the help of his posterity and the Earls of Oxford, the same were completed. The church and steeple, 137 feet high, are generally reckoned the finest in the county. The roof is well carved, and the two pews, belonging to the families of the Earls of Oxford and the Springs, are hardly to be equalled by any in King Henry's chapel at Westminster, though somewhat defaced in the time of the civil war. The windows are numerous, and some of them painted with the Oxford arms, which, together with those of the Spring's family, are engraven in many places on the arches that support the fabric; and in the church is Mr. Spring's statue in brass. In the tower are six large tuneable bells, of which the tenor has such an admirable note, that few if any in England can compare with it; for, tho' it is not much more than a ton, it sounds like a bell of twice that weight. Here is a free-school endowed with 30 l. a year for the Master, besides the dwelling and school-house, and a large bridewell and house of correction, part of which is made a work-house to employ poor children, and others of this parish, in spinning hemp, flax, or yarn; and the town enjoys other considerable charities for the maintenance of its poor, and for binding their children apprentices. Both the town and manor were the ancient inheritance of the Veres, Earls of Oxford. The tenants of the manor, and the other inhabitants of the town, were always exempted from serving at any court held for the hundred of Baher, in which it stands. The inhabitants have that tenure of land here which is called Borough English.

16. Bildeston, or Billston, is noted for the woollen manufacture, and has a good church, but is a dirty place, and the buildings are mean.

17. Clare, on the river Stour, has the honour of giving the titles of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, so created, when he was only Lord Pelham, by his late Majesty King George I, in the first year of his reign. It has a large and beautiful church, said to have been erected by an Abbot of St. Edmund's-bury, and shews the ruins of a strong castle and an old monastery. It is a little



poor dirty town, the streets being unpaved; yet it has a manufacture of says, and the civil and spiritual Courts are held at it.

18. Hadley, or Headlega, as the Saxons call it, was a town corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Council; but, a quo warranto being brought against its charter in the reign of King James II, it has not since been renewed. It is a pretty large populous town, and tolerably well built; but, being in a bottom, is generally dirty. It deals much in corn, and its markets are well stored with provisions. It is of some note still, though of much greater formerly, for a manufacture of woollen cloth. Its chief ornament is the church, which stands near the middle of the town, and is a sumptuous handsome edifice, graced with a spire, and is a peculiar of Canterbury.

19. Neyland has a handsome bridge over the Stour, which, by reason of its low situation, often overflows it, but makes it amends by bringing it plenty of coal, which must otherwise be transported at a great distance. It is a large town; has a manufacture of bays and says, which was formerly much greater then now, as Mr. Weaver rationally conjectures from the many marbles in the church, richly inlaid with brass, to the memory of clothiers here in the foregoing ages. Here is a charity-school for forty boys, thirty out of Neyland, and ten from Stoke, and another for twenty girls, both maintained by subscription.

20. Long-Melford stands near the Stour, as it runs from Clare to Sudbury. It is one of the best and biggest villages in England, and has divers good inns, and many handsome houses. The Lady Rivers, the widow and second wife of John, the first Earl of Rivers, had a house here which was the first scene of plunder in the civil war between King Charles I. and the Parliament; and Floy'd says, that she lost to the value of 20,000*l*. A later writer says, that what she lost here, and at her other seat at St. Osyth in Essex, was not less than 100,000*l*. Here is a handsome church, with a sumptuous tomb for Sir William Cordall, Speaker of the House of Commons, a Member of the Privy-council to Queen Mary I, Master of the Rolls, and the founder of a hospital here for the poor. Melford-hall came afterwards to be the seat of his descendants, to whom it was first mortgaged, and then sold. In 1739, Mr. Charles Drew was executed here for the barbarous murder of his father.

21. Wickham, on the river Deben, tho' only a village, is as big as many mar-

ket-towns; and in it the spiritual Courts are held for the archdeaconry of Suffolk. Its church, though but twenty-three yards high, being built on a hill, gives a prospect in a clear day of near fifty parish churches.

22. Cavendish, or Candish, on the river Stour, between Long-Melford and Clare, is the place that gives name to one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Britain, namely, that of the noble Duke of Devonshire.

23. Stratford, which has a bridge on the Stour, in the hundred of Samford, is a thoroughfare stage from Ipswich to London, of great traffic, and employed in the woollen manufactures. It is said that three hundred droves of turkeys have passed in one season over its bridge towards London, computed at five hundred in a drove one with another. And, considering the much greater numbers which are drove by Newmarket heath, and the open country, and the forest, and also those by Sudbury and Clare, it may well be imagined, that more turkeys are bred in this county, and in that part of Norfolk, which joins it, for sale, than in all the rest of England; this county being particularly famous for furnishing the city of London, and all the counties round, with that commodity.

24. Easterbergholt is another large handsome village employed in the same manufacture, but not so much as formerly. It has a good church, but the steeple is in ruins, and the bells are rung by hand in a sort of cage erected in the church-yard.

25. Snape, in the hundred of Plumefgate, had once a famous monastery, of which a few remains are still to be seen. It has a considerable fair for horses, which holds four days, and is much frequented by the London jockeys.

26. Redgrave, in the hundred of Hartefmere, and in the road from that called High-Suffolk to Norfolk, was for many years the seat of the descendants of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first Baronet of England. Its church has a fine marble monument, sacred to the memory of Lord Chief Justice Holt, representing his pourtraiture at full length, sitting in a judicial posture, adorned with curious hieroglyphics, and a Latin inscription by Dr. Halley, denoting the high offices he bore, and the excellent virtues by which he acquired and maintained them. It was erected by Rowland Holt, Esq; his only brother and heir.

The chief antiquities and other remarkable things in Suffolk are as follow:

1. At Great Welretham, not many years ago, abundance of potsherds and platters of Roman earth were found, some of which had



had inscriptions, as also coals, bones, and horns of cattle, a sacrificing knife, urns and ashes.

2. At Ickworth, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Bristol, and at Icklingham, which are two of the places in this county that are observed by the Addenda to Camden to retain the name of the Iceni, Roman money has been found, particularly a large pot of it at the former, according to the report of the learned antiquarian Dr. Battley, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

3. The sexton of Honedon, digging a grave in the church-yard in 1687, met with a great quantity of Saxon coins.

4. At Buers, or Bures, (which Mr. Camden's learned annotator supposes to be Burum, the royal vill upon the Stour, mentioned in a MS. in the public library at Canterbury, and the Barva in Asserius's life of Alfred) King Edmund was crowned. There is a good bridge here over the Stour, and a handsome church, whose spire was burnt by lightning in 1733, and the bells melted.

5. Bretenham, at the head of the little river Breten, is affirmed by Mr. Camden to be the Combretonium of Antoninus.

6. Upon a chalky hill at Offton, or the town of Offa, King of the Mercians, are the ruins of an old castle, says Camden, built by that King.

7. At Wolpett, the learned Dr. Gale places the ancient Sitomagus, the rather, because there are large deep fosses or ditches, which he guesses to have been the work of the Romans. Here is a handsome church and spire, and the place is famous for making white bricks.

8. Between Wolpett and the Orwell, on a high hill, are the remains of an old castle, called Hawlee-castle, about two acres in compass.

9. Rendilisham, on the river Deben, is interpreted by Bede to be the home or mansion of Rendilus, where Redwald, King of the East Angles, kept his court.

10. Parrham, a little town on the river Ore, gives the title of a Baron to Lord Willoughby.

11. Blithborow, or Bliburg, on the banks of the Blythe, is memorable for the interment of the Christian King Anna, who was slain in battle by Penda the Mercian. It is thought to have been an ancient, though now so mean a place, from several Roman urns dug up not many years ago among old buildings; and it was of good note also in the Saxon and following ages, as appears partly from its having the gaol for the division of Beckles, which shews, that the sessions were formerly kept here. It

has a fine old church, kept in good repair, which was eminent for a College of Prebendaries, founded by King Henry I; and it had both a market and fair granted by King Edward II. by the favour of John Lord Claveing, which are since discontinued.

12. Burgh-Castle, in the north-east part of the county, has been a place of great note. There are two hundred and twenty yards of the east wall of it, and about one hundred and twenty of the north and south walls yet standing, which are seventeen or eighteen feet high, and strengthened with four round solid towers. The materials are flints, and Roman bricks. It was probably the Gariononum, where the Romans had a fort and station to defend the coast against the Saxon piracies. It stands at the mouth of the Waveney.

13. At Felixton, a little to the north of Landguard Fort, was an ancient quadrangular castle, where, by the Roman coins often discovered among the ruins, was probably a Roman colony.

14. Hoxon, formerly Hegilsdon, upon the river Waveney, is the place where King Edward suffered martyrdom from the inhuman Danes, who bound him to a tree, and pierced him to death with showers of arrows.

15. Lavington Creek, in the river Orwell, or Ipswich Water, the name by which it is best known, is noted for shoals of mussels.

16. The inhabitants of the sea-coast, or stone beach, between Aldborough and Orford, called the Shingle, valued themselves upon a signal favour of providence, which, in a time of great dearth, sent them a crop of pease among the hard rocks, in the beginning of autumn 1555. But the more judicious see no miracle in the matter, and think it may very well be solved, by imagining the sea might throw in some pulse, left in it by shipwreck, and so cause that unusual growth.

The chief seats here are the Duke of Grafton's at Euston-hall, in a fine champaign country, where is a large nursery of fruit-trees, with fountains, a canal, grove, a large warren, and other improvements; and at Livermore-hall, three miles from Ixworth. The Earl of Bristol's at Ickworth park, in the hundred of Thingo, two miles from Bury. Earl of Rochford's at Easton. Earl of Dysert's at Helmingham-hall. Lord Viscount Hereford's at Sudborn-hall, near Orford. Lord Cornwallis's at Culforth-hall, not far from St. Edmund's-bury. Lord Viscount Townshend's at Denham-hall, fourteen miles from



from Ipswich. Sir Robert Davers's at Rushbrook. Mr. Pitt's at Crows-hall, near Debenham. Sir John Williams's at Pendering-hall, in the parish of Stoke juxta Nayland. Sir Joseph Hankey's, Alderman of London, at Easterbergholt. Sir

Thomas Hanmer's, Bart. at Mildenhall. Thomas Norton's, Esq; at Ixworth, in the hundred of Blackburn. Mr. Cornwallis's at Broome, in the hundred of Hartzmere. Mr. Naunton's at Letheringham, and Walter Plummer's, Esq; at Chedilton.

*The History of the Foundation, Founders, Benefactors, Privileges, &c. of St. Edmund's-Bury Abbey, in the County of Suffolk. Extracted from Mathew of Westminster, William of Malmesbury, Leland, and the Chronicle and Register of St. Benedict of Hulme, in the Cotton Library.*

**S**AINTE Edmund, the last King of the East Angles, being overcome by Ingvar and Hubba, pagan Danes, was cruelly bound to a tree, whipped, and then shot to death, suffering martyrdom for the Christian faith in the year of our Lord 870, and the 29th of his age. His head and body were thrown into a thick wood by the pagans, but, being afterwards miraculously discovered, he was buried at a neighbouring place called by the Saxons Beodrichesworth, (now St. Edmund's-bury) where the Christians built a small church. Afterwards King Canute, (who had erected at Rome an English school; and assigned for its maintenance a sum of money, which was yearly sent from England, and called Rome-scot) by advice of his Bishops and Barons, changed the secular clergy, belonging to this church, to monks, in the year 1020, and brought hither from the abbey of Hulme thirteen Benedictine monks, whose first Abbot was by name Wius. He also caused half the books, vestments, and utensils of that abbey to be removed here. King Edmund the Elder, in 942, gave lands to this church, and after him King Canute gave many lands to this monastery, and rebuilt it in a magnificent manner.

Controversies arising in the reign of William the Conqueror, between the Abbot and the Bishop of the diocese, the Abbot went to Rome, and found such favour with Pope Alexander II, that he granted to him and his successors episcopal jurisdiction, and this special privilege, 'That so long as they kept a porphyry altar, which he then gave him, though the whole kingdom should fall under excommunication, yet the divine office should not cease in this abbey, unless specially interdicted by name.' His bull bears date an. Dom. 1071. In the year 1081, the contest between the Bishop and Abbot was examined before King William the Conqueror, and, upon hearing both sides, that King did declare the church of St. Edmund, and the town in which it stands, to be exempt from the Bishop's jurisdiction. Accordingly the town and a mile round it were subject to the Abbot

and convent, who, by their Steward imposed an oath on the chief Magistrate at entering on his office, that he should maintain and uphold the peace and order of the borough, and in nothing incommode or hurt the Abbot and monks in any of their rights and privileges. Notwithstanding this oath, the townsmen in the 1st of Edward III. fell upon the Abbot and his monks, beating and imprisoning them and their Officers; breaking down their gates, and burning their houses and barns; but were severely punished, as may be seen in the former part of the account of the county of Suffolk, in this our Magazine, page 62.

The Steward or Seneschal's office for the liberty of St. Edmund was a place of great honour, and the family of Hastings held it in fee. They enjoyed several great fees and advantages by custom, in case they executed the office in their own person; but, if by Deputy or Lieutenant, then the said Deputy received half. All which particulars were found by inquisition in the 30th year of Edward I.

In the year 1010, the body of St. Edmund was translated to London, this country being infested by the Danes; but after three years it was brought back again. In 1021, soon after King Canute had introduced monks here, Aldwinus, Bishop of the East Angles, began to build a stately new church, to which work, and for the maintenance of the fabric, the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk did freely give yearly 4 d. out of every carucate of land in the country. This church was, in the year 1032, dedicated in honour of Christ, the Blessed Mary, and St. Edmund.

King Edward the Confessor, King William I, King Henry I, King Stephen, and King Richard, with many Bishops and other persons of quality of both sexes, gave lands and great revenues to this abbey; and, in particular, Edward the Confessor granted to Baldwin, Abbot of this abbey, the liberty of coinage.

The body of St. Edmund remained intire and uncorrupt, and was so seen by many witnesses.



The Abbots of St. Edmund's bury succeeded each other in the following order:

1. Wius, monk of Hulme, died in 1044.
2. Leofstanus, died 1065.
3. Baldwinus, died 1097.
4. Robert, son of Hugh, Earl of Chester, deposed 1102.
5. Alboldus, died 1119.
6. Anselmus, nephew of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, was 1138 chosen Bishop of London, but not received there; died 1148.
7. Ordingus, died 1156.
8. Hugh, Prior of Westminster, died 1180.
9. Sampson, died 1211.
10. Hugo, chosen Abbot 1213, consecrated Bishop of Ely 1229, died 1254.
11. Richard, Abbot of Burton, died 1233.
12. Henry, died 1248.
13. Edmund de Walpoole, Doctor in the decretals, died 1256.
14. Simon, elected 1257.
15. John de Norwold, died 1301.
16. Thomas de Tottington, died 1312.
17. Richard de Draughton, died 1337.
18. William de Bernham, died 1361.
19. Henry de Hunstanston died before confirmation.
20. Johannes de Brinkele, died 1379.
21. Johannes Tynmouth, created in the 7th of Richard II.
22. Willielmus de Cratfeld, created in the 13th of Richard II.
23. Willielmus Exeter, in the 5th of Henry VI.
24. Willielmus Curteys, in the 7th of Henry VI.
25. Johannes Boon, created Abbot 1457.
26. Richardus Hengham 1475.
27. Thomas Raclefden, 1478.
28. John Reeve, alias Melford, the last Abbot of Bury, created in the 5th of Henry VIII.

By covenant made between the above-mentioned John Norwood, Abbot here on the one part, and the Prior and convent of this monastery on the other, the manors, lands, and revenues belonging to the abbey were divided and appropriated to the several offices of the house, as such and such lands and revenues to the Abbot, such to the Cellerarius for the defraying of his office, such to the Sacristan for the charges incumbent on him, such to the Camerarius, such to the Almoner, such to the Pitanciarius, such to the Infirmarius, such to the Hostiliarius, and such to the Præcentor. But all

law-suits concerning any of the lands or estate of the abbey the Abbot was to manage at his own private charge. The Abbot was also to entertain all secular guests, as well horse men as foot men, in case he was resident with his family in town; but the convent was to entertain religious persons, and, in case of the Abbot's absence, then the convent was also to entertain secular persons, if under thirteen horse. This agreement between the Abbot and convent was made in the year 1281, and exemplified by Edward I. in the same year, being the 9th of his reign.

The names of the Sacristans of Bury, were, 1. Thurstan. 2. Tolimus, both in the time of Abbot Baldwin. 3. Godefrius. 4. Radulphus. 5. Harueus. 6. Helias Widewell. 7. Frodo. 8. Willielmus Schuch. 9. Willielmus Wardel. 10. Hugo. 11. Walterus de Banham. 12. Willielmus de Disce. 13. Robertus de Granele, chosen Abbot of Thorney. 14. Richardus de Insula, chosen Abbot of Burton, and at last Abbot here 1233. 15. Dominus de Newport. 16. Georgius, first Præcentor, then Sacristan, then Prior here, reputed a saint. 17. Nicholaus. 18. Simon de Luyton, chosen Prior, and then Abbot here 1257. 19. Richardus de Horninthe. 20. Richardus de Colecester. 21. Simon de Kingston, first Cellarer, and then Chamberlain. 22. Willielmus de Luyton. 23. Richardus le Brun.

To the Cellarer of this house, whose office was to make provisions for the diet of the whole convent, did belong many rights and privileges by ancient custom. He kept the court of the lordship in the town, from which he received divers annual profits. His Officers were to be first served in the market in buying provisions, if the Abbot was not in town. Also the Cellarer and Abbot's Officers were to have herrings a half-penny in the hundred cheaper than any other people.

This abbey was valued before the suppression at 1659 l. 13 s. 11 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum.

### *The DUTIES of a Christian Husband towards his Wife.—From the Journal des Sçavans.*

**T**HE state of marriage in general, with respect to a husband, being a state of equality and superiority, all the duties of a husband may be reduced to those two qualities. As he is a companion, he ought to love; as he is a superior and a master, he ought to govern.

There are two sorts of love, one of which is natural, and the other Christian: A husband owes both to his wife. To love your

wife with a natural love is to love her as much as you love yourself; to look upon her as the only object of your most affectionate care, as a companion whom God has given you for your help; it is to love her more than a friend, who should be but one heart and one soul with you. But it may be objected, that love is free; that there is no pleasure in doing those things which are commanded; and that the obligation



gation of loving one's wife is sufficient to prevent such a love. This is not the language of a reasonable man, nor of a Christian, but of a brutish and loose man, who cherishes an unlawful passion in his heart; little considering that the crime of adulterers is like a devouring flame, which spares nothing, and destroys their souls, their bodies, their reputation, and their estates.

But, if it be a very ill thing not to love one's wife, it is also an ill thing to love her too much, and to such a degree as to grow jealous of her. It is true, that a sincere love can hardly be without a certain jealousy: A moderate jealousy renders love more lively, whereas too great a tranquillity makes it languish. The jealousy that deserves censure, is an excessive jealousy, which, being inseparable from fear and suspicion, torments the man affected with it, and exasperates his wife. Such a jealousy, far from securing the virtue of a wife, is destructive of it; because the fears of a husband are a lesson to her, and teach her to do the ill thing which he is afraid of. Can any one forbear to blame the conduct of certain husbands, who deserve only to be called the executioners of their wives? They can scarce ever be any time without them: They are alarmed at a step, a gesture, a look: They suspect every thing: They follow their wives every-where, or keep them under confinement, and, confining themselves with them, find a sad comfort in tormenting them. Is not such a love a sort of hatred? Love requires three things from a husband; that he should honour his wife, supply her wants, and bear her faults. Ladies want so many perfections with which men are endowed, that they would be discouraged, if the latter did not in some measure make amends for it by the honour they pay them. How great is the danger that the husband exposes himself to, when he despises and abuses his wife! Notwithstanding his cruelty, he reasonably pretends that she should be faithful to him; but it may be questioned whether he can reasonably expect it. There is an excess of honour almost as improper as contempt. A cold husband honours his wife without having any love for her, and carries himself, not like an affectionate husband, but with the politeness of an officious and wary cavalier. Such a nice attention discovers little love. A conduct more natural would be much more acceptable to your spouse. She plainly perceives that the honour you do her supplies your want of love. Nay, perhaps she looks upon that affected honour, as an insult and a sort of revenge. Ex-

press more love for her, without being so respectful.

The wants of Ladies are suited to their condition. A husband who is profuse for himself, and saving with respect to his wife, is an odious husband.

The faults a husband should bear, are rather weaknesses than vices, or they are excusable vices, and of no ill consequence. Some are naturally inseparable from the fair sex; others are personal. The former ought not to raise a greater emotion, than the inconveniencies of different seasons. What cannot be mended ought to be endured patiently. Personal defects are more vexing, because sometimes they may be attended with malice. But a husband should never mind the imperfections of his wife, without considering his own at the same time. This consideration will render him more equitable; and his equity will be perfect, if he compares the good qualities of his wife with her imperfections.

Such are the obligations which natural love lays upon a husband. The sanctification of a wife is the design of Christian love; and a husband expresses that love by edifying discourses and examples. It would be an unbecoming thing for him to assume the air of a pedagogue, and to deliver with a grave tone moral precepts, more proper to disturb his wife than to instruct her; but he must take his time, and gently infuse into her mind sometimes one truth, and sometimes another.

As a superior, a husband is obliged to watch and to correct, yet his vigilance ought generally to be free from suspicion. Many husbands may be well blameable for too great a security, as many others for being too mistrustful and too rigid. If some husbands are too easy, and have too good an opinion of their spouses, it may be asked, upon what ground they suppose that the virtue of their wives is so much respected, that no-body will attack them; or so solid, that, if it be attacked, it will not be overcome? There is good reason for watching, especially in an age, when Ladies expose themselves more freely than ever they did, and when it does not appear that they have received a new grace from God. Happy the age must be, in which a husband may run such a hazard without losing any thing; and the time fortunate, wherein we see the world full of impeccable wives; and yet some are young, handsome, idle, and only taken up with every thing that can afford them pleasure!

When a wife grows disorderly, a husband ought to correct her with great art and



and circumspection. Anger and passion are only proper to excite revolt. The most effectual correction is that which seems to have no manner of affinity with it. One must have great courage not to take amiss a plain reprimand; and such a perfection was not granted to women. A prudent husband expresses himself in such a manner, that his wife perceives, as it were of herself, that she has been wanting to her duty. He ought to be very wary, not only in his corrections, but also in his orders. If he desires to be obeyed, let him rather advise than command. But if a wife should happen to slight his command, though thus softened, he would be obliged to speak more plainly: However, some reflections ought

to be made upon this head. If a wife is good-natured and reasonable, a husband may tell her for what reason he desires she should do such a thing; but, if she is naturally of a contradicting humour, a command must not be supported without reasons, for then she will argue the case with him. Whatever method a husband takes, his advices ought to be always expressed in few words; and the greatest menace he can use, is, that his wife will displease him, if she does not readily comply with his desire: For as a husband should not disgrace himself by too much good-nature; so also, he should not run into the opposite extreme of kindling a domestic war, which generally ends with a divorce.

*The Charms and Reward of V I R T U E in D I S T R E S S : An interesting Story in private Life, shewing the Effects of Education.*

A DECENT and discreet widow was left by her husband, a Gentleman of a small estate but fine accomplishments, in moderate circumstances, with the care of two sons and an only daughter, all under age. To give them a good education was her chief business and delight. In all other respects she was thrifty, and even parsimonious; but, in this, she was what the generality would, perhaps, call profuse; for she esteemed a good education the best and most lasting patrimony. Accordingly, she was at pains to introduce them into the best company, and to teach them all those accomplishments, which it would be unbecoming the character of a Gentleman or Lady to be ignorant of. She taught both her sons herself to read and write, and her daughter to use her needle. As she had seen much of the world, she instructed them from life and her own experience; drew characters, painted different scenes of life, those she had been engaged in herself, or had seen and heard from the relation of others; and this in so entertaining a manner, that the young creatures were all ear, and, as Shakespear says, their 'spirits would fly out into her stories.' She made each of them, in their turns, to read to the others, and all of them to give their sentiments afterwards; opening their tender conceptions by the familiar and easy questions she put to them. At other times, she set them to writing letters to one another, and, after they had made a visit, or other excursion from home, she drew out their little observations on all they had seen or heard: But, what was of most advantage to them, she went before them in every virtue, and was a strict pattern of that decency and prudent conduct which she recommended. After this sober education at home, she sent

her daughter to one of the genteelst boarding-schools, and often went thither herself to inspect her manners more nearly. Her eldest son, after he had learned his Latin, and was master of figures and book-keeping, she put out apprentice to a considerable merchant in London, sufficiently guarded, as she thought, against the dangers of the town, by his virtuous education in the country. He did very well for some time, and was much beloved by his master, both for his diligence and honesty: But he was, ere long, decoyed into an intrigue, by an handsome maid of the family, who, with an artifice peculiar to some of those town-bred girls, affected to be in love with him. She endeavoured to convince him of it, by giving a particular attention to all his wants, and expressing a tender concern to please him. She played her cajoling arts with such success upon his honest credulity and simplicity, that she soon gained her point, and wrought him up to the real passion which she only feigned. This made him neglect his business, and fall into gaming, to supply the real or pretended wants of his mistress. The effects of their adventure, in a short time, became visible; and partly shame, partly her persuasions, obliged him to leave a family, where his credit was ruined, and his conduct liable to frequent censure. His mistress followed him, and became the companion, as she had been the cause of his misery. He now set up for himself, and, having drawn away the rest of his patrimony, drove a little retailing trade: But, as the slow returns did not satisfy the growing demands of his mistress, business soon became a drudgery to him; and he had recourse to drinking, to drown all reflections on his circumstances and conduct, and



and stifle those sentiments of honour and virtue, which now and then stung him with deep remorse. In this course, he soon exhausted the rest of his stock, plunged himself in debt, was cast into gaol, and must have lain there, if his disconsolate mother, whose heart bled to hear of his misfortunes, had not streightened her own and her family's circumstances, to relieve him. After he got out of prison, where he was abandoned by his mercenary mistress, who, foreseeing his fate, had run away with the remainder of his money and effects, he passed through a new variety of misfortunes: In short, the result was, he went abroad, and listed himself in the late Emperor's service in Italy.

The other son, whom I shall call Eubulus, had fine natural parts, joined to an uncommon sweetness of temper, and an affability that endeared him to every body. He went to the University, where, by his indefatigable application to his studies, he made great proficiency in learning, and, by his conversation and polite manners, gained the favour of his superiors, and the esteem of all who knew him. His company was courted by those of the best rank, but especially by all true lovers of learning and virtue. Among others, he contracted a particular intimacy with a young Gentleman of a large fortune, and a mind still larger, who chose him to be his companion rather than tutor in his travels. This proposal, how advantageous soever, he would not accept, till he should consult with his mother and sister, both whom he loved with an uncommon tenderness. Their consent being obtained, he went to take his leave of them; the parting was tender on both sides: 'My dear Eubulus, said the good woman, taking him by the hand, with her eyes full, you are going a long journey. I fear I shall never see you again; your poor brother's misfortunes have shortened my days, and your absence cannot lengthen them:—But, since I hope it is for your advantage, I cheerfully submit. To almighty God I commit you. Pray spare no pains to learn some news of your unfortunate brother;—if you find him out, give him my last blessing, and tell him I shall die in peace, if I hear that he is reformed and happy.'—She could not proceed; her sighs and tears were the only farther expressions of her inward grief. He then bid his sister farewell. Her last words were: 'Oh, Eubulus! remember our poor dear brother,—find him out, if he be still living, and tell him (Oh, do not forget it!) that our dearest mother and I want nothing, to complete our happiness, but to hear, that he is, what he once was, the same virtuous

—' She could say no more; her heart was oppressed with sorrow at the tender parting, and that heightened by sad reflections upon the ill courses of her elder brother, and the melancholy forebodings she had, that her mother would not long survive.

Soon after, he and his friend (whom I shall call Agathias) went abroad, and did not, like most of our raw young travellers, only traverse provinces, gape after wonders and curiosities, and throw away their time in gallantry; they staid long enough, in places of note, to get acquainted with the most eminent men for capacity and learning, who are generally the most easy of access to ingenious strangers; and to learn whatever was most curious and worthy their notice. In their progress through Italy, their curiosity led them to Venice, in the time of the carnival; they were spectators rather than actors in the diversions of it. One evening, as Eubulus was returning home alone, he saw two fellows, in masks, attacking a single Gentleman, who made a stout resistance, but was pressed to the wall, and seemed reduced to the last extremity. Eubulus immediately drew in defence of the single combatant, and obliged the villains to retire, after they were deeply wounded. He led the Gentleman to his own lodgings, and sent immediately for a surgeon to dress his wounds. When the stranger's mask was taken off, how was he surprised to see his friend Agathias, whom he had rescued from such imminent danger; and how overjoyed was Agathias to find the friend and deliverer united in the same person! When he was going to make his acknowledgments for his generous succour, Eubulus begged him to spare them, till he should be in a better condition to make them. The wounds were found not mortal, so that in a few weeks he recovered. While they continued there, they had a message from an unknown Lady, who desired to communicate to them an affair of importance. Though they were both averse to go, yet they knew so well the vindictive humour of the Italians, that they were afraid to give the Lady a denial. Accordingly, they waited on her; when she told them, she believed they were surprised at receiving a message from one who was so much a stranger to them; but, as she well knew the humanity of the English, especially to their countrymen, and had heard that two Gentlemen of that nation lived in her neighbourhood, she thought she could not do them a greater pleasure, than by giving them an opportunity of doing a very important service to one of their own country, a very worthy Gentleman, who had been



been clapped up in prison, by an order of the Doge, for no other crime but his being of her acquaintance. If, continued she, you have the honour, Gentlemen, to know any of the foreign Ambassadors, you will find it no hard matter, by employing your interest with them, to obtain his release; and, at the same time, you will do me a singular pleasure.

The Gentlemen endeavoured to excuse themselves in the politest manner they could, alledging they were strangers in the town; but, in effect, they had no mind to meddle in an affair, which seemed, by the Lady's interesting herself so warmly in it, to wear the face of an intrigue. She continued to urge them with great eagerness, and asked, if they had no acquaintance with the French Ambassador. Agathias was a man of too much honour to deny, that he had some small acquaintance with him, but said he did not know whether it could be of any use to her friend; he promised, however, to try how far it would go. They immediately waited on Monsieur de——, the French Ambassador, and informed him of the whole affair; who smiled, and politely promised his friendship. Accordingly he applied to the Doge, and all the favour he could obtain was a promise of the Gentleman's release, upon paying a fine of a thousand crowns, and giving security for his future good behaviour. Soon after, prompted by their curiosity, they asked and obtained leave to visit the prisoner under his confinement. They found him in a wretched condition: His looks pale and meagre, and his eyes hollow, the very image of death; his face was marked with the deepest dejection and anguish. Upon putting a few questions to him about the time of his leaving England, and his employment since as well as before, Eubulus faintly recollected some of his features; upon which, he asked him if he was any relation of——, who had been some time a widow. At the mention of her name, the stranger fetched a deep sigh, and said he had been once son to that dear woman, but, alas! he had forfeited his title to that relation. Eubulus could hold no longer; he fell upon his neck, wept over him, and continued for some time speechless. Agathias, deeply penetrated with this dumb but expressive scene, mixed his friendly tears with their's. At length, words got vent: Oh! Pamphilus, have I at last found you out; you, whom your dearest mother, sister, and I, gave over for lost!—But, ah! how changed!—And in what deplorable circumstances!—Where have you been?—

How came you hither? Heaven, I hope, sent us to your relief——

Pamphilus, with a mixture of dejection, astonishment, and joy, asked how he had learned his misfortune; and what had induced him, and the Gentleman with him, to visit him in his present situation; adding, that his misfortunes would be too tedious to relate. His brother soon satisfied his questions, and told him he might safely open his mind before the Gentleman, whose goodness prompted him to pay him so kind a visit. Being thus assured, he frankly confessed, that the Lady they mentioned had entertained him since he came to Venice; whither he was allowed to come, by his General Officer, to see the diversions of the carnaval, having been for some time in the Emperor's service;—and that he had been put under arrest, at the request of some noble relations of the Lady's, who were displeased at his intimacy with her,—and now he was daily expecting some miserable fate, as a punishment for his past imprudence. He then cast down his eyes with a mournful air. Agathias, whose eyes and heart had been fastened upon the two brothers, turning to the elder, in a generous kind of transport, said,

I am glad, Sir, that, in finding a brother, you have likewise found a deliverer. You are released upon paying a thousand crowns, which I will freely advance, for your brother's sake. Pamphilus would have cast himself at his feet, to express the raptures he felt; but Agathias took him in his arms, and told him he was glad to embrace the brother of his friend and deliverer; he gave him, withal, a short account how he had saved his life. The fine was paid, and Pamphilus released. He assured them upon his honour, that, after paying his acknowledgments to his benefactress, he would break off all further correspondence with her, and immediately return to the army.

While they continued at Venice, a letter came by way of Genoa to Eubulus, from his sister Eliza, to this effect:

My Dear Brother,

What shall I tell you? How will you be able to bear the fatal news of the death of our much honoured and dearest mother, whose loss is to me more bitter than death, and will plunge you, I fear, into the deepest sorrow? But the other night she called me to her bed-side, and, taking me by the hand, said, 'My dear child, I am just going to leave you. A few hours will bear me to the world of spirits. I willingly resign you, my dear charge, and your brothers,



thers, if they are yet alive, to the care of a good God, who will always befriend the virtuous. I rejoice you are of that number. If you continue as you have set out, you cannot fail of being happy. When you have an opportunity to write to your brothers, or shall see them, tell them I died with them on my heart, left them a mother's blessing, and had no higher wish on earth than to hear they were wise and good. Alas! poor Pamphilus, would to God he were so; were I sure of this, I should die perfectly easy. I hope Eubulus will return to you, and Heaven make you happy in each other. Farewel, my dearest child! May Heaven preserve you wise and good; and, when you drop a tear to the memory of a loving mother, be excited thereby to imitate whatever you thought good in her. Oh! Farewel!" With these words the dear woman resigned her soul into her Maker's hands, and smiled in the agony of death. Oh! my dear brother, grief overwhelms me; I can add no more, but that I long exceedingly to see you; that will be my only cordial, to alleviate the heavy loss of your affectionate sister, ELIZA.

This mournful news cut Eubulus to the heart. He grew impatient to return home: He hoped his presence might help to lighten his sister's grief. Agathias, perceiving his friend's uneasiness, inclined to indulge him by hastening his return. They took Milan in their way home, where they found Pamphilus, much reclaimed by his misfortunes. Eubulus informed him of their mother's death, the tender circumstances of his parting from her and their sister, the deep affection they both bore him, and particularly the concern she expressed about him in her last moments. The recital of these, and the sight of his sister's moving letter, made such an impression on him, that they left him strongly confirmed in his virtuous resolutions.

Eliza, after her mother's death, lived retired from the world; she kept company with only a few select friends. It was a sweet retreat where she lived; there was a pretty garden and farm belonging to it, the small remainder of the family-estate. At the foot of the garden runs a clear brook, cloath'd on each side with little tufts of wood, and bushes growing wildly up and down. This stream, after watering the farm, loses itself in a neighbouring wood. She dressed plain and clean, and was not distinguished from the farmer's daughters in the neighbourhood, but by a superior openness and dignity in her air and manner; which appeared under all the homeliness of her dress.

Her time was generally divided between the œconomy of her family, and the management of the farm, reading, visiting the sick, and doing kind offices to all about her. Her knowledge of simples qualified her to be useful to her neighbours in most ordinary illnesses; and a frugal well-judged management of her small revenue put it in her power frequently to reach out her friendly hand to the assistance of the indigent, whom she used to employ in different kinds of manufacture; and at the same time that she relieved their wants she encourag'd their industry. So that her house was a little sanctuary to the painful poor; it was always open to them, and the beneficent mistress of it at all times accessible. Her servants almost adored her; and her amiable and wise deportment rendered her equally the delight and admiration of the whole neighbourhood. She was fair and blooming, and of a shape exquisitely proportioned. There was an uncommon gracefulness in her mien, and sprightliness in her air and looks, mixed with such a peculiar sweetness, as discovered the kind and humane temper of her soul. In this manner did this innocent and virtuous maid pass her time, when it pleased Heaven to interrupt, for a while, the calm she enjoyed, and put her virtues to a new and severe trial.

A Gentleman, who lived at no great distance, was lately returned from his travels; struck with the high and very singular character he had of her, he contrived this stratagem to see her: It was Eliza's ordinary custom to walk out every morning and evening round the farm, and along the banks of the little rivulet that watered it, and often with a book in her hand. Sometimes she would lay herself down by this stream, and with a delighted mind enjoy those simple and unvarnished pleasures, which virtue, joined with contemplation, never fails to give in those rural scenes, neither envying nor railing at the pleasures and amusements of gayer life. One evening, as Eliza was taking her usual walk, this curious Gentleman, having got near the place, dismounted from his horse, and cast himself on the ground, as if he had been seized with a sudden illness. Eliza, overhearing a faint sound, not unlike the groans of a person in distress, immediately gave way to the suggestions of her compassionate breast; she rose, and went to the place where the Gentleman, whom I shall call Lothario, was lying on the ground. No sooner did she learn his misfortune than she ran home to call for assistance, and soon returned with some of her servants. Finding him to appearance in great agonies, they carried him to the house,



house, where she made him an offer of an outer apartment, till he should be a little recovered. He thanked her kindly for her generous hospitality, and told her that he hoped to be well with a night's rest. Her person, conversation, and whole behaviour charmed him beyond expression; but that modesty which appeared so unaffectedly graceful, and that kind concern she shewed for his health, which ought to have extinguished every ungenerous sentiment, served only to inflame a criminal passion. At first he only expressed the warmest acknowledgements of her generosity: He took advantage after of the tenderness of her concern for his illness.—He grew bolder—professed love in the strongest terms—and began to use such familiarities in his discourse as were too shocking for a modest ear. This roused Eliza's nobler passions; and, with eyes flashing a generous disdain and indignation, she said to Lothario, 'Presumptuous man! though I cannot blame myself for doing an act of hospitality to a stranger, yet I am sorry it has happened to be so ill placed on an ungenerous man, who dares to abuse it in so ungentleman-like a manner. I thought my own house would have been a sufficient protection to me against all indecency, especially from you; but, since it is not, you are now at liberty to go where you please.' She then quitted the room with an emotion she could not conceal. Before he departed, he desired to see and take leave of his benefactress; but she would not permit him: So he rode off unattended and unobserved. He was not a little vexed at his disappointment; and the repulse he had met with, instead of discouraging, redoubled his passion. Allured therefore by so fair a prey, he thought of various stratagems to get her in his power; and resolved to use force, if she would not yield to persuasion. He lay in ambush for her one day, in the wood I formerly mentioned, adjoining to the house. Eliza happened to wander farther off than usual; and, being intercepted by his servants, Lothario carried her off, in spite of all her cries and struggles. He stopped not, day or night, till he had brought her to a very private country-seat of his, where he kept but few servants, to which he used sometimes to retire, when he desired to have little communication with his neighbours. It was a double affliction to poor Eliza, when she knew that Lothario was the author of it. Finding however that she was intirely in his power, she forbore those bitter invectives and useless exclamations which many of her sex would have indulged on so just an occasion, and trusted that Heaven would send her some speedy succour. To

alleviate her grief and resentment, which he saw swell high, he told her it was nothing but an excess of the most tender passion for her that had forced him to this extremity—that she might expect such usage as was suited to her merit and character, and might command his house and all in it; for he was absolutely at her devotion. She deigned no other reply but what he might draw from looks, which darted the utmost aversion and contempt. He allowed her indeed all manner of liberty in this prison; permitted her to walk or ride out as she chose, though never out of the reach of attendants. But she made no attempts of that kind, in order to lull them in the deeper security; and, after some time, affected an air of frankness and easiness, to which she was quite a stranger.

Lothario, in the mean while, left no arts of insinuation and flattery untried, to win her consent to his designs;—he made her an offer of a considerable settlement for life, and of a handsome provision for her brother. She still kept him at bay; but he began to conceive some better hopes from her more softened appearance, and did not doubt to gain his point, when he had melted her by his suppliant importunities and protestations of love. It would be tedious to relate the methods he tried, during the course of some months: He did not indeed come to direct force, though he would sometimes break into her apartment, and talk to her in a manner that highly provoked her; but she endeavoured to conceal her resentment. One morning, when Lothario was from home, she got up much earlier than her usual hour, and, having stole a key of the garden, slipped out unperceived by any of the servants. After she had crossed the garden, she leapt from the sunk fence, and with difficulty scrambled up the opposite side of the ditch.—She passed over several fields, forcing her way through the hedges. Fear added wings to her speed. She went on till she thought herself out of danger, and then she sat down by the side of a hedge, quite tired with fatigue and want of sleep. She now began to think over the dangers she had run, the trials and insults she had borne,—the greater ones she had feared; but especially the dreadful suspense she was in about what might still befall her. All these things came crowding into her thoughts, and filled her with a variety of strong emotions. She looked up to Heaven for relief, and committed herself and the success of her escape to Providence. Nature being at length overcharged and quite spent, she sunk into sleep on the green turf.

It happened, that a company of Gentlemen



men were out that morning a fox-hunting. The chase had been long, and one of the party being thrown out, chanced to come to the place where Eliza lay. He started at the sight of a Lady fast asleep, and loosely dressed, with her face and arms strangely scratched, and the blood drawn in many places. But, amidst all the disorder of her dress and looks, he was struck with the amiableness of her appearance, and fineness of her shape, which spoke strongly in her favour, and confuted, in some measure, the disadvantageous circumstances in which he saw her. He stood for some time gazing at her with pleasure and astonishment, and was afraid to awake her. But how much more was Eliza alarmed, when she opened her eyes upon a Gentleman in a hunting-dress, gazing at her, with his horse in his hand! Ashamed to be surprised in such disorder, she started up on her feet: Her first thought was to have run off directly, without speaking a word; but thinking it vain to fly from one, in whose power she was, or to betray an insignificant distrust, she chose rather to try his generosity. She said, she doubted not but he was a little surprised at finding a woman in that place, and in such an odd condition; but begged he would suspend his wonder, till she had an opportunity of informing him more particularly of the occasion;—that just then she could only tell him, that an extraordinary accident had brought her into those circumstances;—and, as he had the appearance of a Gentleman, she did not doubt but he had the honour of one.—She should therefore put herself under his protection, and begged that he would conduct her to some place of safety. He told her, that he would most cheerfully undertake so agreeable a charge,—that a Lady of his acquaintance lived hard by, to whose house he would conduct her, where she might be sure of a hearty welcome, and to be treated with that honour she appeared to deserve, till she was recovered of her fatigue, and in a condition to remove elsewhere. His open countenance, and Gentleman-like mien, gave her some degree of confidence in him, though unknown. And, should she be deceived, she did not see how she could secure a civil usage, by any means so effectual, as by expressing an intire trust in her protector. She frankly accepted his offer, and returned him thanks in so graceful a manner, that made him think himself the debtor. By this time some of the servants came up. He ordered one of them to take the Lady up behind him, and conducted her himself directly to his mother's, who lived at her jointure-house, but a few miles off. There, Eliza found

herself among a very different set of people from those she had met with at Lothario's, and was entertained in quite another manner. The Gentleman informed his mother of the distress he found the Lady in, and desired she would lend her friendly aid to recover her of the fright and fatigue she had undergone. The Ladies, like two kindred souls, soon distinguished each other, and no sooner saw, than they esteemed; at least, formed the most agreeable ideas the one of the other. Eliza being left in good hands, the young Gentleman took his leave, and returned to his own house, full of the image of the lovely stranger, whose aspect and whole behaviour raised in him high admiration and delight. He imagined to himself a thousand excellencies concealed under so fair a form, and a demeanour so singularly graceful. He was no sooner at home than, rushing into a friend's apartment who lodged with him, he immediately told him his uncommon adventure; expatiated much on the charms and outward accomplishments of the distressed stranger, and added, that, if her character and merit corresponded to such fair appearances, he thought her a treasure worth purchasing at any rate. He was not a little impatient, till he returned next day to see her, and inquire after her health. But how troubled and confounded was he, when he heard that Eliza was seized with a fever? It was, however, of the slighter kind, and, when it went off, she appeared to him with new charms: She had now recovered her natural looks, and, though paler than usual, yet that paleness had something so languishing and soft in it, and so different from that over heated flush, which a conflict of various passions had given her, that the young Gentleman was quite in raptures. Eliza renewed her acknowledgments to him for his generous deliverance and protection of her, freely confessed she had at first some suspicion and distrust of him, having had so late a proof of the falshood and treachery of the sex; but she was now convinced, by his means, that men were not all alike. He thanked her for the compliment she made him, and told her, he was repaid for what he had done, by the satisfaction she expressed with his conduct, and the pleasure he felt in having contributed to the ease and safety of so deserving a Lady; and desired she would condescend to inform him of her misfortune. You have a right, Sir, answered Eliza, to know my story, and it is fit I should remove any suspicions, which my being found in such unfavourable circumstances may have raised. Upon hearing her story, her solitary condition and way



way of life before she was carried off, and particularly the account of her family and relations, how much was he surprised and delighted to find the young Lady the sister of his friend and fellow-traveller, Eubulus, who had returned with him not above a month before! Joy flowed so full upon him, that Agathias was going to have taken Eliza in his arms, and to have made a full discovery. But he checked himself, and only congratulated her upon her happy escape; and he made no doubt but that, as Heaven had already appeared very seasonably for her relief, it would at last crown her virtue with an happiness proportioned to it. Upon this, he left her.

When Agathias and Eubulus returned from their travels, Eubulus was extremely troubled to find the mansion-house desolate, and his dear sister, his chief joy of life, gone, and no-body could tell whither.

Agathias told Eubulus, (who had been mostly with him since his return, not being able to bear the solitude of his own house, where every apartment and field recalled some mournful image of his heavy loss;) that the Lady's conversation and manners justified, and even increased the high esteem he had conceived for her. And, added he, with a kind of transport of joy, you yourself, Eubulus, shall judge to-morrow, whether I have been hasty in my opinion.

Next day, he took Eubulus with him, to see the unfortunate stranger. The mother of Agathias had concerted it with her son, not to reveal any thing to either of them; and had only prepared Eliza thus far, as to tell her, she was to introduce to her a particular friend of her son.—As Eubulus had been several years abroad, both his and his sister's looks were pretty much altered. He could not, however, help feeling some strange sympathies at his first seeing her, which he did not know, nor indeed, endeavour to account for. Eliza's concern was reciprocal, and she was observed to steal several attentive glances at him, which drew some blushes from her, when she perceived they were taken notice of. Agathias, in the mean while, and his mother were greatly delighted with those kindlings of mutual sympathy, and a growing tenderness which they saw flashing, like harmless lightning, from eye to eye. In the afternoon, they led them into the garden, where, in a retired arbour, Agathias's mother begged of Eliza to entertain them with an account of her story, and the late accident; for perhaps, added she, the stranger we have introduced to you is more interested in your fortunes than you are aware of. Eliza would have gladly declined the task, but, as she

could not refuse her benefactress so small a boon, she, with modest, downcast eyes, began her story from the time of her first acquaintance with Lothario, and told what had befallen her since, till her fortunate meeting with Agathias, her generous deliverer. She told her story so gracefully, represented the villainy of Lothario in such soft terms, and passed over her own behaviour with such a modest bashfulness and humility, as wonderfully moved and charmed Agathias and his mother. Eubulus felt an uncommon tenderness, mixed with admiration; the tears started into his eyes. Madam, said he, give me leave to ask your name and family? Alas! Sir, she replied, you desire me to renew my grief. But that part of my story is short: My parents are both dead, my dear mother last. I had once two brothers, they went abroad several years ago, but, whether they are dead or alive, I have not lately heard. One of them had been very unhappy; with the other, I had formed a tender and inviolable friendship: He is now upon his travels with a Gentleman of fortune and great merit. I wish for nothing to repair the loss of the best of mothers, and make me completely happy, but to see him again. If my dear Eubulus be still alive, and it please Heaven to restore him to my sight, O how happy—She could proceed no farther; sighs denied a passage to her words. Eubulus, whose mind had been all along shaken with a thousand emotions of tenderness and passion, could contain no longer. He started from his seat, and ran to her in the tenderest transports, and, clasping her in his arms, burst out, Then, my dearest sister, be as happy as your virtue—Words failed him to say more; a flood of tears succeeded, the effect of inexpressible delight. This unexpected recovering of her brother raised in Eliza's breast such a conflict of agreeable passions, that she continued some time speechless. Nor were Agathias and his mother less melted with so tender a scene. Eliza, having at length given vent to the joy which overpowered her, in a liberal flood of tears, broke out: O, my dearest Eubulus, my brother! Is it you? Am I, indeed, so happy as to see you again? Has Heaven restored you to me to part no more? Behold there, in the son of my benefactress, my deliverer and guardian, to whom I owe more than life, my honour, and my all! You must acknowledge the immense debt I owe him; I have an heart to feel, but want words to express it. O, Madam, replied Agathias, your brother and my friend, as well as fellow-traveller, has already paid me more substantially than by words. To  
his



his bravery I owe my life, which Heaven has prolonged to give me an opportunity of preserving what is infinitely dearer to me. I am more than sufficiently rewarded, in the pleasure of having contributed to the ease of one so deserving in herself, and so dear to him. If you, Madam, think there is any thing yet owing, it is you only who can pay it. It is yourself I ask, as the full reward. To possess such a treasure is all I wish to crown my happiness. My fortune is not equal to your merit, but it will be more than enough, if I can share it with you. — The high generosity of such a pro-

posal so surprised and confounded Eliza, that she could make no reply, but her silent blushes signified her consent, with a modest and expressive eloquence, transcending all the pomp of words. The match was concluded in a few days, with the intire approbation of all their friends. Agathias found that treasure he wished for and deserved, in the possession of one of the most virtuous and accomplished of her sex; and Eliza's transient sufferings, which she bore so gracefully, were rewarded with a happiness that still continues undecaying, in conjunction with one of the best of men.

### A DISSERTATION *on Propagation, Preservation, and Destruction in the Vegetable Kingdom.*

**A**NATOMY abundantly proves, that all plants are organic and living bodies; and that all organic bodies are propagated from an egg has been sufficiently demonstrated by the industry of the moderns; we therefore the rather, according to the opinion of the skilful, reject the æquivocal generation of plants; and the more so, as it is certain, that every living thing is produced from an egg. Now the seeds of vegetables are called eggs; these are different in every different plant, that, the means being the same, each may multiply its species, and produce an offspring like its parent. We do not deny, that very many plants push forth from their roots fresh off-sets for two or more years. Nay, not a few plants may be propagated by branches, Buds, suckers, and leaves fixed in the ground, as likewise many trees. Hence their stems, being divided into branches, may be looked on as roots above ground; for, in the same way, the roots creep under ground, and divide into branches. And there is the more reason for thinking so, because we know that a tree will grow in an inverted situation, the roots being placed upwards, and the head downwards, and buried in the ground; for then the branches will become roots, and the roots will produce leaves and flowers. The lime-tree will serve for an example, on which gardeners have chiefly made the experiment: Yet this by no means overturns the doctrine, that all vegetables are propagated by seeds; since it is clear, that in each of the foregoing instances nothing vegetates, but what was part of a plant formerly produced from seed, so that, accurately speaking, without seed no new plant is produced.

Thus again plants produce seeds; but they are intirely unfit for propagation, unless fœcundation precedes, which is performed by an intercourse between different

sexes, as experience testifies. Plants therefore must be provided with organs of generation; in which respect they hold an analogy with animals. Since in every plant the flower always precedes the fruit, and the fœcundated seeds visibly arise from the fruit; it is evident, that the organs of generation are contained in the flower; which organs are called antheræ and stigmata; and that the impregnation is accomplished within the flower. This impregnation is performed by means of the dust of the antheræ falling upon the moist stigmata, where the dust adheres, is burst, and sends forth a very subtle matter, which is absorbed by the style, and is conveyed down to the rudiments of the seed, and thus renders it fertile. When this operation is over, the organs of generation wither and fall; nay, a change in the whole flower ensues. We must however observe, that, in the vegetable kingdom, one and the same flower does not always contain the organs of generation of both sexes; but oftentimes the male organs are on one plant, and the female on another. But, that the business of impregnation may go on successfully, and that no plant may be deprived of the necessary dust, the whole most elegant apparatus of the antheræ and stigmata, in every flower, is contrived with wonderful wisdom.

For, in most flowers, the stamina surround the pistils, and are of about the same height; but there are many plants, in which the pistil is longer than the stamina; and in these it is wonderful to observe, that the Creator has made the flowers recline, in order that the dust may more easily fall into the stigma; as in the campanula, primrose, &c. but, when the fœcundation is completed, the flowers rise again, that the ripe seeds may not fall out before they are dispersed by the winds. In other flowers, on the contrary, the pistil is shorter, and there the



the flowers preserve an erect situation ; nay, when the flowering comes on, they become erect, though before they were drooping, or immersed under water. Lastly, whenever the male flowers are placed below the female ones, the leaves are exceedingly small and narrow, that they may not hinder the dust from flying upwards like smoke ; as we see in the pine, fir, yew, sea-grape, juniper, cypress, &c. and when, in one and the same species, one plant is male, and the other female, and consequently may be far from one another, there the dust, without which there is no impregnation, is carried in abundance, by the help of the wind, from the male to the female ; as in the whole dioicous class, where one plant bears male flowers, and the other female. Again, a more difficult impregnation is compensated by the longevity of the individuals, and the continuation of life by buds, suckers, and roots ; so that we may observe every thing most wisely disposed in this affair. We cannot also without admiration observe, that most flowers expand themselves when the sun shines forth ; whereas, when clouds, rain, or the evening comes on, they close up, lest the genital dust should be coagulated, or rendered useless, so that it cannot be conveyed to the stigmata. But what is still more remarkable and wonderful ! when the fecundation is over, the flowers neither upon showers, nor evening coming on, close themselves up. Hence, when rain falls in the flowering time, the husbandman and gardener foretel a scarcity of fruits. I cannot help remarking one particular more, namely, that the organs of generation, which, in the animal kingdom, are by Nature generally removed from sight, in the vegetable, are exposed to the eyes of all ; and that, when their nuptials are celebrated, it is wonderful what delight they afford to the spectator by their most beautiful colours and delicious odours. At this time, bees, flies, and other insects suck honey out of their nectaries, not to mention the humming-bird ; and that from their effete dust the bees gather wax.

The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity, is absolutely necessary, otherwise no crop could follow ; and therefore the Author of nature has wisely provided for it in numberless ways. The stalks and stems favour this purpose ; for these raise the fruit above the ground, that the winds, shaking them to and fro, may disperse far off the ripe seeds. Most of the pericarps are shut at top, that the seeds may not fall, before they are shook out by stormy winds. Wings are given to many seeds, by the help of which they fly far

from the mother plant, and oftentimes spread over a whole country. These wings consist either of a down, as in most of the composite-flowered plants ; or of a membrane, as in the birch, alder, ash, &c. Hence woods, which happen to be consumed by fire, or any other accident, will soon be restored again by new plants, disseminated by this means. Many kinds of fruits are endued with a remarkable elasticity, by the force of which the ripe pericarps throw the seeds to a great distance ; as the wood-sorrel, the spurge, the phyllanthus, the dittany. Other seeds or pericarps are rough, or provided with hooks ; so that they are apt to stick to animals that pass by them, and by this means are carried to their holes, where they are both sown and manured by Nature's wonderful care ; and therefore the plants of these seeds grow where others will not, as houndstongue, agrimony, &c.

Berries, and other pericarps, are by Nature allotted for aliment to animals ; but with this condition, that, while they eat the pulp, they shall sow the seeds ; for, when they feed upon it, they either disperse them at the same time, or, if they swallow them, they are returned with interest, for they always come out unhurt. It is not therefore surprising, that, if a field be manured with recent mud, or dung not quite rotten, various other plants, injurious to the farmer, should come up along with the grain that is sowed. Many have believed, that barley or rye has been changed into oats, although all such kinds of metamorphoses are repugnant to the laws of generation ; not considering, that, as another cause of this phenomenon, the ground perhaps has been manured with horse dung, in which the seeds of oats, coming intire from the horse, lie hid and produce that grain. The mistletoe always grows upon other trees, because the thrush, that eats the seeds of it, casts them forth with its dung ; and, as bird-catchers make their bird-lime of this same plant, and daub the branches of trees with it, in order to catch the thrush, the proverb hence took its rise :

The thrush, when he befouls the bough,  
Sows for himself the seeds of woe.

It is not to be doubted, but that the greatest part of the junipers also, that fill our woods, are sown by thrushes and other birds in the same manner, as the berries, being heavy, cannot be dispersed far by the winds. The cross-bill, that lives on the fir-cones, and the hawfinch, that feeds on the pine-cones, at the same time sow many of their seeds, especially when they carry the



cone to a stone, or trunk of a tree, that they may more easily strip it of its scales. Swine likewise, by turning up the earth, and moles by throwing up hillocks, prepare the ground for seeds in the same manner, as the ploughman does.

I pass over many other things, which might be mentioned concerning the sea, lakes, and rivers, by the help of which, oftentimes, seeds are conveyed unhurt to distant countries; nor need I mention in what a variety of other ways Nature provides for the dissemination of plants.

The great Author and Parent of all things decreed that the whole earth should be covered with plants, and that no place should be void, none barren. But, since all countries have not the same changes of seasons, and every soil is not equally fit for every plant, he therefore, that no place should be without some, gave to every one of them such a nature as might be chiefly adapted to the climate; so that some of them can bear an intense cold, others an equal degree of heat; some delight in dry ground, and others in moist. Hence the same plants grow only where there are the same seasons of the year, and the same soil.

The Alpine plants live only in high and cold situations, and therefore often on the Alps of Armenia, Switzerland, the Pyreneans, &c. whose tops are equally covered with eternal snows as those of the Lapland Alps, plants of the same kind are found, and it would be in vain to seek for them anywhere else. It is remarkable, in relation to the Alpine plants, that they blow and ripen their seeds very early, lest the winter should steal upon them on a sudden, and destroy them.

The northern plants, although they are extremely rare every-where else, yet are found in Siberia, and about Hudson's bay.

Plants impatient of cold live within the torrid zones; hence both the Indies, though at such a distance from one another, have plants in common. The Cape of Good Hope, I know not from what cause, produces plants peculiar to itself, as all the mesembryanthema, and almost all the species of aloes. Grasses, the most common of all plants, can bear almost any temperature of the air, in which the good providence of the Creator particularly appears; for, all over the globe, they above all plants are necessary for the nourishment of cattle, and the same thing is seen in relation to our most common grains.

Thus, neither the scorching sun nor the pinching cold hinders any country from having its vegetables. Nor is there any soil which does not bring forth many kinds of

plants; the pond-weeds, the water-lily, and lobelia inhabit the waters; the fluviales, fuci, and conservæ cover the bottoms of rivers and sea; the sphagma fill the marshes; the brya cloath the plains; the driest woods, and places scarce ever illuminated by the rays of the sun, are adorned with the hypna; Nay stones and the trunks of trees are not excepted, for these are covered with various kinds of liverwort.

The desert and most sandy places have their peculiar trees and plants; and, as rivers or brooks are very seldom found there, we cannot without wonder observe that many of them distil water, and by that means afford the greatest comfort both to man and beasts that travel there. Thus the tillandsia, which is a parasitical plant, and grows on the tops of trees in the deserts of America, has its leaves turned at the base into the shape of a pitcher, with the extremity expanded; in these the rain is collected, and preserved for thirsty men, birds, and beasts.

The water-tree in Ceylon produces cylindrical bladders, covered with a lid; into these is secreted a most pure and refreshing water, that tastes like nectar to men and other animals. There is a kind of cuckow-pint in New France, that, if you break a branch of it, will afford you a pint of excellent water. How wise, how beautiful is the agreement between the plants of every country, and its inhabitants and other circumstances!

Plants oftentimes by their very structure contribute remarkably both to their own preservation and that of others; but the wisdom of the Creator appears nowhere more than in the manner of growth of trees; for, as their roots descend deeper than those of other plants, provision is thereby made that they shall not rob them too much of nourishment; and, what is still more, a stem not above a span in diameter often shoots up its branches very high; these bear perhaps many thousand buds, each of which is a plant, with its leaves, flowers, and stipulæ. Now, if all these grew upon the plain, they would take up a thousand times as much space as the tree does, and in this case there would scarcely be room in all the earth for so many plants as at present the trees alone afford; besides, plants that shoot up in this way are more easily preserved from cattle by a natural defence; and farther, their leaves, falling in autumn, cover the plants growing about against the rigour of the winter, and in the summer they afford a pleasing shade, not only to animals, but to plants, against the intense heat of the sun. We may add, that trees, like all other vegetables, imbibe the water from the earth,



earth, which water does not circulate again to the root, as the ancients imagined; but, being dispersed like small rain, by the transpiration of the leaves, moistens the plants that grow about. Again, many trees bear fleshy fruits of the berry or apple kind, which, being secure from the attack of cattle, grow ripe, for the use of man and other animals, while their seeds are dispersed up and down after digestion. Lastly, the particular structure of trees contributes very much to the propagation of insects; for these chiefly lay their eggs upon their leaves, where they are secure from the reach of cattle.

Ever green trees and shrubs, with us, are chiefly found in the most barren woods, that they may be a shelter to animals in the winter. They lose their leaves only every third year, as their seeds are sufficiently guarded by the mosses, and do not want any other covering. The palms in the hot countries perpetually keep their leaves, for there the seeds stand in no need of any shelter whatever.

Many plants, and shrubs, are armed with thorns, as the buck-thorn, floe, carduus, cotton thistle, &c. that they may keep off the animals, which otherwise would destroy their fruit. These at the same time cover many other plants, especially of the annual kind, under their branches. So that, while the adjacent grounds are robbed of all plants by the voracity of animals, some may be preserved, to ripen flowers and fruit, and stock the parts about with seeds, which otherwise would be quite extirpated.

All herbs cover the ground with their leaves, and by their shade hinder it from being totally deprived of that moisture, which is necessary to their nourishment. They are moreover an ornament to the earth, especially as leaves have a more agreeable verdure on the upper, than the under side.

The mosses, which adorn the most barren places, at the same time preserve the lesser plants, when they begin to shoot, from cold and drought. As we find by experience in our gardens, that plants are preserved in the same way. They also hinder the fermenting earth from forcing the roots of plants upwards in the spring; as we see happen annually to trunks of trees, and other things put into the ground. Hence very few mosses grow in the warmer climates, as not being so necessary to that end in those places.

The English sea mat-weed, or marran, will bear no soil but pure sand, which Nature has allotted to it. Sand, the produce of the sea, is blown by winds oftentimes to very remote parts, and deluges, as it were,

woods and fields. But, where this grass grows, it frequently fixes the sand, gathers it into hillocks, and thrives so much, that, by means of this alone, at last an intire hill of sand is raised. Thus the sand is kept in bounds, other plants are preserved free from it, the ground is increased, and the sea is repelled by this wonderful disposition of Nature.

How solicitous Nature is about the preservation of grasses is abundantly evident from hence, that, the more the leaves of the perennial grasses are eat, the more they creep by the roots, and send forth off-sets. For the Author of nature intended, that vegetables of this kind, which have very slender and erect leaves, should be copious, and very thick-set, covering the ground like a carpet; and thus afford food sufficient for so vast a quantity of grazing animals. But what chiefly increases our wonder is, that, although the grasses are the principal food of such animals, yet they are forbid, as it were, to touch the flower, and seed-bearing stems; that so the seeds may ripen and be sown.

The caterpillar, or grub of the moth, although it feeds upon grasses, to the great destruction of them, in meadows, yet it seems to be formed, in order to keep a due proportion between these and other plants; for grasses, when left to grow freely, increase to that degree, that they exclude all other plants; which would consequently be extirpated, unless this insect sometimes prepared a place for them. Hence always more species of plants appear in those places, where this caterpillar has laid waste the pastures the preceding year, than at any other time.

Daily experience teaches us, that all plants, as well as all other living things, must submit to death.

They spring up, they grow, they flourish, they ripen their fruit, they wither, and at last, having finished their course, they die, and return to the dust again, from whence they first took their rise. Thus all black mould, which every-where covers the earth, for the greatest part is owing to dead vegetables. For all roots descend into the sand by their branches, and, after a plant has lost its stem, the root remains; but this too rots at last, and changes into mould. By this means this kind of earth is mixed with sand, by the contrivance of Nature, nearly in the same way as dung thrown upon fields is wrought into the earth by the industry of the husbandman. The earth thus prepared offers again to plants, from its bosom, what it has received from them. For, when seeds are committed to the earth,



they draw to themselves, accommodate to their nature, and turn into plants, the more subtle parts of this mould by the co-operation of the sun, air, clouds, rains, and winds; so that the tallest tree is, properly speaking, nothing but mould wonderfully compounded with air, and water, and modified by a virtue communicated to a small seed by the Creator. From these plants, when they die, just the same kind of mould is formed, as gave birth to them originally; but in such a manner, that it is in greater quantity than before. Vegetables therefore increase the black mould, whence fertility remains continually uninterrupted. Whereas the earth could not make good its annual consumption, unless it were constantly recruited by new supplies.

The crustaceous liverworts are the first foundation of vegetation, and therefore are plants of the utmost consequence in the oeconomy of Nature, though so despised by us. When rocks first emerge out of the sea, they are so polished by the force of the waves, that scarce any herb can find a fixed habitation upon them; as we may observe every-where near the sea. But the very minute crustaceous liverworts begin soon to cover these dry rocks, although they have no other nourishment, but that small quantity of mould, and imperceptible particles, which the rain and air bring thither. These liverworts, dying at last, turn into a very fine earth; on this earth the imbricated liverworts find a bed to strike their roots in. These also die after a time, and turn to mould; and then the various kinds of mosses, as the hypna, the brya, and polytrica, find a proper place, and nourishment. Lastly, these dying in their turn, and rotting, afford such a plenty of new formed mould, that herbs and shrubs easily root, and live upon it.

That trees when they are dry or are cut down may not remain useless to the world and lie, as it were, melancholy spectacles, Nature hastens on their destruction in a singular way: First the liverworts begin to strike root in them; afterwards the moisture is drawn out of them; whence putrefaction follows. Then the mushroom kinds find a fit place for nourishment on them, and corrupt them still more. The beetle called the dermestes, next makes himself a way between the bark and the wood. The musk-beetle, the copper talc beetle, and the caterpillar, or cossus, bore an infinite number of holes through the trunk. Lastly, the wood-peckers come, and, while they are seeking for insects, wear away the tree, already corrupted; till the whole passes into earth. Such industry does Nature use to destroy the trunk of a tree! Nay, trees immersed in water would scarcely ever be destroyed, were it not for the worm that eats ships, which performs this work; as the sailor knows by sad experience.

Thistles, as the most useful of plants, are armed, and guarded by Nature herself. Suppose there were a heap of clay, on which for many years no plant has sprung up; let the seeds of the thistle blow there, and grow, the thistles by their leaves attract the moisture out of the air, send it into the clay by means of their roots, will thrive themselves, and afford a shade. Let now other plants come hither, and they will soon cover the ground.

All succulent plants make ground fine, of a good quality, and in great plenty, as sedum, crassula, aloe, algæ. But dry plants make it more barren, as ling or heath, pines, moss; and therefore Nature has placed the succulent plants on rocks, and the driest hills.

*The compendious System of Natural History (Vol. XXIV, Page 29.) continued.*

*With the Bignonia, or Trumpet-Tree, coloured from Nature.*

Note. Our Readers will be pleased to excuse a Mistake of the Engraver, in placing over this Plant the Name of *Bisfort*, or *Snake-Weed*.

This genus of plants was established by Dr. Tournefort, who gave it this title in honour to the late learned Abbé Bignon, who was principal Librarian to the King of France; and he ranged it in the third section of the first class of plants, intitled, Herbs with an anomalous flower of one leaf, spreading open at their brim: Mr. Ray places it in his nineteenth class of plants, with a labiated flower of one leaf, which is succeeded by pods; and Dr. Linnaeus puts it in his fourteenth class of plants,

intitled, *Didynamia Angiospermia*, the flowers of this class having two long and two short stamina.

The species here exhibited is,

*Bignonia foliis pinnatis minoribus, foliolis mucronatis marginibus incisic geniculis radicatis*, i. e. Trumpet-flower (or Bignonia) with smaller pointed winged leaves, being cut on their edges, and roots coming out from the joints of their stalks. *a*, represents the flower intire, growing in a cluster, at the extremity of the branch; *b*, shews



*Bistort. or Snake Weed.*









*b*, shews a flower opened lengthways, with the two longer and two short stamina, and the pointal situated between the two long stamina; *c*, represents the pod, when full grown, and the seeds ranged imbricatim, like tiles on an house; *d*, a single seed taken out of the pod, with its wing adhering to it.

This species is, by Mr. Catesby, titled *Bignonia fraxini foliis, coccineo flore minore*; i. e. *Bignonia* with ash-leaves, and a smaller scarlet flower. He has given a figure of it, but it wants the seed vessel; and the colour of his flowers is much more like the larger sort, which Dr. Tournefort titles *Bignonia Americana fraxini folio, flore amplo Phœnicio*, *Inst. R. H. 164*. This last has been many years an inhabitant in most of the curious gardens in Europe; but was brought from North America, where it grows naturally in the woods, fastening its branches to the tall trees, by the roots which are sent forth at the joints, whereby they are supported, and mount up to the top of the highest trees. And, when they are planted near walls, the roots will fasten themselves into the joints of the wall, and, where they have room, will rise to the height of fifty or sixty feet. This larger sort is figured by Cornutus, Ferrarius, and several other botanists, by the title of *Gelseminum Hederaceum Indicum*, from the re-

semblance of its flowers to those of the *Jasmine*; and the French do now call it *Jasmin de Virginie*; but in England it is generally known by the title of *Trumpet-flower*, or *Mexiocitle*.

The plant here figured is, by many botanists, supposed to be only a variety of the larger sort; but all the plants of this sort which have been raised from seeds in the English gardens, for several years past, do retain their difference; so they may be allowed to be distinct species. There are two old plants in the Chelsea garden, one of each sort, which have grown near each other above fifty years, and do constantly produce flowers every year, which are remarkably different in their size and colour, as also in the size and shape of their leaves; but it is of late years that this sort has been much propagated in the English gardens. The seeds of it were sent from Carolina in 1724, by Mr. Catesby, from which many plants were raised; and since that time the seeds have been frequently sent to England from that country, and great numbers of plants have been raised in the gardens; but the plants which have been raised from seeds are several years before they flower, and are not near so productive of them as those plants which are propagated by suckers, or cuttings from old trees.

*New Anatomical Observations and Discoveries.*—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*.

**M**. Haller has observed in the jugular vein as far as the brain, in the lower vena cava as far as the thigh, and in the subclaviar as far as the basilica, a very sensible alternative motion, and depending not on that of the heart, but on that of the respiration: These veins swell and are filled in expiration, but sink and empty themselves on the contrary in inspiration. This acceleration in the course of the venous blood is a new use of respiration that had hitherto escaped anatomists.

It is commonly believed that the ligature of the nerves and the wounds of the tendons are infallibly attended with fatal consequences: M. Haller's observations have demonstrated that, if this be true with regard to the nerves, it is not at least so without some restriction. The ligature of the nerves has often killed animals in the first ensuing days; but, this time of danger over, the animal recovers, and resumes even the use of the limb the ligature had rendered paralytic. As to the tendons, they did not seem endowed with a great sensibility. M.

Haller has seen dogs dance after the half-cutting of the tendon of Achilles. The cutting of the periosteum has occasioned no cries in a dog, who notwithstanding fetched many sharp and piercing at the least wound made in the skin. The dogs that served for these experiments have been cured by licking themselves, and without any dangerous symptom. His experiments proceeded even to the membranes of the brain: He opened the dura mater, and touched the pia mater with butter of antimony, yet the action of this caustic excited no sign of pain in the animal. These experiments seem to indicate, that much may be abated in the degree of sensibility heretofore attributed to the membranes and tendons.

One of M. Haller's pupils observed in salmons a penis exerted about an inch, and resembling the glans in quadrupeds. He even remarked several ducts having a communication with what is called in fishes the milt. In consequence of this observation, fishes enter the usual natural order, in which they only differ by an instantaneous copu-



copulation, and operating with organs much less in proportion than in other animals. To this observation M. Haller has joined another of M. Meckel, a correspondent of the Academy, on the organ that puts amphibious animals in a condition to

remain so long under water. M. Meckel finds the reason of this property in two very spacious venous sinus, which these animals have, and in which the blood is collected, whilst the route of the lungs is obstructed against it.

*The GENIUS of the Ancients in the Art of Designing and Engraving, exemplified in the Explanation of a curious silver Medal and two ancient Stones.*

*From the Memoires de Trevoux.*

**T**HE silver medal, as ingeniously invented as it is scarce and valuable, was lodged in the cabinet of M. le Hay; and Crotomis, whose head, crowned with laurel appears on it, with his name ΚΡΟΤΟΜΙΣ, was one who won the prize at the Pythian games. He seems to be young; and this piece is probably a monument of his first victory. Nothing could be contrived more proper than the reverse of the medal: Hercules in his infancy parts and stifles two serpents, which Juno had sent out of envy to destroy him. This reverse is one of the finest works of antiquity: The action of Hercules is expressed with a force and delicacy the Roman coiners could never attain to. The signification is not very mysterious, it being plain that the design of the medal is to shew, that young Crotomis would overcome envy as easily as Hercules, when a child, overcame the serpents sent by Juno. Besides, the young vanquisher might have some other reasons to pitch upon this symbol: Perhaps he was a Theban as well as Hercules, who is accounted one of the first victors in the Pythian games. What remains is only to determine the time when that medal came out, which cannot be done without touching upon the history of the Pythian games.

The great antiquity of those games, mentioned by the poets, appears to be fabulous. If we may believe them, they were founded by Apollo, vanquisher of the serpent Python, and re-established at several times by Jason and Diomedes. But it seems the first celebration of those games is not so ancient: They were appointed after Erylochus had destroyed Crissa, and punished the Cirrheans and Amphissians for the robberies committed by them upon those who went to consult the oracle of Delphi. It was then the Amphyctions, the common Judges of Greece, who generally kept their court at Delphi, being sensible that the Olympic games were of great use to reunite the Greeks, established the Pythian games, to be celebrated, as the Olympic, every five years.

The first were celebrated the third year of the XLVIIIth Olympiad, 584 years before the Christian æra. The prizes propo-

sed to the vanquishers were brazen tripods, which were changed in the second Pythiad into crowns of laurel, for a greater conformity with the Olympic games, the prize whereof was a crown of leaves of the olive-tree.

The medal cannot be older than this second Pythiad, 580 years before Christ; but it may be of a much later date, since these games were continued for several ages. It is impossible to determine more precisely the time when Crotomis got the victory, and it is equally difficult to guess in what sort of game he signalised himself; for at Delphi, as well as at Elis, wrestling, running, driving of chariots, playing at quoits, and fighting with a cestus, were the exercises for the prize of which they contended. There was also a prize for those who sung best, playing upon the flute or the lyre. Hesiod lost the prize, because he could not sing in tune with an instrument.

Not to mention the different changes introduced into these games, one only need be noticed, which might bring the time of this medal nearer ours. In the 344th year before Christ, in the LXIst Pythiad, the Amphyctions proposed a prize to the young wrestlers, and Laidas won it. Very probably Crotomis won his in one of the following Pythiads: He would thus have a greater conformity with Hercules; and the reverse would be more suitable to him.

As to the two ancient stones, one of them a cornelian, which was lodged in the cabinet of M. Bourdaloue, seems to have been engraved for Alexander, by the famous Pyrgoteles. The perfection of the work discovers immediately the hand of that excellent artist; but the intelligence of the figures represented upon the stone is a convincing proof that it was wrought by him, and designed for that Prince.

A woman puts her left foot upon a man's head, cut off from his body, and strives to detain a warrior, who parts from her with horror. This will easily bring to mind a noble action of Alexander, mentioned by Quintus Curtius, Book VIII, Chap. 3.

Spitamenes, a friend to the perfidious Bessus, who murdered Darius, believing that



that one might betray a traitor without any crime, apprehended, and delivered him to Alexander. Being soon after discontented with that Prince, who never raised perfidious men, he did not prove more faithful to him than to Bessus: He caused an insurrection in Bactriana, and was so successful as to stop the course of Alexander's victories, and cut in pieces a body of twelve thousand foot and three hundred horse, that were sent against him. The Conqueror of Asia, being busy in other parts, dissimulated his loss, and resolved to revenge himself some other time. The time of doing it was come; but it was no easy thing to succeed in the attempt: Spitamenes, who knew the country, fled before Alexander through impracticable ways, and could not be overtaken by his troops. The wife of Spitamenes, being weary of such a hard flight, used all her charms and interest with her husband, to persuade him to submit to Alexander, and rely on his clemency. Spitamenes, who was extremely fond of her, began to entertain some suspicions of her faithfulness, and believed she hoped to please the Conqueror of Asia: His love was changed into fury, and he would have killed her, had not his brothers-in-law put a stop to his violence. He endeavoured to reconcile himself with his wife; but she, who was perhaps guilty of the ambitious design her husband suspected her of, remembering the danger she had been exposed to, resolved to prevent him. She therefore killed him, and carried his head to Alexander. That Prince, going out of his tent, far from being moved with her charms, was struck with indignation at the sight of such a barbarous present, though it put an end to the war; and he expelled her his camp. It will not be denied, that such a noble action deserved to be immortalised by Pyrgoteles.

The jasper lodged in the King of France's cabinet is a piece of workmanship little inferior to the cornelian; and the ænigma represented upon it is very ingenious: The goddess of the night comes out of a wood, and presents some poppies to a young man: Three figures are placed behind the goddess of the night, an old man, a woman, and a young man; they seem to be drowsy. The

old man lets fall the poppies he held in his hands; and the young man has some in his left-hand.

The most remarkable things in this jasper are the figures of the goddesses of the night, and of the young man, into whose hands she puts the poppies. One can hardly doubt that Faustina and Commodus have been represented on that antique. Several well skilled in this sort of curiosities could not deny it, having compared with great application the stone with several medals, very neat and well preserved, of that Empress and her son.

The conjectures, occasioned by that resemblance, are supported by the stones being probably engraved in the year 175, when Marcus Aurelius declared Commodus, much at the same time, Princeps Juventutis and Augustus. It was a proper time to represent that Prince under the figure of a rising sun, that was going to reign. The resemblance of Faustina with the goddesses of the night discovers something more malicious in it: The Empress had the art of lulling the Emperor asleep about many things, especially about her behaviour. Poppies are a natural symbol of that power of Faustina.

Commodus had already made himself known. Every body thought he was more like his mother than his father; and that the philosophical Emperor would shew a blind love, or the same indolent disposition, in regard to his son as to his wife. The person, who caused that stone to be engraved, could not resist the temptation of representing upon it what he thought of the Imperial family. He did it without any danger: The symbols were very noble; and at first sight one could perceive nothing in them but a rising sun, to which the goddesses of the night yields the empire of the world.

Perhaps it will be said, that Faustina could not be very well pleased to appear, upon that stone, resigning the supreme power to her son. But a mother could not be very much concerned for it: Besides, it may be, that the stone was not engraved till after the death of Faustina, who died that very year 175, two or three months after her son had been made partner of the empire.

#### METHODS for the Preserving of CORN.

**T**HOUGH we are not in this kingdom under the same necessity as some foreign countries of building large edifices for granaries, because our harvests are much less apt to fail us; yet, as it must be of great advantage to every farmer to be able to preserve his corn of all kinds from insects

and putrefaction, we think it will be right to give some directions for this purpose, which it may be in the power of any one to put in practice; referring those who can afford to be at a more considerable expence to the larger means pointed out by the writers on this subject. Among these, the first place



place is deservedly given to that beneficent friend to mankind, the Rev. Dr. Hales. M. Duhamel has more particularly applied the use of ventilators to the preservation of corn, and has likewise added the use of stove-granaries. As the erecting of these last is attended with an expence which the generality of farmers can seldom be at, the kiln may be substituted in their place: And, in regard to public granaries, we recommend to the perusal of the curious, as well worthy their attention, an ingenious performance \* lately written on that subject by a lady of our own country.

The editors of Mr. Lisle's husbandry having given a concise abridgment of the experiments in M. Duhamel's treatise on the preservation of corn, we shall copy from them what is most essential therein.

M. Duhamel caused a case or little granary to be made, of oak plank two inches thick, forming a cube of five feet every way. At six inches from the bottom he made a flooring, or second bottom, of lattice-work, placed upon joists of five inches thick, covering it with a strong canvas; and this little granary was filled quite full of good wheat: It contained ninety-four cubic feet, weighing five thousand and forty pounds.

This granary, being filled quite full of corn, is to be covered with good oak planks, so closely joined, that neither rats, mice, or even the smallest insect can get in; leaving only some vent-holes, with trap-doors, or covers fitted very exactly to them, which will be spoken of hereafter.

By this means the corn is deposited in a small compass, and perfectly secured from rats, mice, birds, and even insects, provided there were none before in the granary, or among the corn; but, if there should, the means hereafter pointed out will destroy them.

It is well known that, in this climate, corn laid up in great heaps will soon ferment and spoil; to prevent which, it is necessary to force out the tainted air, and supply its place, from time to time, with fresh; in short, to establish a current of air, which shall pass through the corn and carry off the dampness. To this end, M. Duhamel made a false bottom of lattice-work, covered with coarse canvas (but, if it were for a large granary, wire, in the manner of a sieve might do better) through which the air could pass, and be forced out at the vent-holes at top.

This purpose is answered by bellows; and the most proper for this end are those

contrived by Dr. Hales, they being constructed without leather, or any other matter liable to be destroyed by vermin.

A large pair of these bellows being so fixed as to receive the air from without, and convey it between the bottom and false bottom of the granary; when you would ventilate the corn, open the vent-holes at top, and work the bellows, which will drive the air through the whole body of the corn with such force as to make the dust fly out at the vent-holes, and, when confined to one small opening, will blow up some grains of corn a foot high.

The corn I chose for this experiment, continues M. Duhamel, was of good quality. I ventilated it not more than six days in a year, without the help of fire; which was sufficient to keep it so well, that the best judges allowed it to be as good as could be.

When the bellows had not been worked for some months, the corn was allowed, by good judges, to look and smell perfectly well; but they objected that it did not handle well, that is, that it had some little dampness in it. The bellows were worked for half a day, and that objection was entirely removed.

In hot countries, corn may be preserved a long time by being deposited in a vault or cistern, so closely stopped, that the air can have no access. But experience shews, that this method will not succeed in our climate, the sun not having power to exhale the moisture from the corn, sufficiently to prevent its fermenting when laid in a large heap; and this is farther proved by several experiments of corn dried in a kiln, which, though its weight was considerably diminished, did not lose the vegetative quality, but grew very well.

From these observations it follows, that it is necessary to take away the superfluous moisture, and bring our corn to the same degree of dryness as that of the hottest countries, in order to preserve it in great bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Hales proposes the following method of preserving corn, as a thing that may be very beneficial to the poor, who frequently keep small quantities of corn in sacks:

Provide a reed-cane, or other hollow stick, made so by glewing together two sticks grooved hollow; let it be about three feet nine inches long; and, that it may be the easier thrust down to the bottom of the corn in the sack, its end is to be made taper to a point by a wooden plug that is fix-



ed in, and stops the orifice. About an hundred and fifty small holes, of one eighth of an inch diameter, are to be bored on all sides of the stick, from its bottom, to two feet ten inches of its length; but no nearer to the surface of the corn, lest too great a proportion of the air should escape there. By wreathing a packthread in a spiral screw-like form round the stick, the boring of the holes may be the better regulated, so as to have them about half an inch distant towards the bottom, but gradually at wider distances so as to be an inch asunder at the upper part; by which means the lower part of the corn will have its due proportion of fresh air. To the top of the stick let there be fixed a leathern pipe ten inches long; which pipe is to be distended by two yards of spiral wire coiled up within it. At the upper part of the pipe is fixed a taper wooden sawcet, into which the nose of a common household bellows is to be put, in order to ventilate the corn.

If corn, when first put into sacks, be thus aired every other, or third day, for ten or fifteen minutes, its damp sweat, which would hurt it, will, in a few weeks, be carried off to such a degree, that afterwards it will keep sweet with very little airing, as has been found by experience.

By the same means many other kinds of seeds, as well as corn, may be kept sweet, either in sacks or small bins; but then in bins the air-holes must be made only near the bottom of the canes, because the air

must in that case all ascend upward, since it cannot go through the sides of the bin, as it will through sacks.

Where the corn is too moist for the granary, M. Duhamel proposes drying it in a kiln, previous to its being put into the granary of preservation. This agrees with a story which Mr. Tull relates of a neighbour of his in Oxfordshire, who acquired a large fortune by this practice. His method was to dry his wheat on a hair-cloth, in a malt-kiln, with no other fuel than clean wheat-straw; never suffering it to have any stronger heat than that of the sun. The longest time he let it remain in this heat was twelve hours, and the shortest time about four hours; the damper the wheat was, and the longer intended to be kept, the more drying it required; but how to distinguish the degree of dampness, and the number of hours proper for its continuance on the kiln, he said, was an art impossible to be learned by any other means than by practice. His speculation, which put him upon this project, was, that it was only the superfluous moisture of the grain that caused its corruption, and made it liable to be eaten by the weevil. When dried, the bakers allowed it to work better than new wheat; and every grain of it would grow after it had been kept seven years. Mr. Tull adds, that the most secure way he knows of preserving wheat is by drying it.

*On Saturday, the 31st Day of March, 1759, at the Assizes held at Kingston upon Thames, in Surry, Mary Edmondson was indicted for the wilful Murder of Mrs. Susanna Walker, Widow, her Aunt, at Rotherhith, on the 23d Day of February last. She likewise stood charged on the Coroner's Inquisition for the said Murder; and, by a third Indictment, for stealing a Silver Watch, and other Things, in the Dwelling-house of the said Susanna Walker. To all which she pleaded Not Guilty.*

**T**HE Council for the Crown opened the nature of the indictment to the Court and Jury, by setting forth that they had no positive proof of the murder, but that they could produce so many concurring circumstances as would put it beyond doubt, that the prisoner committed this murder; and, as to those circumstances, they said they would not aggravate, but leave the whole decision of them to the Gentlemen of the Jury, after they had heard the several witnesses that were to be examined on the part of the prosecution. Hereupon, the witnesses being called, it appeared, from their several depositions,

That Mary Edmondson, some time before this murder, was frequently alarming her aunt that thieves broke in backwards, and stole the coals out of the coal-hole, and

a new mop out of the yard, and other things out of the wash-house: That the widow believed all these idle stories, and had often told the Gentlemen, whom she had appointed executors by her last will, that she had many of her great coals stole out of the coal-hole, and could not tell who it should be that took them; and that one of the Gentlemen told her, in his opinion, these petty thefts would not answer the purpose of robbers; and that, if she was robbed, the thieves must be very near home.

That it further appeared, from her own confession in court, that no one but she and her aunt were in the house at the time the murder was committed; and, from the evidence, that coals as large as bricks were found in the necessary-house, with a new



mop and a stone jug, which she told her aunt were stolen; that the watch, which she said was taken away off the mantle-piece by a tall man, that entered the house to rob it, with three others, was found under the water-tub; and that the bloody knife (which perfectly in shape, size, and wear resembled others in the house) and her bloody apron and cap were found in different parts of the house.

These were very material and convicting circumstances of her guilt; and, though the circumstance of coals being found in the necessary-house may appear trifling and immaterial, yet it carries with it a very strong indication that the prisoner threw them down there, purposely to amuse her aunt with an opinion of being robbed. This aunt, it seems, for some previous cause of displeasure, had threatened to place her out at service; and she, fearing the aunt might be also persuaded to alter her will to her prejudice, presumed that, if she should murder her for the sake of her money and effects, people would naturally conclude, according to the way she had concerted matters, that villains had done it, and she herself should remain unsuspected.

This is an inference that may very justly be drawn, in regard to the whole transaction; and, when things are well weighed and impartially considered, the conclusion

will be, that every one, of the least penetration, will pronounce Mary Edmondson guilty of the murder of her aunt.

On the other hand, if we believe that four men got in at the back part of Mrs. Walker's house (though there was not the least mark of a footstep, or any other violence done) murdered her; brought a bloody knife, bloody apron, and bloody cap with them; took the watch from the mantle-piece and hid it; and went off without robbing the house of the money and plate (all which is very highly improbable); then Mary Edmondson was not guilty, and has suffered as an innocent person.

The Jury were very well satisfied of her guilt, and, without going out of court, in about five minutes, found her guilty of the indictment. **DEATH.**

What should induce her to a peremptory denial, even at the gallows, we cannot account for; unless she was so determined, to convince her father, and other near relations, that she was innocent, as she had constantly before affirmed to them, though none of them believed her.

She was executed, at Kennington-common, on Monday the 2d of April 1759, and her body, pursuant to act of Parliament, was delivered to the surgeons to be anatomised.

*An ACCOUNT of MARY EDMONDSON, from her Birth to the Day of her Death; as taken from her own Mouth during the Time she was a Prisoner in the New Gaol in Southwark.*

**M**ARY Edmondson was born at a village named Cavarley, in the parish of Holbeck, about four miles from Leeds in Yorkshire, and was twenty-five years of age the very day she committed the murder; she was a twin, the mother having two girls at one birth, and the other sister is now living. These two sisters were so much alike, both in stature and features, that they could hardly be distinguished one from another; but, though they were so much alike in person, they differed greatly as to temper of mind; for one was affable, good-natured, modest, and industrious, and is happily married to one Mr. C——k in the Borough of Southwark, and has children by him, and was big with child at the time this barbarous murder was committed by her sister. Mary was naturally of a morose, haughty, and stubborn spirit, and it is said that she used her mother very ill in the country; but how true this is we will not pretend to say, for we shall keep up strictly to the truth in every particular relating to this unfortunate young woman.

In the month of July last, Mrs. Walker sent into Yorkshire for Mary Edmondson to be sent up to Rotherhith, intending to make some provision for her, this niece being a single likely woman, and a great favourite of her late husband. Accordingly she came up to town in the Leeds waggon, and was greatly caressed by her aunt, whom she endeavoured to please, for some time, in the best manner she could; and, considering her rusticity, and being bred up in the country from her infancy, she soon learned a genteel behaviour, which was very agreeable to her aunt, and those persons who visited her. This carriage continued for about six weeks before this murder was committed; when it was observed, by some of the neighbours, that the niece did not carry herself with that duty and respect to her aunt as she had formerly done, but gave her very pert and unbecoming language; particularly on Candlemas-day last, when tea was ordered in the afternoon, she told her aunt that she was obliged to go abroad that evening, by appointment, to supper;



supper; Mrs. Walker replied, 'If you do not chuse to serve me, I will provide you a good genteel service against the spring, and I would have you prepare yourself accordingly; perhaps you may do better with another than with me.'

How Mary relished these expressions we cannot pretend to say, but she tarried at home that evening, and would not drink tea; and was not so observant, from that time, as she had been before, being very careless and indifferent about the household affairs.

She was committed to the New Gaol on Saturday night, the 24th of February. On the Sunday morning, when they unlocked the prisoners in the womens ward, she seemed somewhat affected, and it was thought that her conscience pricked her so sensibly, that she was disposed to make a confession of the whole bloody transaction; but, when questioned about it, she was still in the same story. Two reverend clergymen attended her, and pressed her, with all the energy in their power, to be ingenuous and confess her guilt; for, notwithstanding there was no person in the house but herself when this murder was committed, yet the circumstances against her were so strong, that it would be impossible she should be acquitted on her trial; they laid before her the horrid crime of murder and blood-guiltiness; and told her, though her crime was so foul, and of so deep a dye, yet, on her confession and a sincere repentance, she might hope for mercy from God Almighty; but, while she continued stubborn and hard-hearted, all her devotion was to no purpose; for, her conscience being so seared, and her heart so hardened, her endeavours to make her peace with God, whom she had so greatly offended, would be ineffectual.

These remonstrances were to no manner of purpose; she still continued in the same story that she begun with.

On Sunday, the 5th of March, she could not be prevailed on to take the least nourishment, but seemed in a kind of despondency, more easy to be conceived than expressed. That day she sent a message for her sister and brother-in-law, and desired that they would come the next day, which they did accordingly. At the first interview of the two sisters, such a melancholy scene presented itself as cannot be well described. Her sister fell on her knees to her, and said, 'O dear Molly, for God's sake, confess the murder; you have certainly spilled my dear aunt's blood; and you know she was better to us than it was in the power of our parents to be.—How can you deny it? God Almighty will never

have mercy on you, if you will not confess, and repent of this wicked deed.' The unhappy sister was all this time in a flood of tears, as was her husband, who likewise, with all the tenderness and compassion of an affectionate relation, begged of her to make a confession, and ease her troubled conscience. But she replied, 'You need not grieve for me, for I am as innocent, sister, as the babe that is in your womb; it was four men that broke in backwards and murdered my aunt; I never had the least intention of harm to her in my life, and I wonder what can make you think that I did it.' She said all this with a seeming unconcern; and, though many tears were shed by her sister and brother and all the bystanders, yet it was observed that not one tear fell from her eyes.

On Wednesday a nephew of the deceased Mrs. Walker, to whom she had bequeathed a handsome legacy, came from Bath, to attend his aunt's funeral, he having received from the executors a letter of this tragical affair; he had never seen Mary Edmonson before, and came to the gaol in order to have a little conversation with her. When he came into her apartment, he told her he was a cousin of her's, and hoped she would not be offended if he asked her a few questions. She said, 'It will give me no offence, Sir; I am always glad to see any of my relations.' He then proposed some questions concerning the murder, which she answered with many evasions, and said 'She had already told the truth, and it was ungenerous in people to imagine that, under her unhappy circumstances, she would tell a lye.' And thus they parted, without having any further conversation.

On Thursday, the 11th of March, she was told by one of the neighbours, that her aunt was to be buried that evening at Christ-Church in Surry, near the remains of her uncle. She said her aunt had desired that in her will; but she thought it signified very little, when a person was dead, where they are buried.

On Friday, the 2d of March, in the evening, she was attended by two worthy divines of the church of England, who prayed with her upwards of an hour; she behaved with great decency and seeming composure of mind, during the time of prayers. This evening she was mightily pressed to make a confession, and clear her conscience; her answer was, 'My father will be in town in a day or two, and what I have to say I will speak to him, and him only.'

The next day her father came to town from Yorkshire, and went to the New Gaol to visit his unfortunate daughter; the poor



old man was so struck with grief and sorrow, that he could hardly prevail with himself to enter her apartment; but at length, being desirous of having the truth, he ventured to go in, and in the most tender manner imaginable conjured her to tell him the truth of the whole matter; for he should never rest, unless she disclosed what she knew concerning the murder of her aunt. She said in the most solemn manner, ‘ Dear Father, I am not guilty in any degree of this murder, as I hope for salvation from God Almighty: It was four men that broke into the house backwards, and dragged my aunt out of the wash-house, and cut her throat; the bruises on these poor fingers I got by shutting the street-door after me when I ran out to call the neighbours; as for the cut on my wrist, that was done by one of the men in the struggle. I would scorn to tell you a lye, and, was I to die this night for it, I could say no more.’

Her father visited her the day following, with two clergymen, who prayed with her for some time, and she made the same declaration to them as she had to her father. She was afterwards daily visited by her father, so long as his business would permit him to tarry in London; and she, by many asseverations, denying the murder, the old man at last was inclinable to think her innocent; though he said it was very extraordinary that his daughter should deny the murder, when so many concurring circumstances appeared against her, and not one in her favour.

When the father took his last farewell, she appeared in some agony on his departure, but in a very short time recovered herself. She always lived very sparingly, and could not be prevailed on to drink any thing with the people who came out of curiosity to see her.

The tenth day of her confinement she had an iron put on her left leg, to try if that would make any impression upon her; but it had no manner of effect, she appearing and behaving just the same as she had done from the beginning; and said she did not mind her fetters, as she was an innocent woman, and hoped it would be found out in a very short time who were the persons that were the cause of the misfortunes and sorrows that she suffered.

About a fortnight after her commitment she was seized with a slight indisposition, which continued a few days: During her illness, a Gentleman belonging to the gaol carried up to her a piece of cake and a glass of wine; but she refused to taste any thing; and, the Gentleman offering to salute her, she pushed him from her, saying, ‘ You

shall not kiss me now; you shall stay till I come under the gallows.’

When a fetter was first put upon her leg, she pretended to faint away, but soon recovered herself; a relation of her’s, standing by, told her, if she had well considered of what she was about to do, and not listened to the seducements and instigations of the devil, she would not be under such affliction. ‘ Well, Sir, said she, let me hear no reflection from you; I think I am already sufficiently punished, and, God knows my heart, I do not deserve it.’

This night she went to bed, seeming to be greatly discomposed, but in the morning her sorrows seemed to dissipate; for, when the turnkey went up to unlock the apartment where she was confined, she told him that she had nursed a pretty baby all night, and hoped he would stand gossip to it, for she intended to name it Tommy, in regard to an old sweetheart of her’s. The man imagined her frantic, and asked her what she meant. She then shewed him her iron, and said that was the baby she had been hugging all night.

The turnkey told her, that he was sorry to hear such loose and ludicrous expressions from a woman in her circumstances; at the same time urging her to have more serious thoughts, and to consider what a woeful scene she had to undergo, and in a very short time too. She paid very little regard to his remonstrances, as she did to all the good advice that was given her. In short, she was the boldest of any one of the women prisoners that were confined in the gaol.

Some time before the assizes she ordered a suit of mourning to be made, in which she intended to take her trial; but did not make the least preparation for it, well knowing she could say but little in her defence that would avail her.

On Wednesday, the 29th of March, she was carried in a common waggon, with the other prisoners, from the New Gaol to Kingston upon Thames; and it was expected that her trial would come on the Friday following; but, the King’s Council being engaged in causes on the Nisi prius side, the trial was deferred till Saturday morning, and she was put to the bar a little before eight, and convicted and condemned between twelve and one at noon.

It is remarkable, that during the whole time of her trial she never changed countenance, or seemed in the least affected before that awful Court of Justice; in which many persons of fashion were assembled. When the bloody knife, apron, cap, and watch were produced, though the whole Court seemed greatly shocked, and tears

trickled







Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



EDWARD MONTAGUE,  
LORD KIMBOLTON.

*For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street*



trickled plentifully from the eyes of many Ladies, yet the hardened prisoner gave not any signs of the least contrition; but, when the Foreman of the Jury gave in the verdict Guilty, she turned hastily from the bar, in a seeming passion and confusion.

After her conviction she was immediately conveyed back to the Stockhouse prison, and locked up in a room by herself; her diet was only bread and water, and no person was allowed to see her, except the keeper, or his servants, and the Gentleman who took this account.

Some short time after she was in her room she desired to have pen, ink, and paper, which was granted her; she then wrote a letter, and desired it might be presented to the honourable Court: The contents of it was, that she humbly hoped they would grant her a few days more than the law allowed, to make her peace with God. She was told the Court would reject any such petition; for she would certainly be executed at Kennington gallows on Monday morning, pursuant to her sentence. She expressed her sorrow that she was to die so near her relations and friends, and desired (as she must suffer so soon) that she might be executed at Kingston; but was told there was an absolute order to the contrary.

On Sunday a reverend divine visited her, and she very devoutly joined with him in prayers. On the Sunday night she had but very little rest; on the Monday morning she was called up, when her iron was taken off; and before she was handcuffed she delivered a paper to a Gentleman, of which the following is a copy:

‘This is to satisfy the people here, that I Mary Edmonson am going to die innocent of the murder of my aunt; I do not know who were the four men that did it, for I had no concern with them, as I hope for mercy from God Almighty. I never had any ill-will to my dear aunt; nor did I murder her for the sake of her money, as has been said in Rotherhith since I was taken up. If we used to have any quarrel, or a few words, it was made up again, for my aunt was a good tempered woman as any at all; and if she had put me to a service it would not have much vexed me; because I did all

the work at home, and I could but work abroad. I hope in God to find mercy in heaven; I hope no persons will reflect on my dear relations, for they are in no blame. I beg the prayers of all good people, for I forgive every one in the world that have done me any injury.

MARY EDMONDSON.’

She was put into a post-chaise, about seven o’clock in the morning, with Mr. Hammett, the keeper, and guarded only by three Sheriff’s Officers; she came to the Peacock alehouse a little before nine, where the executioner haltered her; and she was immediately put into a cart, which carried her to the place of execution, amongst a great multitude of spectators, who were assembled on the occasion.

Being come to the fatal tree, the executioner immediately tied her up, when her countenance seemed to change a little; but she presently recovered herself, and said ‘O Lord! what is there no person to pray by me?’ On which a Gentleman got up into the cart, and prayed with her near a quarter of an hour, to which she seemed very attentive. A relation of her’s then got up into the cart, and begged of her, for God’s sake, to confess the murder, if she was guilty. She said, ‘Cousin, I am not guilty of it, as I must appear before the Almighty God in a few minutes; and I go out of the world as innocent of this crime as ever I came into the world when my mother bore me; I would not trifle at this time, when I see death before my eyes. I lay no blame on any one that has been the cause of my coming to this shameful end; I hope God Almighty will forgive both them and me. I die in peace, and trust in my Saviour and Redeemer for mercy and forgiveness. And, good people, God bless you, pray for me.’

These were the last words which she spoke that could be heard; for then the executioner asked her if she was ready. She said, ‘Yes, when you will.’ He then tied on the same handkerchief to cover her eyes, which she wiped her face with at Kingston, when upon her trial; and in a minute or two the cart drew away, when she launched into eternity, to answer before a tremendous Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are open.

*The History of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 140.) continued.*

*With a Head of Edward Montague, Lord Kimbolton, finely engraved.*

Prance’s deposition, which was immediately published, met with an intire belief from the people; but afterwards, when the Popish party prevailed, several authors endeavoured to find many mistakes and inconsistencies in it, and even maintained, that

it was not penned by Prance, but by some abler hand. As, at first, it was dangerous to say, that Prance was a false witness, it was afterwards no less dangerous to maintain he had spoke the truth. Hence some adhere to this deposition, and others to the writings.



writings afterwards published against it, to demonstrate its falshood.

While these things were transacted, the King was by no means at ease. The plot (of which he was suspected to be the author, at least in what concerned the government and religion) and the impeachment against the Earl of Danby, which intirely reflected upon him, could not but greatly perplex him. To divert a little these suspicions, he published, the beginning of January (1678-9) several proclamations against the Papists, who, immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament, were returned to London and Westminster. By another proclamation, he recalled all his subjects from the foreign seminaries; but these were remedies little capable of curing the people's suspicions and fears.

About this time, was discovered a college of Jesuits at Lower-Come, in Herefordshire. Moreover, a fresh witness appeared, one Stephen Dugdale, who pretended to make new discoveries in the plot, and accused five Jesuits and one priest. This obliged the King to publish a new proclamation against Evers, Gawen, Vavasor alias Gifford, Levison, Jesuits, and Broadstreet, a priest; with a promise of a hundred pounds to any that should apprehend Evers, and fifty pounds for each of the rest.

Mean while, as the time for the meeting of the Parliament approached, the King, perceiving that, in the present disposition of the Commons, he should receive no advantage from them, but rather new mortifications, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of January dissolved this Parliament by proclamation, promising withal to issue out writs for the calling of a new Parliament the 6<sup>th</sup> of March following. Thus ended the Long Parliament, which had continued almost eighteen years, and had been, for twelve years, so favourable to the King. Never Parliament had been so liberal to any King, or carried the prerogative higher. If Charles II. had not pursued methods so contrary to the interests of the Kingdom, he would never have lost the affection of this Parliament, which studied only to please him, and give him the most effectual proofs of their zeal. But when, in process of time, they discovered, that the King had ill designs against the government and the established religion; which he had sufficiently shewn by his two wars against Holland, and his intimate union with France; they began to consider him as an enemy to the State, whose designs and measures were to be broken. The letters, produced by Mr. Montague in the Parliament, fully convinced the most incredulous, that

the King was a pensioner of France, and sacrificed the interest of England to that Crown. It is therefore no wonder, that the Parliament credited the discovery of a plot, which, as so natural a consequence of the King's designs, was now intirely believed. Indeed, the first article of this plot, concerning the killing of the King, might be doubtful and uncertain; wherefore the Parliament willingly left it to the decision of the Courts of justice. But the two last, relating to render the King absolute, and subverting the established religion, needed no other proofs than those the King had given. Besides, the Duke of York being a professed Papist, and having a great influence in the King's counsels, it was not difficult to conceive, that, he being such a zealot for his religion, he would lose no occasion of promoting it; and this his Secretary's letters plainly demonstrated. Indeed, this Parliament was composed chiefly of rigid Episcopalians, who, perhaps, cannot be vindicated in their persecution of the Presbyterians; but, however, they were not willing to sacrifice the Protestant religion, and the liberties of the nation, to their passion against Presbyterianism. From hence flowed the quarrels between the King and the Parliament, the mortifications so frequently given him, and his dissolution of it at last, though he had in it so many creatures, purchased either with ready money or pensions. It is not therefore strange, that the King should desire to be rid of a Parliament, from which he could expect no farther benefit; but he flattered himself in vain with having another more favourable, as will hereafter appear.

Upon the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, the King issued out writs for the new election, which put the whole nation into a ferment. It happened to the King, on this occasion, as it had happened to his father: The people, being discontented with the Court, and full of suspicions and fears, affected to chuse Representatives the most averse to Popery and arbitrary government; and as the High-church-men had been, for several years, a little too strongly attached to the King, and had, in the last Parliament, passed acts to raise the Royal power higher than ever, the people in general were not for trusting their interests in such hands. On the other side, the Presbyterians, though long oppressed, were still numerous in the corporations, so that, by the superiority of their votes, they commonly carried the elections in favour of their own party, or, at least, of men who had only outwardly conformed to the Church of England. In a word, when the returns

were



were made, it was found, that most of the Representatives were men very opposite to the principles and designs of the Court.

While all were engaged in the new elections, three of the five accused of Godfrey's murder, namely, Green, Berry, and Hill, were tried at the King's-bench bar, before the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, the 10th of February.

Oates deposed, that he had heard Godfrey say, a little before his death, That he went in fear of his life by the Popish party, and had been dogged several days.

One Robinson testified, that he heard him say, That he believed he should be the first martyr.

Prance's evidence was the same with what he had before deposed. The prisoners objected to him, that he had recanted and denied all before the King and Council. The Court made for him the answer which he had before given to the Council, That all that was nothing but an unusual fear, and a want of a full assurance of his pardon.

Hill's wife asked Prance, Whether he had not been tortured in Newgate, since several had heard him cry out in that place? He answered, That he had not;—that Captain Richardson had used him as civilly as any man in England; and that, all the time he was there, he wanted for nothing. This answer, as we see, is very contradictory to the aggravated recital of his torments; though, even in that recital, nothing is said which tends to shew, that he was put to the torture.

Bedloe had already deposed before the Lords, That Le Phaire, Walsh, Pritchard, Keins, &c. had wheedled Sir Edmundbury Godfrey into Somerset-house court, under pretence of taking some plotters, and, after a turn or two, and the pretence of sending for a constable, they shoved him into a room, and presented a pistol to him, threatening to kill him, if he made any noise, but would do him no hurt, if he would send for his examinations; which he refusing to do, they stifled him between two pillows; and after that, upon finding some life in him, strangled him with a long cravat.

Some have remarked, that this first evidence of Bedloe was directly contrary to Prance's. Others have observed, that Bedloe never said that he was present at the murder, but only deposed what he heard from others; consequently, that there was no real contradiction between the two witnesses.

In the present trial, Bedloe deposed, 'That, about a fortnight before the murder, Le Phaire, Pritchard, Keins, and

some other Romish priests, all unknown to Prance, discoursed Bedloe about killing a certain Gentleman, not named; and then set him to insinuate himself into Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's acquaintance, which he did under several pretences. That, on the very day of the murder, Le Phaire told him there was a Gentleman to be put out of the way that night, and would have him to assist, and that there would be four thousand pounds reward from the Lord Bellasis, &c. and therefore desired him to meet in the cloister at Somerset-house that evening, for thereabouts it was to be done; which he promised to do, but wilfully failed them, because he would not have his hands in blood. On the Monday after, Le Phaire, meeting him, charged him with breach of promise, and appointed him to come to Somerset-house at nine that night; where he told the witness, That he had done ill, that he did not help in the business; but, if he would help to carry him off, he should still have half the reward; and told him he was actually murdered. The witness asked if he might see him; upon which Le Phaire led him through a dark entry into a room where were several people, and Prance amongst them; and only by the light of a dark lanthorn he saw the face of the murdered person, and knew him to be Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. The witness advised to tie weights about him, and throw him into the Thames; but they did not approve of that, but said they would put it upon himself, and carry him out in a chair, by the help of the porter Berry, at twelve that night. The witness promised, upon the Sacrament, which he had taken the Thursday before, to come again and help them; but, being got from them, his conscience would not permit him to go any farther, though he had been promised two thousand pounds for his labour; but he rather chose to discover the villainy to the King and Council, and accept of a quarter of the sum in an honest way.'

What appears most strange, in this deposition, is not its contrariety to the first, in which he only spoke by hearsay; but that Bedloe did not relate these circumstances to the Lords, having only said, that he had seen Godfrey's body in Somerset-house, and Prance in the same room.

The constable, that viewed the body in the ditch, gave an account, 'That the sword was sticking through him, but no blood appeared upon the ground, and he found gold and silver in his pockets.' Two surgeons swore, 'That they verily believed the sword was run through him, after he was dead and cold; but that he died by

reason



reason of the suffocation, and breaking of his neck, and bruises on his breast.'

Sir Robert Southwell deposed, 'That Prance, having related the matter to the Council, and being sent, with the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Ossory, to shew the places he mentioned, did readily go to them all, and they appeared all to be such as he had described them; only, as to the room in the upper court, where the body was laid one night, having never been there but once, he said he could not positively assign it; but pointed to some rooms, and said he was sure it was thereabouts.'

As to the prisoners defence, Hill brought several witnesses to prove, 'That he was never out of his lodgings after eight o'clock at night, during the whole time of this transaction.'

Some have pretended, that these depositions were not regarded, because the witnesses were Papists. But no such thing is said in the printed trial, and it is difficult to know the thoughts of the Jury, who were the sole judges of these evidences.

Besides, Hill shewed, 'That, when he heard of Prance's being taken up for the murder, he had full leisure to make his escape; which he never endeavouring was a great presumption of his innocence.' It is to be presumed the Jury took but little notice of this proof.

Green proved by two witnesses, James Warriar and his wife, 'That he was at their house in the Strand, from between seven and eight till after ten, on that very night and time that Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was said to be murdered in Somerset-house.' But, unhappily, Warriar, willing to corroborate his evidence, added, 'That Green's being apprehended a month after the murder of Godfrey recalled to his mind, that the said Green had been with him on Saturday, the 12th of October, from eight to ten in the evening.' But, besides that Green was not arrested till the 24th of December, that is to say, two months and twelve days after Godfrey's murder, he was not taken up for this murder, but for refusing the oaths, which could not cause Warriar to remember, that Green had been with him the day Godfrey was murdered. Green added, 'That, when Prance was taken up, he shewed such a detestation of the fact, that he said, Rather than he should escape, if he were guilty, he would be the executioner himself.' In all likelihood, this proof appeared not very material to the Jury. In behalf of Berry the porter, the soldiers, that were placed centinels at the gate, testified, 'That no sedan went out of the gate that night that the body was said to be carried

off, though one did come in, and that they could not be mistaken in so plain a matter.' And Berry's maid declared, 'That her master was in bed by twelve o'clock that night, and never stirred out, which made it impossible for him to be upon the whole expedition.'

They all endeavoured likewise to invalidate Prance's evidence; but the Court observed, 'That it was impossible that Mr. Prance, a man of that mean capacity, should invent a story with so many consisting circumstances, if there was no truth in the bottom of it.' But, adds the Historian whom I have often quoted, 'others observed, that the story was invented by somebody else of a greater capacity.' This insinuation is supported only upon his system. But, besides, had the penner of this narrative been so able as is supposed, it would not have been difficult to give it a perfect agreement with Bedloe's first deposition, whereas it was different in many respects. For, when a man is only to invent, and has false witnesses ready to support the invention, he need not be much puzzled about the facts.

In conclusion, the Jury brought them in all guilty of the murder: Whereupon the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs said 'They had found the same verdict that he would have found, if he had been one with them.'

They all three insisted upon their innocence, to the last moment of their lives. Berry owned, 'that he was a Protestant in his heart, but had for some time dissembled his religion, for his private advantage.'

Hill, to persuade the Ordinary of Newgate of his innocence, gave him this notable proof of it: 'That he had wronged one in a twelpenny matter, which had so troubled his conscience, that he had made restitution since his condemnation, though he was in extreme want of present necessities.' And therefore he thus argued with him: 'If I have taken shame upon myself, in confessing my crime in the case of a trifle; can you think I would deny the murder, to maintain my reputation?'

Green and Hill were executed the 21st of February; but Berry was reprieved till the 28th of May.

The time for the meeting of the Parliament drawing near, the King, after examining the elections, foresaw a storm gathering against the Duke of York; wherefore, to prevent it, and persuade the new Parliament that his counsels were not influenced by his brother, he resolved to send him away, and, for that purpose, on the 28th of February, writ him the following letter:

'I have



‘ I have already given you my resolves at large, why I think it fit that you should absent yourself for some time beyond the seas: As I am truly sorry for the occasion, so, may you be sure, I shall never desire it longer than it will be absolutely necessary for your good and my service. In the mean time, I think it proper to give it you under my hand, that I expect this compliance from you, and desire it may be as soon as conveniently you can. You may easily believe with what trouble I write; there being nothing I am more sensible of, than the constant kindness you have ever had for me. I hope you are as just to me, to be assured, that no absence, nor any thing else, can ever change me from being truly and kindly your’s,

C. R.

The Duke immediately obeyed, and, the 3d of March, departed for Holland, with his Dukes and the Princess Anne, his daughter; from whence he went and resided at Brussels.

Mean time, the King, fearing that the new Parliament would impeach the Earl of Danby, and that the Earl, in prevention of his own danger, would be obliged to reveal secrets which he wished to be concealed, granted him, under the Great Seal, as full and complete a pardon as could be drawn.

The new Parliament meeting the 6th of March, the King made a speech, tending to shew how well affected he was to the laws of the land and the Protestant religion. He spoke of his care in punishing, as well those concerned in the plot, as the murderers of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey; and forgot not to mention the removal of the Duke of York. Lastly, he demanded money for disbanding the army, and for paying the fleet.

The Commons appeared resolved to pursue the matters which the late Parliament had left undecided. For this purpose, the 20th of March, they appointed a secret Committee to take informations, prepare evidence, and draw up articles against the Lords that were impeached; and to take such farther informations as should be given relating to the plot against his Majesty and the Government, and the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. At the same time, they desired the Lords, by an express message, to remember the impeachment of high treason, exhibited against Thomas Earl of Danby, in the name of the Commons of England, and to commit him to safe custody. They resolved also, that it should be referred to the Committee of secrecy to draw up farther articles against him. The Earl

of Danby was greatly embarrassed; for he could not make his defence, without producing the letters writ by his Majesty’s particular order, and other papers, which the King was willing to conceal; wherefore he resolved to adhere to the benefit of his pardon.

The next day, the 21st of March, Dr. Tonge, Oates, Bedloe, and a Scotchman, one Edmund Everard, a new discoverer, were called before the Commons, to give in their informations concerning the plot. Bedloe having delivered in his information, the House resolved, ‘ That an humble address be made to his Majesty, that the five hundred pounds, promised by his proclamation for the discovery of the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, may be paid to Mr. Bedloe; and that he would further be pleased to order, that the twenty pounds reward, for the discovery of every priest, may be effectually paid to the discoverers.’

The 22d of March, the Commons ordered a bill to be brought in, to secure the King and kingdom against the danger and growth of Popery.

The same day, the King, going to the Parliament, spoke to both Houses in favour of the Earl of Danby; but the Commons, unmoved with this speech, were no sooner returned to their House, than they sent a message to the Lords, to demand that the Earl might be forthwith committed to safe custody. The Lords, seeing the passion of the Commons, offered them, in a conference, the draught of a bill, by which the Earl of Danby should be for ever incapable of coming to his Majesty’s presence, and of all offices and employments, and of receiving any gifts or grants from the Crown, and of sitting in the House of Peers. But the Commons were not satisfied with such a bill, probably, for two reasons: The first was, that the Earl of Danby had implacable enemies among the leading Commons. The second, that, purposing to discover the King’s secrets by a strict examination of the Earl of Danby’s affairs, they saw, that this bill was only an artifice to conceal what they wished to know and divulge.

Mean time, the Commons, hearing that the King had signed a pardon for the Earl of Danby, appointed a Committee to repair to the Chancellor, and inquire how this pardon was sealed, and at whose suit. The Chancellor answered, ‘ That it was done very privately, the King having ordered him to bring the seal into his closet, and lay it on the table; that his Majesty commanded the seal to be taken out of the bag, and ordered the person, who usually carried the



the purse, to affix it to the pardon.' The Chancellor added, in his justification, 'That, at the very time of affixing the seal to the parchment, he did not look upon himself to have the custody of the seal: That the pardon was passed with the utmost privacy, at the desire of the Earl, who gave this reason for it: That he did not intend to make use of it, but to stand upon his innocence, except false witnesses should be produced against him; and then he would make use of it at the last extremity: That, notwithstanding this reason, he advised the Earl to let the pardon pass in the regular course; but, after consulting with the King, his Majesty declared he was resolved to let it pass with all privacy.'

The House, upon hearing this report, were inflamed against the Earl; and one of the Members, naming the Earl of Danby, proceeded thus:

'—— The person to whom we owe the dangers and fears of the French King against us: The person to whom we owe the threats and severe answers to those humble addresses we made the last session of Parliament: The person to whom we owe the ruin of this nation, and exhausting the King's revenue: The person to whom we owe the expence of two hundred thousand pounds a year, unaccounted for: The person to whom we owe the raising of a standing army, to be kept up by the receipt of six millions of livres yearly for three years, to enslave us and our religion: The person to whom we owe the late bone that was thrown in, on the sitting of the last Parliament, to hinder the good issue that might have come by their proceedings; who is now laying down his staff, and making up his accompts in the Treasury, as he pleases, to enrich himself out of the spoils of the people, and so depart.'

The same day, the Lords sent a message to acquaint the House of Commons, that the Earl of Danby had withdrawn, and could not be found; whereupon the Commons ordered, 'That a bill be brought in, to summon Thomas Earl of Danby to surrender himself to justice by a day to be therein limited, or, in default thereof, to attain him.' The 3d of April, articles of impeachment against the five Lords in the Tower were drawn up by the Commons, and carried to the House of Lords, as well as the bill to fix a day for the Earl of Danby to surrender himself to justice. The Lords having sent back this last bill, with some amendments, the Commons were dissatisfied, because the Lords were not of opinion, in case the Earl refused to surrender himself, to proceed against him by bill of

attainder, but to content themselves with inflicting other penalties. The two Houses had several conferences upon this subject, in which the Commons continued immovable, without any diminution of their rigour against the Earl. At last, the Lords passed the bill, and appointed the 23d of April for the Earl's surrendering himself to trial. The Earl, seeing that his absence could not hinder the bill of attainder from passing against him, resolved at last to surrender himself to the Usher of the Black Rod; and, the same day, he was sent to the Tower. The King then found himself involved in greater difficulties, than he had ever struggled with before, as he saw the Earl of Danby could not make his defence without divulging his secrets.

If the King would have altered his maxims and principles, he might have been easily freed from these troubles. He had only to break his union with France, dismiss those of his Ministers who were unacceptable to the Parliament, and act with sincerity for the interest of the kingdom and of the Protestant religion, abandoning all the projects he had hitherto formed: But he could not resolve to make this sacrifice, both because he believed his honour concerned, and his design was only to gain time and amuse the Parliament. It was with this view that, by the advice of Sir William Temple, he resolved to establish a new Council, into which were admitted some Lords most opposite to him, as the Earls of Shaftesbury and Essex. This Council consisted of thirty members, fifteen of whom were ever to be the present chief Officers of his crown and household; ten were to be taken out of the Nobility, and five out of the Commons; but he took care, in this model of his Council, to have a majority of such as were devoted to him. The Earl of Shaftesbury was made President of this Council, though no man was more hated by the King. His aim was to persuade the public, and the Parliament, that he was resolved intirely to change his manner of governing, and be guided, in all affairs whatsoever, by the advice of the new Council. But this was only to amuse the public; for, as it was not possible for the King to depart from his principles concerning religion or government, so most of his new Counsellors were not for sacrificing the Royal authority to the will of the Parliament. The Earl of Shaftesbury would have been extremely pleased with being President of the Council, if his authority had been proportionable to his office; but he quickly perceived he was there only for shew, and to be subservient to the King's designs, whilst



whilst others had his confidence. There were chiefly four who had the direction of affairs committed to them, namely, the Earls of Sunderland and Essex, the Lord Hallifax, and Sir William Temple: These digested and prepared what was to be proposed to the Council or the Parliament.

The King had no sooner made this alteration, than he came to the Parliament to

acquaint them with it; but, though the city of London, and the rest of the kingdom, resounded with joyful acclamations, and were persuaded that things were going to change for the better, the House of Commons received the news with great coldness.

[To be continued.]

*Copy of the Will of the late Lieutenant-general HAWLEY; which, on Account of its Singularity, we hope will not be disagreeable to our Readers.*

**I** Being perfectly well both in body and mind now that I am writing this my last will, by which I do hereby give order and dispose of what is mine, both real and personal, that there may be no disputes after I am gone. Therefore, as I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can dispose of it as I please. But, first, I direct and order (that as there is now a peace, and I may die the common way) my carcase may be put any where; it is equal to me: But I will have no more expence or ridiculous shew, than if a poor soldier (who is as good a man) was to be buried from the hospital. The priest, I conclude, will have his fee: Let the puppy have it. Pay the carpenter for the carcase-box. Debts I have none at this time; some very small trifles of course there may be: Let them be paid; there is wherewith to do it. First, then, to my only sister Anne Hawley, if she survives me, I give and bequeath five thousand pounds sterling out of the 7500l. which I have at this time in bank annuities of 1748. Be that altered or not, I still give her five thousand pounds out of what I die worth, to dispose of as she pleases; and this to be made over to her, or paid, as soon as possible after I am dead; a month at most. As to any other relations, I have none who want: And, as I never was married, I have no heirs: I therefore have long since taken it in my head to adopt one heir, and son, after the manner of the Romans, whom I hereafter name.

But, first, there is one Mrs. Elisabeth Toovey, widow, mother of this foresaid adopted son, who has been for many years my friend and companion, and often my careful nurse, and in my absence a faithful steward: She is the person I think myself bound in honour and gratitude to provide for, as well as I can, during her life. I do therefore give and bequeath unto the said Elisabeth Toovey, widow, all that my freehold estate, house, out-houses, &c. and all the land thereto belonging, situate at the upper-end of West Green, in the parish

of Hartly Wintney, and county of Southampton, which I bought of William Shipway: I likewise give to the said Elisabeth Toovey the lands or farm commonly called Exalls farm, which join to the aforesaid lands bought of William Shipway, and which I bought of Lord Castlemain. I also give her the field joining thereto, which I bought of farmer Hellhouse, called the Paddock. I likewise give to the said Elisabeth Toovey my farm-house, other house, and all out-houses, &c. and all the lands thereto belonging, situate at the bottom of West Green, parish, and county aforesaid, which farm, lands, &c. I bought of farmer Hellhouse. I likewise give and bequeath to the said Elisabeth Toovey the great meadow which I bought of Thomas Ellis, carpenter, or wright, which is commonly called Tilligany; and I give her also the little meadow over-against the great one, part of the purchase made of farmer Hellhouse to her. And I also give to the said Elisabeth Toovey a little barn and farm I lately purchased, called Birchen Reeds, upon Hazely Heath, in the parish of Mattingly or Heezfield. I likewise give and bequeath to the said Elisabeth Toovey my house, stables, out-houses, and all the ground thereto belonging, which I purchased lately of the widow Rooke, situate in the parish of St. George, near Hyde-park-gate, in the county of Middlesex, she to hold and possess these several houses and estates during her natural life; and then after her decease I give and bequeath them to her second son, Captain William Toovey, my adopted son and heir (at present a Captain in the regiment of Royal Dragoons under my command) then when his mother dies, and not before, the whole which I have and do give to her, to come to him, and be his and his heirs for ever. And I do direct and require the said Captain William Toovey, that, as soon as I am dead, he shall forthwith take upon him both my names, and sign them; either by act of Parliament, or otherways, as shall be needful. I do order and appoint that



the aforefaid Elifabeth Toovey fhall have the ufe of all my goods, plate, &c. during her life, as alfo the ufe and intereft of all the fums of money I die poffeffed of in prefent, as alfo what fhall be due to me from the Government, during her natural life; excepting always the five thoufand pounds which I give my fifter, and what legacies hereafter follow, and debts paid, and my horfes and arms exclufive.

I do appoint Captain William Toovey my fole executor and trustee, to fee this my will executed punctually, and to act in behalf of my fifter, his mother, brother, and himfelf, and to ftate my accompts with my agent for the time being, and all others concerned.

As to his brother Lieutenant-colonel John Toovey, I give and bequeath to him one thoufand pounds out of the money the Government owes me, when paid. I alfo give him all my horfes and arms. I alfo give him up the writings and money which his brother Captain William Toovey owes me, lent him for his feveral preferments in the regiment.

I give and bequeath to Elifabeth Burkett, fpinfter, one hundred pounds, as a legacy, ſhe having been a ufeul agreeable handmaid to me; but upon this condition that ſhe never marries Lieutenant-colonel J. T. if ſhe does, I give her nothing. Likewise, if Lieutenant-colonel J. T. ſhould be fool enough ever to marry her Elifabeth Burkett, I difannul whatever relates to him and her, and I give nothing either to Lieutenant-colonel T. or her. And if after all this they ſhould be both fools, and marry, I do hereby give (what I had given to them) I ſay, I give it to my fifter Anne Hawley, and her heirs; and order her or them to ſue for the fame.

I once more appoint Captain William Toovey my executor and trustee; and I order him to adminiſter: There are no debts will trouble him, or his mother: What there is, ſhe will pay: And that he immediately wait on my fifter with a copy of this will, if ſhe ſurvives me; if not, what I give her is his. In caſe I have not time to make another will, my houſe in the Mews, which leaſe is almoſt out, my fifter has already by my gift. My houſe at Charlton I ſhall ſell; ſo do not mention it. I have no other will but this, which is my laſt. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, having writ it all with my own hand, and ſigned each page: And this I did, becauſe I hate all prieſts of all profeſſions, and have the worſt opinion of all members of the law. This the 29th of March, in the 24th year of the reign of King George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1749.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered by Lieutenant-general Henry Hawley in our preſence, who likewiſe in his preſence have ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes.

J. Wilkinſon. Sam. Moſs. Pat. Maguire.

This will was proved at London, with four codicils, the 24th of March, 1759, before the worſhipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of William Toovey, Eſq; the ſole executor named in the ſaid will, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter.

March 27,  
1759.

Wm. Legard, } Deputy  
Pet. St. Eloy, } Registers.  
Hen. Stevens, }

### *The* MONITOR. *Number* CXCVI.

Concordiâ parvæ res creſcunt: Diſcordiâ maximæ dilabuntur.

SENECA.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

**T**HE truth of the motto has one time or other been exemplified in every ſtate and nation: So long as unanimity prevailed, the poor and the diſtreſſed have got the better of their enemies; and the moſt powerful and flouriſhing have ſunk down into miſery and ſlavery, when diviſion and faction reared up their heads.

It is not the wealth, nor the ſtrength of the people, that we are to depend on, for ſafety and honour. Their riches may be immense, their arms invincible; and yet their honour ſhall be tarniſhed, and their liberty endangered.

They may readily contribute to the ſupport of large fleets and armies, and glory in the ſucceſs of victory and conqueſt; but theſe advantages may ſerve only to exhaust their money, cramp their trade, unpeople the nation, and expoſe them to ridicule and contempt.

What a ſight would it be, to ſee a peace proclaimed, by which the many millions expended in the preſent war, and the acquiſitions obtained by our arms, ſhould be ſacrificed to the caprice of faction, or to the corruption of an antiminiſterial junto? Yet this is moſt likely to be the caſe, if ſome artificial meaſures to compel the King— and his Miniſter to ſubmit to the conditions pro-



proposed by France be not sufficiently attended to, and defeated by the lovers of their country.

How dishonourable and ruinous would that peace be found, which should be purchased with the restoration of Cape Breton, and of our other conquests, upon which our safety depends in America? How can we propose to clip the power of France, should we replace her in that full extent of trade, which Providence has enabled us to add to our own commerce and navigation in Africa and the sugar islands? Such a peace would be to renounce the justice of the war, and to lay the foundation of another rupture. Yet, what can the Minister do, if he be overcome by the intrigues of a frenchified faction? All that he has added to the lustre of the crown, and to the strength and glory of the nation, may probably be undone by a factious opposition to his successful measures.

All the wisdom, foresight, and resolution in the world, are not sufficient to steer clear of the numberless obstacles, which party-spirit, ambition, and avarice, can invent to obstruct the operations, and to frustrate the equitable effects of a prosperous war. We have seen the delays in the equipping of our fleets expose our trade and navigation to the power of the enemy. We have known the best provided expeditions rendered abortive by ignorance, or by some worse quality in the Commanders. We can remember that the best of Ministers, and the wisest Councils, have been depreciated and ridiculed; and when all other arts have failed to divide the Councils of the nation, and to create a disgust against the Administration, the last resort has been to question the justice of our cause, to spirit up a foreign opposition to our proceedings, to lessen the value of our acquisitions, and even to deprive the Government of the means to carry on a just and necessary war, by joining with our enemies in ways and means to sink the public credit. Yet these very men shall be the first in the clamour against the Ministry, for submitting to such an ill-timed, dishonourable, and ruinous peace.

This evidently appears in the treaty of Utrecht. No-body will venture to reproach the memory of Bollingbrooke with incapacity. He was an able politician; and, let the facts speak for him, he was for pushing the war with the utmost vigour, till France could be reduced to a state of submission; and had, in a short time, effectually convinced the enemy of his superior abilities to his predecessors in the Ministry; but the disgraced cabal could not look upon these

measures without envy. They were resolved to stop his career; and, instead of pursuing the war with advantage, compel him to submit to any sort of a peace. For this end they scrupled not to contrive means to blatt the credit of the nation, which frightened the people into a dislike of the war; and deprived the Ministry of the supplies necessary to maintain it: And when as good a peace, as was possible to be made under those restraints, was concluded, those very men were the first that condemned it.

Thus, by discord, the nation, which before was in a condition to give laws to Europe, was reduced to this alternative, either to accept of such a peace as her ambitious enemy would give, or to expose itself to the ravages of foreign invasions, and to intestine broils.

From this example we have great reason to draw such reflections, as are necessary to obviate the like proceedings, should there be any so abandoned to their passions, or forgetful of their duty to their King and country, as to tread in the iniquitous steps of those who blasted the public credit in the year 1712, and from this epocha we may date the setting of that glory, with which England had shined in the annals of Europe.

Had Queen Anne been left at liberty to pursue the advantages gained over France; had she not been forced by the intrigues of her discontented Courtiers to lay down her arms, Britain would have been in a capacity to settle her American provinces and islands, in such a manner, as to fear nothing from her competitors; to restrain the trade and navigation of all other nations; to extend her commerce; and to ease herself of that expensive and unconstitutional method of internal defence by a standing army.

Thus, through a factious opposition at Court, the nation was distressed by a bad peace, which exposed us to incroachments upon our rights and privileges, as the first maritime power; raised up new competitors in navigation and trade; opened a way to ruin our plantations, and to reduce our commerce; and embroiled us in every quarrel, which has happened in Europe.

Have not the French confirmed these truths by the fortifications of Louisbourg and St. John's, and in other parts of North America? All their incroachments and hostilities may be properly placed to the account of that treaty, which gave them a right to the island of Cape Breton. Had they never been possessed of a fortress in that situation, they would never have attempted to usurp upon the settlements of their



their powerful neighbours; nor have built that chain of forts, which now require so much money and blood to demolish.

It is notorious, that since our hands have been tied, or the British lion has been muzzled, by that treaty, Britain has been obliged to put up with many indignities and losses. The interruption of our navigation in the West-Indies; the breach of the Asiento contract by the Spaniards; the necessity of keeping up a standing army, and maintaining a large fleet at home; and of a subsidiary army of mercenaries abroad, in time of peace; were the unhappy effects of that treaty.

Yet, when the time is come for Britain to assert her natural right; when the wisdom and resolutions of her Councils, and the force of her arms, have once more rescued her from those embarrassments, and enabled her to retrieve her ancient glory, to demolish the obstacles of her power, and to remove the incroachments upon her property; there still seems to remain a spirit of opposition, determined to force the Ministry into a precipitate and dishonourable peace.

The measures, pursued by those at the helm of State, have wrested the chief of the American fortresses out of the hands of France; they have intirely driven our French competitors in trade from the coast of Africa; they have made large advances towards destroying their power and riches in the West-Indies; they have reduced their navy to an incapacity of acting offensively; they have obliged them to seek protection for their trade by clandestine passports and open perjury; and there is no doubt but our Ministry, if they are not undermined by iniquitous practices of the discontented and invidious, will be able to rectify the mistakes, oversights, and defects of the treaty of Utrecht, and others, so as to fix our right upon a sure and lasting foundation.

Why then do we hear of so much discontent at C——? Such complaints against these measures, which have brought us into so eligible a situation? Why so many, in high life, treating those measures as mere knight-errantry, and their projector no better than a Quixot? Why is every means tried to embroil the nation in fresh quarrels, to deceive the people into an ill-grounded suspicion of the Minister, and to dispirit the people?

If ever unanimity and concord are necessary in a state, certainly they should chiefly be preserved, when the least discord amongst Statesmen ruins the success of arms; deprives them of the opportunity to compel

the foe to an equitable peace; and encourages the enemy to do us justice.

Why then do we find such an inclination, in our anti-ministerial Courtiers, to engage the Dutch to quarrel with us? When every degree of loss in the friendship between Britain and the United Provinces is a degree of gain to the French, our enemies. For, though the Dutch could not injure their liberty more, than by joining with France against England, it is certain, that such an alliance would be the greatest obstacle to an equitable accommodation, in our present circumstances. Therefore all abettors of the French Dutch carriers ought to be looked upon as enemies to their country; who, under the name of justice, encourage a claim of free trade, with a view to provoke the Dutch, and to spirit them up to such measures, as may back their own scheme to force us into a disgraceful peace.

Hence it is we may account for those remonstrances against the captures of their ships laden with French property; for their several resolutions in the States intended to hurt the credit of Britain, and to serve our enemies; and for the several attempts they have made to lower our stocks.

Or, why so much pains discovered amongst the emissaries of our discontented Courtiers, to wrong the Minister in the good opinion of the people? One time, they tax him with an intention to enslave them with the Walpolian chain of excise. When that is found to be of no weight to deceive the people, these authors of false reports tax him roundly with impoverishing the nation, purely for the sake of Germany, and to support a continental war. And, when this argument is confuted by the surprising successes of our arms by sea, behold! they fly to the dernier resort of those who, by lessening the credit of the nation, did cut the sinews of war, and forced the Minister to disgrace himself with an untimely peace.

I say, Mr. Monitor! untimely; because, if the end, proposed by our taking up arms, is not obtained, and it appears to be in our power to force the enemy to do us justice in the matter contended for, the time cannot be come for laying them down.

The object of this war is no less than the restraining the power of France within such bounds, that it may not, for the future, invade nor molest its neighbouring states by sea or land.

The means for effecting this restraint is to attack her dominions and settlements in the distant parts of the world; to interrupt her navigation and commerce; and to cut  
out



out such work for her at home, as may deprive her of the means to counteract our operations against her colonies and ships.

How far care has been taken to pursue this plan, we need only recollect the distress our arms have driven the French to in every place, by sea and land. We have got their slave-trade in possession, without which their sugar colonies must be ruined; we have reduced the key to their northern colonies; and have but one stroke more to give, before they will be driven intirely out of America, and be obliged to relinquish to Britain both the fur, indico, and sugar trade; their navy is in no capacity to give law to the ocean; their commerce is in the most precarious situation; their coasts are in continual alarm; and the best of their

troops are obliged to guard their own country from the incursions of our forces and allies on the side of Germany.

In these circumstances, we have the greatest reason to expect a peace answerable to the end proposed in this war: But, if there be means used at home to force a submission to terms, before our work is complete; if we lay down our arms, and commit the final decision of the contest to negotiations; we must expect no better conditions, than at Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle: Our conquests to be given up for fallacious promises; the honour of the Crown made to bow to the caprice of a faction, and the trade and strength of the nation sacrificed to private resentment.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

*The Second ELEGY of TIBULLUS translated into English Verse.*

*This Elegy was written by the Poet upon his being disappointed in getting Admittance into the Apartments of Delia.*

WITH wine, more wine, my recent pains  
deceive,  
Till creeping slumber send a soft reprieve:  
Asleep, take heed no whisper stirs the air,  
For wak'd, my boy, I wake to heart-felt care.  
Now is my Delia watch'd by ruthless spies,  
And the gate, bolted, all access denies.  
Relentless gate! may storms of wind and rain,  
With mingled violence, avenge my pain!  
May fork'd thunders, hurl'd by Jove's red hand,  
Burst every bolt, and shatter every band!  
Ah no! rage turns my brain; the curse recal;  
On me, devoted, let the thunder fall!  
Then recollect my many wreaths of yore,  
How oft you've seen me weep, insensate door!  
No longer then our interview delay;  
And, as you open, let no noise betray.

In vain I plead!—Dare then my Delia rise!  
Love aids the dauntless, and will blind your spies!  
Those who the Godhead's soft behests obey,  
Steal from their pillows unobserv'd away;  
On tiptoe traverse unobserv'd the floor,  
The key turn noiseless, and unfold the door.  
In vain the jealous each precaution take,  
Their speaking fingers assignments make.  
Nor will the God impart to all his aid;  
Loves hates the fearful, hates the lazy maid;  
But, through sly windings and unpractis'd ways,  
His bold knight-errants to their wish conveys;  
For those whom he with expectation fires,  
No ambush frightens, and no labour tires;  
Sacred the dangers of the dark they dare,  
No robbers stop them, and no bravo's scare.  
Tho' wint'ry tempests howl, by love secure,  
The howling tempest I with ease endure:  
No watching hurts me, if my Delia smile,  
Soft turn the gate, and beckon me the while.

She's mine. Be blind, ye rambles of the night,  
Lest angry Venus snatch your guilty sight:

The Goddess bids her vot'ries joys to be  
From every casual interruption free:  
With prying steps alarm us not, retire,  
Nor glare your torches, nor our names enquire:  
Or, if ye know, deny, by Heav'n above,  
Nor dare divulge the privacies of love.  
From blood and seas vindictive Venus sprung,  
And sure destruction waits the blabbing tongue!  
Nay, should they prate, you, Delia, need not  
fear;

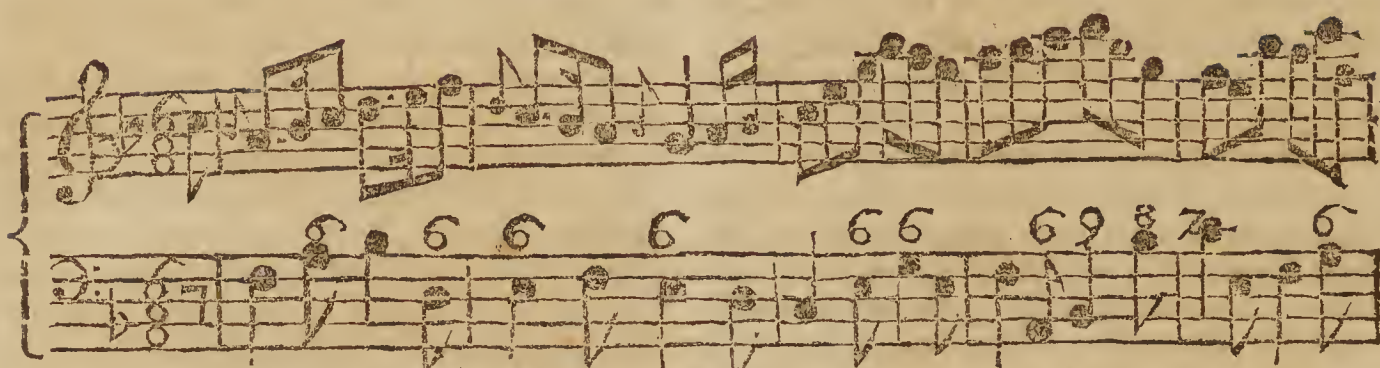
Your Lord (a forcerefs swore) should give no ear!  
By potent spells she cleaves the sacred ground,  
And shuddering spectres wildly roam around!  
I've seen her tear the planets from the sky;  
Seen lightning backward at her bidding fly!  
She calls! from blazing pyres the corse de-  
scends,

And, re-enliven'd, clasps his wond'ring friends!  
The fiends she gathers with a magic yell,  
Then with aspersions frights them back to hell!  
She wills—glad summer gilds the frozen pole!  
She wills—in summer wint'ry tempests roll!  
She knows ('tis true) Medea's awful spell!  
She knows to vanquish the fierce guards of hell!  
To me she gave a charm for lovers meet,  
(‘Spit thrice, my fair, and thrice the charm re-  
peat.’)

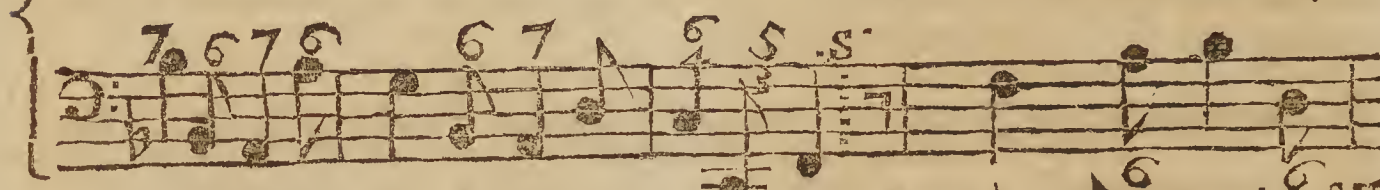
Us, in soft dalliance, should your Lord surprise,  
By this infatuate he'd renounce his eyes!  
But bless no rival, or th' affair is known;  
This incantation me befriends alone.  
Nor stopp'd she here; but swore, if I'd agree,  
By charms or herbs to set thy lover free.  
With dire lustrations she began the rite!  
(Serenely shone the planet of the night)  
The magic Gods she call'd, with hellish sound;  
A fable sacrifice distain'd the ground.—  
I stopp'd the spell; I must not, cannot part;  
I begg'd her aid to gain a mutual heart.



## A DRINKING SONG.



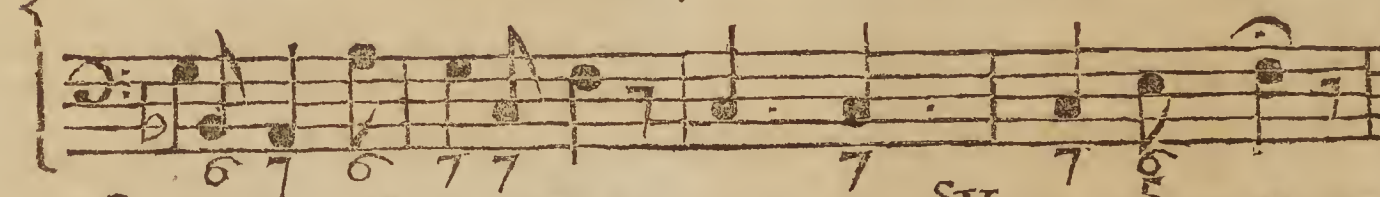
Come fill me a bumper, my



jol—ly brave boys, Let's have no more fe—male im—pert'--nence and noise:



For I've try'd the endearments and pleasures of love, And I



find they're but non—sense and whimsies, by Jove.





2.

When first I saw Betty and made my complaint,  
I whin'd like a fool, and she sigh'd like a saint;  
But I found her religion, her face, and her love,  
Were hypocrisy, paint, and self-int'rest, by Jove.

3.

Sweet Cecil came next with her languishing air,  
Her outside was orderly, modest, and fair;

But her mind was sophistical, so was her love;  
For I found she was only a strumpet, by Jove.

4.

Come fill me a bumper, then, jolly brave boys,  
Here's a farewell to female impert'nence and noise;  
I know few of the sex that are worthy my love,  
And, for strumpets and jilts, I abhor them, by  
Jove.

### For the GERMAN FLUTE.



### A Father's ADVICE to his Son: An ELEGY.

*Written a Hundred and Fifty Years ago.*

**D**EEP in a grove by cypress shaded,  
Where mid-day sun had seldom shone,  
Or noise the solemn scene invaded,  
Save some afflicted muse's moan,

A swain t'wards full-ag'd manhood wending  
Sat sorrowing at the close of day,  
At whose fond side a boy attending  
Lisp'd half his father's cares away.

The father's eyes no object wrested,  
But on the smiling prattler hung,  
Till, what his throbbing heart suggested,  
These accents trembled from his tongue:

‘ My youth's first hope, my manhood's treasure,  
‘ My prattling innocent attend,  
‘ Nor fear rebuke or sour displeasure,  
‘ A father's loveliest name is friend.

‘ Some truths, from long experience flowing,  
‘ Worth more than royal grants, receive,  
‘ For truths are wealth of Heav'n's bestowing,  
‘ Which Kings have seldom power to give.

‘ Since from an ancient race descended  
‘ You boast an unattainted blood,  
‘ By your's be their fair fame attended,  
‘ And claim by birth-right to be good.

‘ In love for ev'ry fellow-creature  
‘ Superior rise above the crowd;  
‘ What most ennobles human nature  
‘ Was ne'er the portion of the proud.

‘ Be thine the gen'rous heart that borrows  
‘ From others joys a friendly glow,  
‘ And for each hapless neighbour's sorrows  
‘ Throbs with a sympathetic woe.

‘ This is the temper most endearing;  
‘ Tho' wide proud pomp her banner spreads,  
‘ An heav'nlier pow'r good-nature bearing  
‘ Each heart in willing thralldom leads.

‘ Taste not from fame's uncertain fountain  
‘ The peace-destroying streams that flow,  
‘ Nor from ambition's dang'rous mountain  
‘ Look down upon the world below.

‘ The princely pine on hills exalted,  
‘ Whose lofty branches cleave the sky,  
‘ By winds, long brav'd, at last assaulted,  
‘ Is headlong whirl'd in dust to lie;

‘ Whilst the mild rose, more safely growing  
‘ Low in its unassuming vale,  
‘ Amidst retirements shelter blowing  
‘ Exchanges sweets with ev'ry gale.

‘ With not for beauty's darling features,  
‘ Moulded by nature's fondling pow'r;  
‘ For fairest forms 'mong human creatures  
‘ Shine but the pageants of an hour.

‘ I saw, the pride of all the meadow,  
‘ At noon, a gay narcissus blow  
‘ Upon a river's bank, whose shadow  
‘ Bloom'd in the silver waves below;

D d

‘ By



By noon-tide's heat its youth was wasted,  
 ' The waters, as they pass'd, complain'd ;  
 At eve its glories all were blasted  
 ' And not one former tint remain'd.

Nor let vain wit's deceitful glory  
 ' Lead you from wisdom's path astray ;  
 What genius lives renown'd in story  
 ' To happiness who found the way ?

In yonder mead behold that vapour  
 ' Whose vivid beams illusive play,  
 Far off it seems a friendly taper  
 ' To guide the traveller on his way ;

But, should some hapless wretch pursuing  
 ' Tread where the treach'rous meteors glow,  
 He'd find, too late his rashness ru'ing,  
 ' That fatal quicksands lurk below.

In life such bubbles nought admiring  
 ' Gilt with false light and fill'd with air,  
 Do you, from pageant crowds retiring,  
 ' To peace in virtue's cot repair ;

There seek the never wasted treasure,  
 ' Which mutual love and friendship give,  
 Domestic comfort, spotless pleasure,  
 ' And blest'd and blessing you will live.

If Heav'n with children crowns your dwelling,  
 ' As mine its bounty does with you,  
 In fondness fatherly excelling  
 ' Th' example you have felt pursue.

He paus'd—for, tenderly caressing  
 The darling of his wounded heart,  
 Looks had means only of expressing  
 Thoughts language never could impart.

Now night her mournful mantle spreading  
 Had rob'd with black th' horizon round,  
 And dank dews from her tresses shedding  
 With genial moisture bath'd the ground ;

When back to cities follies flying  
 'Midst custom's slaves he liv'd resign'd,  
 His face, array'd in smiles, denying  
 The true complexion of his mind ;

For seriously around surveying  
 Each character in youth and age,  
 Of fools betray'd, and knaves betraying,  
 That play'd upon this human stage,

(Peaceful himself and undefining)  
 He loath'd the scenes of guile and strife,  
 And felt each secret wish inclining  
 To leave this fretful farce of life.

Yet to whate'er above was fated  
 Obediently he bow'd his soul,  
 For, what all-bounteous Heav'n created,  
 He thought Heav'n only should controul.

### *The last WILL and TESTAMENT of a BRITISH TAR.*

**I**N the name of God, I Thomas Oakham,  
 Now compos mentis, sine jokum,  
 On this good sixteenth day of April,  
 Of neither palsy, gout, or vapour, ill,

Since all must strike, or late, or soon,  
 Life's flag, to Death, that picaroon,  
 Do make, tho' not a jot my body's ill,  
 This my last testament, or codicil—

Item, for I must use the form,  
 I leave my hull to fish, or worm.  
 As to my masts, and shrouds, and rigging,  
 They'll serve some honest tar to pig in ;  
 Since all I have is on my back,  
 I leave 'em to my mess-mate Jack—  
 And having neither \* meuks, nor splinter,  
 I leave my trowsers to Dick Winter.  
 My buckles—for they're good hard plate,  
 I leave, for love, to Portsmouth Kate—  
 My soul, to him that gave it, I  
 Give back—but not before I die,  
 Hoping it may good harbour find  
 Safe anchor'd—both from seas and wind.

Having dispos'd of ev'ry thing,  
 Except my country and my King,  
 It is not decent sure to die  
 And leave to them no legacy ;  
 To Portsmouth, where I drew my breath,  
 I leave my blessing at my death ;  
 For in my life-time, free and willing,  
 'Twas there I spent my ev'ry shilling—  
 My country gave it, there I spent it,  
 Nor do I in the least repent it—  
 God spare old G—e, both snug and warm,  
 Long may he weather out the storm.  
 Long may his guns do execution,  
 To raze the French, and help the Prussian :  
 Oh ! may he live to quell his foes,  
 And pull old Lewis by the nose—  
 My stock of honesty and wit  
 I leave to Secretary P—t  
 (Who stood it in the roughest weather)  
 Because I know he wants for neither.

To all my trusty cousins loving,  
 Who are our pilot for removing,  
 My will is, when they come to helm,  
 That they, as well, may serve the realm,  
 Or take it, found'ring, up, like him,  
 And put it in a better trim.

Item, to B—n L— I leave,  
 While he to P—t does firmly cleave,  
 My compass, which, upon my soul,  
 I ne'er saw vary from the pole ;  
 The needle to the touch was true  
 As ever steer'd a ship, or crew.

My globe to A— I bestow,  
 He sail'd round all the world, you know,  
 And, having now no world to roam,  
 He may take mine, and—stay at home ;  
 Like Alexander, to bewail  
 He has no other worlds to sail.

I love and honour honest H—e,  
 Nor ever knew him flinch, or baulk ;  
 But 'tis my will he never marry  
 A jade that's likely to miscarry ;  
 Had he but wed another wife,  
 He'd carried Rochefort, on my life.

So having made my will in form,  
 I set to sea—nor fear the storm.

From on board the Dread-  
 nought, April 16, 1759.

THOMAS OAKHAM.

\* Sea terms for money.



*On the Death of George-Frederick Handel,  
Esq. By Mr. H—y.*

**T**O melt the soul, to captivate the ear,  
(Angels his melody might deign to hear)  
T'anticipate on earth the joys of heaven,  
Was Handel's task; to him the pow'r was given!

Ah! when he \* late attun'd Messiah's praise,  
With sounds celestial, with melodious lays;  
A last farewell his languid looks express'd,  
And thus methinks th'enraptur'd crowd address'd:

' Adieu, my dearest friends! and also you,  
' Joint sons of sacred harmony adieu!  
' Apollo, whisp'ring, prompts me to retire,  
' And bids me join the bright, seraphic choir!  
' O! for Elijah's car,' great Handel cry'd;  
Messiah heard his voice—and Handel dy'd.

\* Alludes to Mr. Handel's performing in his celebrated oratorio of Messiah in the last Lent season.

### *The PATRIOT'S PRAYER.*

**P**ARENT of all, omnipotent  
In heav'n, and earth below;  
Thro' all creation's bounds unspent  
Whose streams of goodness flow;

Teach me to know from whence I rose,  
And unto what design'd;  
No private aims let me propose,  
Since link'd with human kind,

But chief to hear my country's voice,  
May all my thoughts incline:  
'Tis reason's law, 'tis virtue's choice.  
'Tis nature's call and thine.

*A Method for preventing Ships from sinking, after receiving such Damage as must otherwise unavoidably cause them to found.*

**L**ET a ship have its cavity beneath the lower-deck divided into three (or four) nearly equal parts, by bulk-heads, or partitions, rising from the bottom to the lower-deck. Let these bulk-heads extend from one side of the ship to the other, and join closely to the timbers: Let them be strong, made of two-inch plank, well braced by cross pieces, and let them be well caulked. Let there be sliding hatches in the bulk-heads, through which a man may easily pass under deck. Let these hatches for this purpose be usually open; but in time of action, or other danger, or at furthest on springing a leak, let these hatches be close shut, so that no water may pass from one of the three divisions to another.

Now in a ship thus provided, as soon as she springs a leak, it may immediately be known in which of the three divisions the leak is; for the water will rise in that division, and not in any other. This discovery will save much labour and time in

Me from fair freedom's sacred cause,  
Let nothing e'er divide;  
Grandeur, nor gold, nor vain applause,  
Nor friendship false misguide.

Let me not faction's partial hate  
Pursue to Britain's woe;  
Nor grasp the thunder of the state,  
To wound a private foe.

If, for the right, to wish the wrong  
My country shall combine;  
Single to serve th' erroneous throng.  
Spite of themselves, be mine.

### S O N N E T.

TOY qui meurs avant que de naître,  
Assemblage confus de l'estre & du neant,  
Triste avorton, informe enfant,  
Rebut du neant & de l'estre,

Toy que l'amour fit par un crime,  
Et que l'honneur défait par un crime à son tour,  
Funeste ouvrage de l'amour,  
De l'honneur funeste victime,

Donne fin aux remors par qui tu t'es vengé;  
Et du fond du neant où je t'ay replongé,  
N'entretien point l'horreur dont ma faute est suivie.

Deux tyrans opposez ont décidé ton sort.  
L'amour malgré l'honneur t'a fait donner la vie.  
L'honneur malgré l'amour te fait donner la mort.

It is hoped some of our ingenious correspondents will send us a poetical English version of the above sonnet, written, as supposed, by a Lady who procured abortion in herself to save her honour.

searching for the leak; for the carpenters may immediately apply to the leaky division, and find it sooner, if it be so high as to be come at, that is, above the inside water. But, if the leak be too low to be come at, then first let all hands remove what heavy stuff they can, such as iron, &c. out of the leaky division. Then let them put into the same leaky part all that comes to hand, specifically lighter than water, viz. empty casks, seamen's chests, any sort of timber, &c. Then let the hatches above the leaky part be close shut, and let some persons observe carefully those parts of the bulk-heads that are exterior to the leaky division, in order to stop any leaks that appear as the water rises within side.

By the water being confined to a third (or fourth) part of the ship, all the water that fills that part will not sink the ship, if properly lightened in other parts, by throwing heavy things, such as guns, &c. overboard, even though no empty casks, &c.



were put into the leaky division. But, when such light things are put in, the cavity in which the water is will thereby be greatly lessened, and consequently the additional weight of the inside water be less in proportion. So that in a ship of war (or other ship not deeply laden) there will not probably be any necessity of throwing any thing overboard in order to save her, even though the water made a free passage into one part. But in such ships, as one part would sink lower than another, (unless the leaky division was in the middle) in order to make the weight more equal in every part, it would be proper to remove the guns from the leaky part to others.

If this method was observed, in all probability the greatest part of those vessels would be saved that have foundered at sea, and many of those (especially a good part of their cargoes) that have bulged by running aground: And men of war would not be obliged to quit the line through fear of sinking, whatever shot they had received under water, unless they had dangerous leaks in all three divisions. And each of these are apparently points of very great importance. When one ship quits the line, the next will have two upon her; which would be prevented if she could stay, even though she never fired a shot.

After the *L'Esperance* was quitted with ten feet water in the hold, she swam six or seven hours, even till she burnt down: Consequently, could but one division be kept free from water, in the manner here proposed, she might easily be brought to England.

When the *Invincible* struck, she bulged, and filled, and was lost. But, though her leak was five times as great, yet, if the water was confined to a third part of the hold, by taking out her guns, &c. she might be made many tons lighter than when she struck, notwithstanding this inside water thus confined; and then she might be got off the next tide. In a word, why may not a ship be saved by the method here proposed, even though she has sprung a leak as large as one of her port-holes?

To this proposal have been made the following objections:

Obj. 1. The water thus pent up will blow up the deck.

Ans. Water presses according to its per-

pendicular height; therefore the force against the deck will be only in proportion to the height of the water without above the lower-deck, which cannot be considerable. And, to prevent it in some measure, the empty casks, &c. in the full partition may be fastened down by crooks, or otherwise, that they may not swim on top. The pressure of the water upwards, without such light things swimming on it, will be very little.

Obj. 2. Water cannot be confined, as is here proposed, to one part.

Ans. Water certainly may be thus confined, as appears by well-boats, and water being carried in bulk, particularly in the East-Indies.

Obj. 3. If the parts of the ship be thus divided, how can the bilge water come to the well?

Ans. By holes made on purpose at the bottom of the bulk-heads, which holes may be stopped, when needful, by a cock whose handle rises so high as always to be come at.

Obj. 4. The bulk-heads proposed would interfere with the different apartments below deck, and hinder stowage.

Ans. 1. Nothing goes under the lower deck longer than a third part of the ship; therefore nothing is too long to be stowed in a ship thus provided.

Ans. 2. With respect to the different apartments, the matter may be adjusted by a little alteration in them, and by putting the bulk-heads a little more forwards or backwards: Though it would add greatly to their strength if they were close to the masts. All the room really taken up is but the thickness of the bulk-heads.

It is submitted to the consideration of the judicious, whether the partitions here recommended might not be useful on some other accounts besides those already mentioned. Whether, for instance, in case a fire should happen below decks, it might not be stifled by stopping close the partition in which it happened, and so excluding the air: Or, if this failed, whether the ship in such a case might not be skuttled in that part, and the fire quenched by filling the division with water: After which the hole might be stopped by heeling the ship, and the water pumped out. It might be observed too that these bulk-heads would add considerably to the strength of the ship.

*An Abstract of some ACTS passed since the 23d Day of November, 1758, being the sixth Session of this present Parliament.*

**A**N act for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandises to be imported into

this kingdom; and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising the sum of six millions six hundred thousand



thousand pounds, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy and additional inland duty.

An additional subsidy of 12d. in the pound, over and above the duties in the books of rates, is to take place from and after the 5th of April, 1759, and to be raised on all tobacco, foreign linens, sugar, and other grocery, except currants; East-India goods, except coffee and raw silks; foreign brandy and spirits, except rum of the produce of the British sugar plantations; and paper, which shall be imported into the kingdom of Great Britain. Prize goods are to be charged only with the duties payable by the act of 30 Geo. II. unless taken out of the warehouses for home consumption.

From and after, also, the 5th day of April, 1759, an additional inland duty is to be paid of 1s. per lb. on coffee, and 9d. per lb. on chocolate. Coffee, lodged in warehouses on the 6th of April, 1759, is to be charged with the new additional duty; as also the stock in hand of coffee and chocolate, except for private use; 90 lb. of roasted coffee is to be charged after the rate of 112 lb. of raw coffee. The stock in hand of chocolate, except for private use, is to be brought to the proper offices, in order to be stamped, and the penalty of counterfeiting or forging the same, or being guilty of any fraud therein, 500 l. and one year's imprisonment; and the penalty of secreting or concealing the stock in hand of coffee or chocolate, or not sending chocolate to

be new-stamped, or vending any without being duly stamped, 20s. per lb. and forfeiture of the chocolate, and none to be sold in less quantities than a quarter of a pound.

These duties are to be appropriated for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the monies borrowed on the credit of this act; and these monies, the sum of six millions six hundred thousand pounds, are to be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, an additional capital of fifteen pounds being added to every one hundred pounds advanced; which additional capital will consist of ten pounds in a lottery ticket given to each subscriber, on every one hundred pounds advanced, and of five pounds in like transferrable annuities, after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, to commence from the 5th of January, 1759. The lottery ticket will intitle the bearer thereof to six pounds, or to a better chance, in a joint stock of annuities, after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, transferrable at the Bank of England.

An act to permit the free importation of all sorts of cattle from Ireland, allowed for five years, from May 1, 1759, and the same to be duty free; and

An act to discontinue, for five years, the duties payable upon tallow imported from Ireland, to commence from May 1, 1759.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*The following REASONS against impressing improper Persons into the Service of the Navy, will, it is hoped, be not unacceptable to your Readers.*

**A** BILL being now under consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, for explaining and amending an act, made in the 29th year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and for the more speedy and effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy;' it is to be hoped, that august Assembly will make proper provisions therein for the security of the personal liberty of the subject, that no person may be pressed into the service, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the act; and that, if any should be so impressed, they may have a speedy and effectual method of regaining their liberty: For, in consequence of a late act, 'For the better Recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines,' (but which act is now expired) it is well known, that some persons were impressed that were by no means proper objects of that act, that were

expressly exempted from such impressment by that act, and yet could not, by the usual and proper application to the bench of justice, procure their immediate releasement by the writ of Habeas Corpus.

To prevent such illegal hardships for the future, and all unjust imprisonments of the subject, a bill was, last session of Parliament, brought into, and passed by the House of Commons, for granting the subject a speedier remedy on the writ of Habeas Corpus; but which, for some reasons or other, was, by the House of Peers, rejected: And, on such rejection, we all remember, it was said, that that most Noble House had given direction to the Judges to prepare a bill for the relief of the subject in all such cases (free from those inconveniencies which, some Lords were of opinion, attended that bill, and for which they rejected it) against the next session of Parliament: But such session



is come, and now drawing near to a conclusion; and yet hath any person heard of the least step taken towards a bill for preventing such unjust imprisonment, or for better securing the personal liberty of the subject? Are the reasons for such a bill now ceased? No, certainly, they are not; for, whilst we are at war, his Majesty's army and navy must be supplied with soldiers and sailors; and, till some method, more agreeable to Magna Charta, more consistent with our constitution, shall be found out and fixed upon for those purposes, we must look upon pressing as a necessary evil: And, whilst the method of pressing men into his Majesty's service shall continue, there can be no doubt but some improper objects, some persons that ought not to be impressed, will unavoidably sometimes be so; and is it not, therefore, highly reasonable, is it not, indeed, absolutely necessary, that such persons should have a speedy method of regaining their liberty? For, otherwise, who can say his liberty is secure? For, otherwise, may not our industrious and reputable tradesmen and artificers (the most useful members of the commonwealth) be swept away into the sea service, without any possibility of their preventing it.

Whilst the necessity of pressing shall continue, there is certainly a more especial and immediate call or occasion for such bill; but, to speak truth plainly, I have not heard any good reasons why the Habeas Corpus should not be extended to all cases of illegal imprisonment, if indeed that can be called an extension, which, I apprehend, every subject hath already a just right to by the common law of the land. He who first raised the doubt, Whether the writ of Habeas Corpus ought, or not, by the words of the act, to be extended to any other cases than commitments and detainers for criminal or supposed criminal matters, can have no reason to expect the least regard of his fellow-subjects; since it is manifestly such a doubt as never could have entered into the heart of one who was a well-wisher to their liberties.

That the subject should have a right to that writ, and to his liberty, when legally committed on account of some criminal matter, and yet should not be intitled to it when illegally confined for no crime or supposed crime at all, is such a contradiction to common sense, such an affront to justice and the law of the land, that I am at a loss which to admire most, the head or the heart

of him who first begat the doubt, and durst avow it.

There is certainly nothing more clear than that every subject, when deprived of his liberty, hath, by the common law of the land, a right to a writ of Habeas Corpus for bringing up his body, with the cause of his detainer, before the King, as administering justice by his Judges; to the end, that he may undergo and receive whatever the Court shall then and there order, according to law; and which Lord Coke thus explains: 'If it appeareth that his imprisonment was lawful and just, he shall be remanded; but, if it shall appear that he was imprisoned against the law of the land, they ought, by force of the great charter, to deliver him: If it be doubtful and under consideration, he may be bailed.' Consonant to what Lord Coke says, doth not every lawyer allow, that a subject, if confined by the King himself, hath, in all cases, except treason and felony, a right in the writ of Habeas Corpus, and his liberty? And is it not therefore both absurd and ridiculous to doubt whether the subject hath the same right or not, when illegally confined by one of his fellow-subjects? To say that the subject hath another kind of remedy against a fellow-subject, and that he may bring his action for false imprisonment, is to say what, in many cases, would be very difficult and expensive to be done, and in some impossible; as for a wife against her husband. Besides, ought not a subject, when illegally confined, to have his liberty as soon as possible? Hath he not a right to his liberty by the writ of Habeas Corpus? And, when he hath so gained his liberty, hath he not a right also to bring his action for false imprisonment? And why should the subject be deprived of either of these rights?

Upon the whole, as there is a bill now under consideration of Parliament, for the more speedy and effectual manning his Majesty's navy, it seems a proper time for making some provision against pressing improper persons, and for the speedy release of such as may be so impressed, or otherwise illegally confined: And it is to be hoped such care will be taken therein, that we may not, by exerting our utmost efforts against our enemies, enslave ourselves. It is to be hoped we shall always have in remembrance, that no victories, we can possibly gain abroad, will compensate for the loss of our liberties at home.

I am, yours, &c.



*The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE. April 3.

Breslaw, March 11.

**N**O magazine was found at Cracow, by the corps of Prussian troops sent into that country: But Major Panwitz, of the hussars, had the good fortune to intercept Capt. Verden, an Aid de Camp of General Fermor's, at about the distance of one mile from that town, who was on his road from Vienna to Petersburg, and is said to have been charged with dispatches of very great importance. Capt. Verden, having no notice of the Prussians being in those parts, when he met with the hussars, believed them to be Austrians, and had not time even to attempt to destroy any of his papers: He was brought to this place last Friday. General Wopersnow, with the corps under his command, is returned to Lissa, upon the frontier of Poland, and is expected here very soon. The Prussian troops observed the strictest discipline during their stay in Poland, and paid exactly and largely for everything they had. Things remain quiet in this neighbourhood.

Hamburg, March 20. Five battalions of Prussian infantry, with some hussars and dragoons, appeared before Schwerin on the 15th instant. They immediately required General Zulow, who commands the Duke of Mecklenburg's troops there, amounting to about 2000 men, to deliver both the town and garrison into their hands: The General indeed refused to comply with these demands; but, the town not being in any state of defence, he retired, with the force he had, upon the Caninchen-Werder, a small island situated in the lake of Schwerin, where redoubts have been lately raised, and artillery sent, for the defence of the place. The island is however so violently cannonaded and bombarded by the Prussians, that in all probability General Zulow will not be able to maintain himself there much longer. The Duke of Mecklenburg is still here, his Serene Highness putting off his removal to Altena from day to day.

Munster, March 22. This morning Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, attended only by his Secretary and two Aids de Camp, left this place, and went out by the gate St. Egide, which leads towards Ham; but where his Serene Highness may have directed his route is not known.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot, of his Majesty's Ship the Eolus, to Mr. Cleveland, dated Plymouth Sound, March 26, 1759.

Please to acquaint the right honourable my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived here this day with his Majesty's ship under my command, and La Mignone, a French frigate of 20 guns and 143 men, commanded by Chevalier de Tursanville. I took her on the 19th instant, after an action of 12 or 15 minutes. Her Captain and 30 men were killed, the second Captain's thigh shot off, and about 25 wounded. That evening, about four o'clock, in company with his Majesty's ship Isis, we got

sight of four frigates and 30 sail of coasting vessels, close under the isle de Dieu: three of the frigates stood off to us, in order to protect their convoy: Captain Wheeler stood for the leeward-most, as she appeared to be the Commodore, and to prevent, if possible, any of the rest getting in with the land (for it was a lee shore;) but Le Sauvage, of 32 guns, the ship Captain Wheeler stood for, made off before he could get near her; La Blonde, of 32 guns, came close along-side his Majesty's ship under my command, each under our top-sails. When we had exchanged a few broadsides, I fell a little a-stern for want of a brace or bouline to fill the main-top-sail with: she seized that opportunity to make all the sail she could: as the Eolus had received no other damage to prevent her sailing as well as ever, and the enemy had a good deal, I should have been up with her again in a few minutes, had not the Mignone come along side of me, which favoured her escape. On board his Majesty's ship under my command were two men wounded. The Isis followed the Blonde so close, that it was with great difficulty she got into the road of Basque, after exchanging chase guns for some time.

Admiralty-Office, April 3. His Majesty's ships Southampton and Melampe, commanded by the Captains Gilchrist and Hotham, on the 28th past, came up with the French frigate of war the Danae, of 40 guns and 330 men, which, after a brisk engagement, was taken, having between 30 and 40 men killed, and a great number wounded. The Southampton had one man killed and eight wounded: amongst the latter was Captain Gilchrist, who, being shot through the right shoulder with a pound ball, has been put ashore at Yarmouth. The Melampe had eight men killed and 20 wounded.

April 7.

The Scheme of the Lottery for 1759.

N <sup>o</sup> of prizes.	Value of each.	Total value.
	£.	£.
2 of 20000	is	40000
2 — 5000	—	10000
2 — 3000	—	6000
2 — 2000	—	4000
25 — 1000	—	25000
30 — 500	—	15000
150 — 100	—	15000
700 — 50	—	35000
8427 — 20	—	168540
9340 prizes	—	318540
First drawn	—	500
Last drawn	—	1000
56660 blanks, at 6 l. each	—	339960

66000 tickets, at 10 l. each 660000

The lottery begins drawing the 13th of November.

Florence, March 17. A great number of workmen are employed in repairing and augmenting the fortifications at Leghorn.

April



April 10.

Rome, March 10. The Pope has caused an indulto to be published, by which he grants a general pardon to all the apostated clergy that shall return to their respective orders; to encourage which, he grants them liberty to change their orders into such others as they like best. The Court of Vienna has requested the Pope's consent for appropriating two thirds of the considerable revenues of the vacant archbishopric of Strigonia, in favour of the Infant Peter Leopold; but the Pope has appointed a particular Congregation to consider that request.

Rome, March 17. This Government, to avoid entering into a dispute with the powers at war, has ordered the cargo of pilchards, on board an English merchant ship, called the *Postilion*, of London, Richard Plimmer, Master, taken by a French privateer near the port of Naples, and conducted to Civita Vecchia, to be landed there, and sold to the best advantage; and to keep the produce of it in deposit, till the Court of Naples decides the legality or illegality of the capture.

Florence, March 24. On the 19th instant an English merchant ship, called the *Bethia*, which, on the 9th of last month, was taken by a French privateer within the jurisdiction of the port of Leghorn, was, by order of the Regency, restored to its owners. Last week his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Glasgow* anchored at Leghorn from a cruise, in order to careen.

Breslaw, March 18. General Wopersnow is returned from his expedition; and, it is said, he found at Posen a magazine of flour, sufficient for the subsistence of 50,000 men for three months, which he destroyed, it being impossible to carry it off for want of horses. The most exact discipline was observed whilst the Prussian troops were in the territory of Poland: Upon Prince Solkosski's estate they had free quarter, but no plundering was permitted; and the Prince himself was the only person of his family that was sent to Glogau.

Hamburg, March 30. General Kleist raised the blockade of the island of Caninchen-Werder, and evacuated Schwerin on the 25th instant, it appearing that the reduction of that island would cost some time, and a considerable number of men. The Prussians now direct their march towards Swedish Pomerania, and were by the latest advices at Gustrow.

Fulde, April 1. The troops under the command of Prince Ferdinand came upon the enemy's flank upon their march hither; which was executed through roads that no troops had ever passed before. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic, at the head of two squadrons of Prussian hussars, attacked, above Molrichstadt, the regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, and broke them intirely: A great number of them was left upon the spot, but no more than fifty-five were made prisoners of war, the remainder having fled to the mountains. A battalion of Wurtzburgers, which was abandoned by the cavalry, became a sacrifice to the hussars, who took a hundred and thirty of them, and cut the rest to pieces.

Four Hessian hussars have brought, to Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters here, two very rich standards, which they took, in the neighbourhood of Tann, from the regiment of Savoye, which is said to have suffered considerably.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 10, 1759.

Orders for the Court to change the mourning, on Sunday the 22d instant, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans, and tippetts, white necklaces and earrings; no diamonds:

Undress; white or grey lustrings, tabbies, or damasks.

The men to continue in black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles:

Undress; grey frocks.

April 14.

Fulde, April 5. On the 1st instant, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic marched to Meiningen with two battalions of grenadiers, and some light troops; and took possession of that place, where he found a considerable magazine; two battalions of the Elector of Cologne's troops were, upon that occasion, made prisoners of war. His Serene Highness reached Wafungen the same day, where the battalion of Nagel, that garrisoned the place, was likewise made prisoners. Count d'Arberg, who had assembled some Austrian grenadiers, with the regiment of Hildburghausen, was coming to the relief of Wafungen; but, though that affair was decided, there passed however a brisk fire between the two parties, which lasted some time. After which M. d'Arberg's troops were obliged to retire with so much precipitation, that his Highness's cavalry, who were detached in pursuit of them, had not been able to come up with them.

His Highness lost only 35 men; but it is imagined, the loss on the enemy's side must be very considerable. M. d'Arberg thought proper, by the advantage of the night, to march to Schmaicalden, from whence he is retiring by Sula.

By advices received here yesterday we learn, that the Austrians had been driven back, and pursued beyond Sula and Schleusingen, and are retiring in great disorder to Bamberg. The Prince is expected in this neighbourhood by the 7th.

On the 2d instant the Duke of Holstein dislodged the French from Freyensteinau, and made, upon that occasion, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and fifty-six men prisoners of war.

By letters received on the 30th past from Dresden, it appears, that on the 26th General Knoblock had taken possession of Saalfeldt, after a very brisk cannonade; and that the Austrians were retiring towards Culmbach: And that on the 28th General Lindstadt had driven a body of Austrians from Hoff, and had pursued them as far as Birck, in their retreat to Culmbach.

Breslaw, March 30. The quarters of cantonment of the army, commanded by his Prussian Majesty, occupied a space of some miles, between Lignitz and Schweidnitz. The Austrian General



General Beck, who commands a corps of troops in the Higher Lusatia, a few days ago, attacked the post of Greiffenberg, upon the frontier of Silesia, in which there was one Prussian battalion, but Colonel Düringsheven, who commanded, having some hours notice before the attack, had time to send off his baggage, &c. and expecting to have been succoured from Lowenberg, occupied a rising ground which he thought he could maintain till he should be relieved; but the great superiority of Beck's corps (said to be upwards of four thousand men) made it impossible for the succours to join him; so, after a brave defence, was obliged to surrender. There are no particulars of the killed and wounded on either side.

April 17.

Copenhagen, April 3. Letters received here from Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, dated the 23d of June, 1758, say, that a fleet of 11 French men of war came on that coast the 27th of April: That the next day the English fleet under Admiral Pocock passed by that fort, on sight of which the French squadron weighed anchor, and put to sea: That the English pursued them, and in the afternoon a very brisk engagement began; in which, it was said, the French had lost 900 men, and the English two ships, and a great many men, and that after the action a French ship of 74 guns run aground: That the French and all their militia, under the command of Lieutenant-general Lally, marched to Fort St. David's and Gondelour: That the latter was taken by capitulation, and Fort St. David's was likewise obliged to surrender after a severe bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all necessary preparations for attacking Madras, after they had made themselves masters of Tanjour, or that their demands there should have been complied with.

Subsequent letters, dated likewise from Tranquebar, of August 27, farther say, that the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the beginning of August, and made an attempt upon that place, in which, to their great surprize, they were not able to succeed, those in Tanjour having carried on a negotiation with them for some time, and taken their measures so well, that the French found themselves in great distress for want of subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all sides; and though they had made a breach sufficient for 15 men to enter a-breach, yet they were obliged, for want of provisions and ammunition, to decamp, and abandon Tanjour the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large pieces of cannon. Their loss in men however was not very considerable. That during the siege of Tanjour both the French and English fleets were cruising off the coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the road of Carical, till the 3d of August, when they came to an engagement, which lasted two hours, and was very brisk. That the loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they had taken two or three French barks, which were going by. And that,

on the 20th of August, General Lally returned with his army to Carical, and on the 23d marched by Tranquebar, in his way to Pondicherry.

Admiralty-Office, April 16. On the 3d instant, his Majesty's ships the Deptford and Brilliant, fell in with a privateer snow belonging to Dunkirk, which the Brilliant took; she is called the Marquis de Barail, commanded by Godefroy Bachelier, mounted 14 guns, with 104 men, and is carried into Kinsale.

Captain Duff, of his Majesty's ship Rochester, gives an account, that on the 8th instant in the morning he gave chase to a cutter, and in the afternoon she got within some sands where the Rochester could not follow her, but the Grace cutter, assisted by the Rochester's boats, took her; she is called the Carillonneur, belonging to Dunkirk, carried eight guns, and 60 men. Captain Duff has sent her to the Downs.

April 21.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Barrington, of his Majesty's Ship, Achilles, of 60 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth, April 16, 1759.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my arrival here, with the Count de St. Florentin of 60 guns, and 403 men from Cape Francois bound for Rochefort, commanded by the Sieur de Montay, whom I took on the 4th instant in latitude 44. 15. sixty leagues to the west-ward of Cape Finister, after a close engagement of two hours, in which I was so fortunate as only to have two men killed and 23 wounded, with my masts sails and rigging, much cut and damaged.

The loss on the enemies side was very considerable, having all his masts shot away, with 116 men killed and wounded, amongst the latter the Captain with a musquet ball through his body, of which he died two days after.

I have sent express to Sir Charles Hardy, desiring he would send me jury-masts for the prize; and when she is fitted, will take the first opportunity of carrying her into Plymouth.

I must beg you will acquaint their Lordships of the very gallant behaviour of my Officers and people upon this occasion.

P. S. Three of my wounded are since dead, as likewise a great number of the enemy's.

St. James's April 17.

This day Mess. Boreel, Vandepol, and Meerman, Ministers from the States-general of the United Provinces, had a private audience of his Majesty.

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state;

And conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

April 24.

Castle of Schweinhaus, near the Head Quarters of Bolckenhayn, April 4.

On the 31st past, the King of Prussia, upon the enemy's having moved towards Landshut, gave orders to march the next morning, and fixed the head quarters at Bolckenhayn, a small town in the mountains near Landshut; and the cavalry advanced the same day, and occupied the quarters his Majesty had left. On the 2d of April,



the King of Prussia detached some battalions to occupy the strong pass of Wartha in the dutchy of Munsterberg, which they took possession of the next day, and every thing remained quiet upon the frontier. It was said, that the Austrian army would assemble at Munchengratz in the circle of Buntzlau.

Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand at Windeken, April 14.

The troops of the allied army that were employed against that of the empire, returned on the 7th instant into the neighbourhood of Fulde. On the 10th instant Prince Ferdinand marched by Freyenstein and Bidingen to Windeken, where he arrived the 12th. On the 13th his Serene Highness marched to Bergen, a village situated between Francfort and Hanau, where the French occupied a very strong post, which it was necessary to get possession of, in order to come at the enemy's line. The army arrived at nine in the morning, opposite that of the enemy, and the grenadiers of the advanced guard immediately began the attack upon Bergen with great intrepidity, and received a very brisk fire, which the enemy had prepared for them; and though they were supported by a reinforcement of several battalions under Prince Isenburg's command, they could not however carry their point so far as to dislodge the enemy intirely from the village, but were forced to retreat in some disorder; yet rallied again upon being supported by the Hessian horse. The rest of the day passed in a cannonade on both sides, without any ground being gained on either. His Serene Highness not having been able to succeed in forcing the enemy in their post, returned to Windeken, after having given orders for burying the dead, and carrying off the wounded. The loss on the side of the allied army is not particularly known, but it is supposed, it does not exceed that of 1000 men. Five pieces of cannon were lost, having been left behind in the village. Prince Isenburg is among the slain; and the Generals Gilsoe, and Count Schulemburg among the wounded.

Berlin, April 14. The fort of Peenamunde, in Pomerania, surrendered between the 10th and 11th of this month, to General Manteuffel, who commanded the army in the absence of Count Dohna, and there were taken prisoners of war,

- 190 Soldiers.
- 11 Officers of different ranks.
- 14 Serjeants and Corporals.
- 5 Canon of 18 Pounds.
- 4 ——— of 24
- 11 ——— of 6
- 4 ——— of 3
- 2 Mortars of 40
- 2 ——— of 16

From other Papers. April 5.

Gloucester, April 2. From Maisiey-Hampton, near Fairford, we have an account, that one Haines, of that place, having married a daughter of Mr. Hewer, a substantial farmer, possessed of an estate of 80 l. a year, which he intended to divide amongst his seven children, Haines, in order to acquire the sole possession, formed a design of shortening the lives of the six

who were to be sharers with his wife; for which purpose he procured a quantity of arsenic, and about a fortnight ago poisoned three of Mr. Hewer's children. The disorder into which the poison threw them was supposed to be a fever and sore-throat, and they were treated accordingly; and one of the three (a young man about 21 years of age) was left in the evening, by the physician who attended them, in a fair way to recover, but the next morning was found dead. [Haines has since confessed, that during that night he three times put arsenic into the whey which the young man drank.] Last Monday Haines carried home from Cirencester market three apple cakes for the other children, into which he likewise put a large quantity of arsenic. The children, after eating the cakes, were suddenly taken ill; and one of them is expected to die, but the other two are likely to recover. The virulence of the poison discovering itself immediately after the children's taking it, gave suspicion to the rest of the family; and Haines was apprehended, as was his father for buying the arsenic; but the old man says he bought it at the request of his son, to kill some rats: However, they were both committed to Cirencester bridewell, and were to be removed to our castle to-morrow, in order to take their trials at the assizes to be held here next week; but we are just informed, that last Saturday night the son found means to escape from bridewell.

Last Saturday the embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports of Ireland was ordered to be taken off.

The Bank of England hath given notice, that they will for the future issue out Bank notes and Bank post bills for 10 l. and 15 l. each.

Yesterday the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the India Company for the year ensuing:

William Barwell,	John Harrison,
*Christopher Baron,	*Samuel Harrison,
*Fitz-W. Barrington,	Frederick Pigou,
*Jacob Bosanquet,	John Raymond,
Henry-Crabb Boulton,	Giles Rooke,
John Boyd,	George Steevens,
John Browne,	*Richard Seward,
Charles Cutts,	*Richard Smith,
George Dudley,	*William Thornton,
*Richard Gildart,	*Thomas Waters,
*Peter Godfrey,	and
*Charles Gough,	*Bouchier Walton,
Henry Hadley,	Esquires.

N. B. Those marked thus \* are new ones.

Some hundred pensioners were draughted off from Greenwich hospital last week, to serve on board the guard-ships; they are to have their usual pay in the same station they were in when formerly in service.

We hear, that, for the better preservation of the roads of this kingdom, every broad-wheel waggon, with its loading, will be limited to five tons weight.

That all waggons are to be weighed for that purpose, with engines as heretofore; and that every waggon, that weighs above five tons with its loading as above-mentioned, will be subject to pay



pay a penalty for every hundred over weight ; of which penalty there will be no mitigation.

April 7.

On Tuesday Merrick Burrell, Esq; was chosen Governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Esq; Deputy-governor of the Bank of England: And Thursday the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing :

Matt. Beachcroft, Esq;	James Spilman, Esq;
Thomas Chitty, Esq;	Peter Thomas, Esq;
and Alderman.	Thomas Whately, Esq;
Peter du Cane, Esq;	John Weylane, Esq;
William Hunt, Esq;	Charles Boehm, Esq;
Benj. Longuet, Esq;	Sir Sam. Fludyer, Knt.
Benj. Lethieullier, Esq;	and Alderman.
Robert Marsh, Esq;	Edward Payne, Esq;
Charles Palmer, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
Theoph. Salwey, Esq;	Thomas Plumer, Esq;
Rob. Salisbury, Esq;	John Sargent, Esq;
Charles Savage, Esq;	John South, Esq;
Alex. Sheafe, Esq;	Peter Theobald, Esq.

Thursday the Court of Directors for the East-India Company came to a resolution to give four per cent interest on their bonds from the 31st of March last.

April 10.

Dublin, April 3. Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have issued a proclamation, commanding all civil Magistrates within this kingdom to assist the Officers of his Majesty's ships in impressing seamen and seafaring men, and offering his Majesty's bounty to those who shall voluntarily enter.

Extract of a letter from Serjeant Thomas Crump, of Captain Crosbie's Company of Grenadiers in his Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. La Fauslide, dated at Morocco, Jan. 1, 1759.

Lieut. William Harrison, Serjeant Thomas Crump, Serjeant William Lofts, and 50 men of the aforesaid regiment, on board the Somerset transport, were cast away the 29th of November last, on the coast of Barbary, about four in the morning: four hours afterwards, 25 men of the said regiment lost their lives; and the rest got on shore naked. On their march to Morocco, Lieutenant William Harrison died suddenly the 13th of December last. They are all made slaves; have only two-pence per diem for their allowance, and are all obliged to work, except the Officers. Ensign Bolton, of Lord Forbes's regiment, by means of an English merchant, provided them with cloaths barely sufficient to cover their nakedness. In the same transport there was one company of Lord Forbes's, of the 76th regiment of foot: all the Officers belonging to it were lost, except Ensign Bolton, who is with them at Morocco. He does not mention the names, or number of Officers lost; but that 58 men, 28 women and children of the said regiment, and six of the ship's crew, were lost: in all 117 perished. The same day the Litchfield man of war of 50 guns, and a bomb tender, were also wrecked and lost; the Litchfield lost 130 men, but the tender lost none.

In the month of August last, a ship, without

any person on board, laden with different pieces of cloth, bed-ticking, tanned leather, pewter, and staves, was brought into Castro, near Bilboa in Spain, where ship and cargo were sold by public sale, and the produce deposited for the use of the proprietors, who are desired to claim and prove their property in five months from the first of March, 1759.

April 14.

Portsmouth, April 10. Monday, at twelve o'clock, Admiral Boscawen arrived here from London, and next morning his flag was hoisted on board the Namure at Spithead.

The same day arrived here from London the Right Hon. Lord Howe.

We hear that the trade to Turkey will be brought under a better regulation. much to the advantage of this kingdom, but more particularly to those concerned in carrying on the several branches of the woollen manufactories.

We hear the Regency of Hanover have published an edict to regulate all manner of foreign money, particularly French Louis d'ors, which are plenty and go current there; gold and silver coin are to be valued pursuant to the standard of the German Empire, and the price to be fixed accordingly at the mint.

The debt of his Majesty's navy, as it stood December 31, last, amounts to 3,907,656 l. 15 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

We hear that 25,159 l. will be granted for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000 l. for fortifying the harbour of Milford; 6,937 l. for better fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth; and 708 l. for securing Chatham-dock.

Eight waggon loads of arms were sent on Monday last to Shrewsbury, for the use of the militia of Shropshire.

At the sale of the late Earl of Arran's curiosities, which ended last week, at Mr. Langford's in Covent-garden, the gloves given by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38 l. 17 s. the gloves given by King James the First to Edward Denny, Esq; (son of Sir Anthony) for 22 l. 1 s. the mittens given by Queen Elisabeth to Sir Edward Denny's Lady, for 25 l. 4 s. and the scarf given by King Charles the First, for 10 l. 10 s. all which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of King Henry the Eighth.

The sentence in the inferior court, condemning the ship America with her cargo, was, on Thursday, confirmed by the Lords of appeal.

The prohibition of exporting, or carrying coast-wise, gunpowder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, is continued during the space of six months, to commence from the 29th instant.

St. James's, April 14. The bounties to seamen, and able-bodied landmen, who enter themselves in the royal navy, will be continued to be paid until the 2d day of June next.

April 18.

Worcester, April 14. Last Tuesday morning as Mr. Tanner's stage-waggon, which set out from hence for London, was passing through the



river Avon, near Bengworth, the horses suddenly plunged out of their depth, and three of them were drowned: the stream being excessively rapid, the body of the waggon (the dropping-pins happening not to be keyed) was forced off the wheels, and carried above a mile down the river, whereby great damage was done to the loading; but an antient woman and a boy who were in the waggon at the same time, were happily saved by some persons that went in boats to their assistance, and took them out by cutting a way through the top of the tilt. Mr. Tanner and his man rode on the two fore horses to direct the team through the water, and both of them narrowly escaped being drowned; Mr. Tanner in particular was taken out for dead, but by proper means was brought to himself, and is likely to do well.

Northampton, April 16. On Wednesday last, soon after divine service, the steeple of Great Billing church, near this town, was knocked down by a flash of lightning, and some of the stones whirled into the air with such astonishing force as to be carried to a considerable distance; one of a very large size ploughed up the ground in Mr. Blackwell's garden like a cannon ball, bounded from the place where it first fell with great violence, and was carried several hundred yards farther. Many of the pews in the church are shivered to pieces, and the sulphureous smell was so powerful, that scarcely any body could bear to go near the church, which is so much shattered, that it is thought the whole fabric must be intirely rebuilt.

The Anson cutter is arrived at Plymouth. She had been taken by a Bayonne privateer of 14 guns, who put 20 of her men on board the Anson, to carry her to France, and left 30 Englishmen on board, who were put in irons below; but they found means to cut their irons, and took her out of the Frenchmen's hands; but as not one of the Anson's people could navigate her to England, they obliged the Frenchmen to conduct her into Plymouth.

April 21.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated February 28.

His Excellency General Amherst is preparing for an early campaign, in which the war will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

We neither want or expect any assistance of men this year from England, and consequently we shall wait for nothing.

All the provinces are ordered to raise immediately the same number of men this campaign as they did the last.

And General Amherst has given public notice, that all the battoe-men shall be formed into companies of 50 each; that every man, fit for a Captain, who can raise 30, shall have a commission to command them, and 10 s. a day; and every person, that can raise 20, shall be made a Lieutenant, and have 6 s. a day. The private men to be young strong active men, accustomed to hardships, and the use of a gun; they are to have 3 s. a day, New-York currency, with 20 days pay advance; and, besides good cloathing, they are to have each a firelock, a horn of pow-

der, three pounds of ball, and a good blanket.

The whole to be at Albany by the 20th of March without fail.

His Excellency has also given public notice that all ox-team drivers, and waggoners, who will enter into the service, shall have the same encouragement, in every respect, as the battoe-men; they are to be formed into companies of 25 men each, and are to be at Albany on the 30th of March without fail.

Colonel Williamson offers great encouragement for men to enter into the royal regiment of artillery as matrosses, viz. nine shillings and sixpence a week; leave to quit the service, if they desire it, at the end of two years, or sooner if the war ends; and six pence sterling per day, for life, if they are any ways disabled in the service.

The whole armament is to be at Albany by the 30th of March at farthest; and we are assured, that the campaign will open soon after by the march of our troops to the Great Lake, upon which they will embark, with a large train of artillery, in order to proceed to the attack of Fort Ticonderago; which, if we can once make ourselves masters of, the reduction of Crown-Point, and all the adjacent country, must soon follow of course.

Captain Willson, of the Hawke letter of marque, belonging to London, in his passage from Smyrna to Scanderoon, took a French ship off the island of Cyprus, bound from Alexandria to Marseilles, said to be worth 120,000 dollars [27,000 l. sterling.] He also fell in with a Swedish ship, and on examining the lading, found twenty bales of French cloth, which he ordered to be put on board his ship, after paying the Swedish Captain the freight.

Gloucester, April 16. Michael Haines, committed to Cirencester bridewell, for procuring the arsenic with which his son, Richard Haines, poisoned Mr. Hewer's children, is removed to our gaol; but the son is not yet retaken. A bill has been found against the keeper of the said bridewell, for suffering him to escape.

April 26.

We hear that, after the 1st of June next, no commissions will be granted to privateers, unless they are ships of one hundred tons burthen, and which carry 12 four pounders and 40 men; and that all prizes taken are to be the sole property of the owners and men on board, including the tenth part, which used to accrue to the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners appointed for executing that office.

The report that has prevailed of an intended prorogation of the Parliament, &c. is without foundation. The Parliament indeed, it is thought, will not rise till about the middle of June, as both Houses intend to be sitting, to compliment his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his birth-day, the 4th of June next, when he will be twenty-one.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th past, advise, that the Sultana was safely delivered of a Princess in the night between the 14th and 15th, to the great joy of all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, and was named Heremelutha, i. e. God's Gift.



The castle of Ulrichstein, situated in the landgraviate of Darmstadt, about four leagues from Gießen, surrendered the 8th instant to the Baron de Bulow, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Adjutant-general, after a cannonade of three hours, and the garrison engaged not to serve for a year against his Britannic Majesty, or his allies.

All the reports of accounts said to be received from Guardaloupe are without foundation.

April 28.

Head-quarters of Prince Henry of Prussia at Linay, April 17. The greatest part of the Austrian troops, which were on the frontiers of Saxony, having marched towards Silesia, or into the empire, Prince Henry formed a design to drive those that might still remain in Bohemia, beyond the Eger, and carry off their magazines, as well those on the Elbe as at their different quarters. Accordingly the Prussians entered Bohemia on the 15th; one column marched by Peterstal, and another under General Hulsén, by Passberg and Commottau. The vanguard of the column which marched by Peterstal found the eminence behind that village fortified with a redoubt, with a strong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats, and some Hungarian foot. This pass was forced; a Major and thirty private men were made prisoners, and fifteen slain. The time required to remove the barricade facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leisure to draw off their troops; nevertheless, our vanguard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Auslig and the other to Toplitz; the enemy fled precipitately every-where. The magazine at Auslig was destroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt: The vanguard returned, on the 16th, to the main body at Welmina. We seized the provisions and forage which the Austrians had left at Loboschutz and Lieutmeritz, and burnt the new bridge they had built there. Our advanced guard will be to day at Buden, where the enemy have a quantity of provisions. General Hulsén found the pass of Passberg guarded by a body of Croats, and the regiments of Königseck and Andlau. The horse which marched by Pelsburg attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from all their intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 Officers and 2000 men, were taken. We took from the enemy three colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. General Hulsén's advanced guard will push forward to-day to Saatz, and seize all the stores of provisions which the Austrians, who are retiring as fast as possible to Prague, have abandoned. This attack of Passberg, cost us only about seventy men killed and wounded.

Lipsadt, April 20. The Russian army is not yet in motion. That of the King of Prussia has left the neighbourhood of Strigau, to draw nearer the mountains of Bohemia. On the 12th his Majesty established his head-quarters at Landshut, the better to watch Count Daun's motions, who endeavours to conceal his designs by marches and countermarches, between Braunau and Trautenu. General Fouquet is at Neustadt, from whence he sends detachments into Moravia, which have destroyed some magazines in that province.

## B I R T H S.

**A** Son and heir to Sir William Mannock, Bart. at Bromley-hall, Essex.

A daughter to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough.

## M A R R I A G E S.

**R** O B E R T Hamby, Esq; of Ipswich, Suffolk, to Miss Blake, of Great Tower-hill.

— Bolton, Esq; to Miss Stiles, of St. Peter's-hill.

Samuel Shore, jun. of Broadfield in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Offley, one of the co-heiresses of the late Joseph Offley, Esq; of Norton-hall in Derbyshire.

John French, Esq; of the General Post-office, to Miss Mason, of Spital-fields.

The Hon. and Rev. Robert Bligh, uncle to the Earl of Darnly, and younger brother to the Hon. Lieutenant-general Bligh, to Miss Winthrop, daughter of Mr. Winthrop, late merchant of London.

John Dinglethorp, Esq; to Miss Elisabeth Petchey, only daughter of Thomas Petchey, Esq; of Holt in Norfolk.

Thomas Unwin, Esq; of Castle Hedingham in Essex, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Bucklersbury.

Dr. Tathwell, a physician at Stamford, to Miss Elisabeth Roberts, youngest daughter of the late Governor Roberts.

Capt. Joshua Rowley, second son of the Hon. Sir William Rowley, Knight of the Bath, to Miss Burton, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Burton, Esq; Deputy-governor of the Bank of England.

Capt. Baddison, of the Princess Augusta Infanterie, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Capt. Smyth, of Princess-square.

Mr. Richard Chester, jun. to Miss Patience Freeman, of Bristol, at the Quakers Meeting at Tottenham.

## D E A T H S.

**T** H E Lady Mary O'Hara, Lady of Charles O'Hara, Esq; in Jermyn-street.

— Harcourt, Esq; Barrister at law, at his chambers in the King's-bench Walks.

Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart. at Bath.

Norton Powlett, Esq; at his seat at Rotherfield, Hants.

Rev. Dr. John Robinson, Warden of Merton-college, Oxford.

Lady Elisabeth St. Andrew, aunt to the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex.

Rev. Mr. Hawes, Rector of Wilton.

Dr. Salmon, Bishop of Fernes and Leighlin in Ireland, at Tavistock in Devonshire.

Sir John Abdy, Bart. at his seat at Albyns, near Ongar in Essex, and Knight of the shire for that county.

George Gregory, Esq; a clerk in the office of ordnance in the Tower.

The Rev. Mr. Tringham, master of the noted free-school of Lucton, Herefordshire.

Sir William Andrews, Bart. at Chelsea.

Anthony Wilkinson, Esq; in an advanced age, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Durham.

Julius Smith, Esq; near Ilford in Essex.

Joseph



Joseph Noble, Esq; Head Chamber-keeper to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness's office.

John Playters, Esq; only son of Sir John Playters, Bart.

Sir Edward Hulfe, Bart. in Prince's-street, Hanover-square, physician to her late Majesty Queen Anne.

Arthur Weaver, Esq; at Hammersmith.

George-Frederic Handel, Esq; the great musician.

Owen Meyrick, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Anglesey.

John Cotgrave, Esq; Alderman and Justice of the peace for the city of Chester.

Chiverton Hartopp, Esq; of Welby, Leicestershire.

James Hodgson, Esq; of Broughton in Hampshire.

Edward Barber, Esq; of Adderbury in Oxfordshire.

John Riccards, Esq; at his house in the Minories; in the commission of the peace for the Tower Hamlets.

— Brooksbank, Esq; eldest son of the late Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; of Hackney.

Sir John Lade, Member of Parliament for Camelford in Cornwall.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. George Hutchins, to the rectory of Stoke, with the chapel of Ulney, in the county of Worcester.

Rev. Dr. George Cardale, to the vicarage of Rothly in Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr. Alexander Cornwall, to the rectory of Great Yeldam in Essex, with the rectory of Hedingham Sible, in the said county.

Rev. Mr. John Tatten, to the rectory of Dunwich in Devon.

Rev. Mr. Simon Mills, to the rectory of Newbury with Sulkston, in the county of Derby, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

Rev. Mr. Robert Adams Hicks, to the rectory of Langibby, Monmouthshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hawkins, to the rectory of Stowey, in the county of Bucks, and diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Cobb, to the living of Billhurst in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Henry Barton, to be Warden of Merton-college.

Rev. Mr. Henry Robinson, to be Chaplain to the garrison at Portsmouth.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**A**Rchibald Patoun, Esq; to be Captain of a company in the 14th regiment of foot.

George-Augustus Elliot, Esq; to be Colonel of a regiment of light cavalry, to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's service. And

The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Pembroke, to be Lieutenant-colonel to the said regiment.

Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Knight, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

John Kelley, of Christ-Church, in the University of Oxford, Doctor in physic, to be Professor in the science or faculty of physic in the said University.

Henry-Seymour Conway, Esq; to be Colonel of the first or Royal regiment of dragoons.

— Douglas, Esq; to be Captain of a company in the fourth or King's own regiment of foot.

Peter Campbell, Esq; to be Captain of a company in the 12th regiment of foot;

Peter Dunbar, Esq; to be Captain-lieutenant; And Henry Probyn, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the said regiment.

John Toovey, Esq; to be Colonel of the 53d regiment of foot.

Richard Bowles, Esq; to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 81st regiment of foot or invalids.

William Johnston, Esq; to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 82d regiment of foot or invalids.

Joseph Harrison, to be Major to the 57th regiment of foot;

Thomas Bennet, Esq; to be Captain of a company; and

John Paterfon, to be Lieutenant; and Alexander Lockhart, Gent. to be Ensign in the said regiment.

Robert Waller, Esq; to be Captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of dragoon guards;

William Gingon, to be Lieutenant;

— Brooks, Gent. and

— Grant, Gent. to be Cornets in the said regiment.

Matthew Bunbury, to be Captain of a company in the 2d battalion of Lord George Forbes's 76th regiment of foot;

Matthew Bourke, Gent. to be First Lieutenant; and

William Butler, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant in the said battalion.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**R**EVELL Homfray, of Sheffield, in the county of York, stationer.

John Gilbert, late of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, cooper.

Benjamin Holland, of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, linnen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Michael Bourke, William Parsons, and Samuel Gibbs, of King-street, London, merchants, linnen-factors, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Kendrick, of the town and county of Huntingdon, shopkeeper.

John Armond, of Great Coggeshall, in the county of Essex, clothier, bay-maker, and chapman.

Richard Scott, of the lordship of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, house-carpenter, innholder, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Baldwin, late of the city of Coventry, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Francis-Rush Clark, late of London, wine-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

George Crade, of the city of Exeter, in the county of Devon, merchant.

Richard Farlow, of the city of Coventry, whitener, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Caigow, of Wardour-street, within the parish of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, tobacconist, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.



## BOOKS published in APRIL, 1759:

- A** Treatise on the three different Digestions and Discharges of the human Body; by Edward Barry, M. D. F. R. S. Millar, 6s.
- A** practical Treatise of Husbandry; by M. Duhamel du Moncau. 4to. Whifton, 16s.
- The British Negotiator**; or, Foreign Exchanges made perfectly easy; by S. Thomas, Merchant. Richardson, 3s. 6d.
- A System of Oratory**, delivered in a Course of Lectures publicly read at Gresham-College, London; by John Ward, D. LL. Ward, 2 Vols. 10s.
- An Essay concerning the Nature, Origin, and Progress of the human Affections.** Wilkie, 3s.
- An Enquiry into the present State of polite Learning in Europe.** Doddsley, 2s. 6d.
- The History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden**; by the Rev. Walter Harte, M. A. 2 Volumes 4to. Hawkins, 1l. 13s.
- The Petition of the Letter I**, in Behalf of herself and Sisters. Cooper, 6d.
- A Letter from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland.** Coote, 1s. 6d.
- The Lady's Choice**, a Comedy. Coote, 1s.
- A Sop in the Pan for a physical Critic.** Reeve, 6d.
- The Mother**; or, the Happy Distress, 2 Volumes. Baldwin, 5s. 6d.
- Genuine Happiness**, a poetical Essay; by John Bland, Esq. Townsend, 1s.
- Advice from a Bishop**, in a Series of Letters to a young Clergyman. Cooper, 1s. 6d.
- A Father's Advice to his Son**, an Elegy. Doddsley, 6d.
- Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia**, a Tale. Doddsley, 4s.
- A Review of a Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil.** Flexney, 1s. 6d.
- A new Method of propagating Fruit Trees and Flowering Shrubs**; by Thomas Barnes. Baldwin, 1s. 6d.
- Medical Facts and Experiments**; by Francis Home, M. D. Millar, 4s.
- The History of the Countess of Dellwyn**, 2 Volumes. Millar, 6s.
- Considerations on the Sufferings of Christ**; by J. Rambach, 3 Volumes 8vo. Linde, 15s.
- Observations on the present State of the English Universities.** Cooper, 6d.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from March 24, to April 24, inclusive, 1759.*

*Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, April 24, 1759.*

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Mar.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.3	45	52	S. W.	A fair day.
26	30.1	46	52	S. W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
27	30.05	44	57	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
28	29.78	48	52	S. W.	A cloudy day.
29	29.4	44	50	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
30	29.9	38	44	N.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
31	30.	31	45	S. W.	Cloudy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
Apr.					
1	30.08	46	56	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
2	29.9	41	56	N. E.	Ditto.
3	29.6	41	57	N. E.	Ditto.
4	29.58	44	55	S. W.	A fair day.
5	29.78	50	59	S. W.	Small rain early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
6	29.72	44	50	S.	A rainy day, afternoon wind N. W.
7	29.95	43	52	S. W.	A fair day.
8	30.	42	50	S. E.	A rainy day.
9	29.62	48	55	S.	Ditto.
10	29.7	43	54	W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
11	29.45	43	53	S. W.	A sunshiny morning with hail and rain, afternoon rain.
12	29.65	47	56	W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
13	29.9	56	59	W.	A sunshiny day, foggy in the evening.
14	29.85	46	51	N.	A cloudy morning with small rain, afternoon cloudy.
15	29.82	44	52	N.	A sunshiny day.
16	30.05	42	50	N.	Ditto.
17	29.62	42	52	W.	A cloudy day, with small rain and high wind.
18	30.1	42	50	N.	A sunshiny day.
19	30.15	42	52	W.	A cloudy day.
20	30.	46	60	W.	A sunshiny day.
21	30.	50	59	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair, wind S. W.
22	30.02	54	62	N.	A sunshiny day.
23	30.1	50	60	E.	A fair day.
24	29.95	41	46	N. E.	A sunshiny day.



# PRICES of STOCKS from March 26, to April 26, 1759, inclusive.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
27			95 $\frac{1}{4}$		83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 s disc.	1 15 0
28			95 $\frac{1}{8}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$		83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 s disc.	1 15 0
29	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	95 $\frac{1}{4}$		83 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 s disc.	1 15 0
30			95		83 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 s disc.	1 15 0
31			95		84		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	4 s disc.	1 15 0
2			95 $\frac{1}{4}$		83 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 s disc.	1 15 0
3			95 $\frac{1}{2}$		84		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 s disc.	1 15 0
4			94 $\frac{1}{4}$		83 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 s disc.	1 15 0
5			94 $\frac{1}{4}$		82 $\frac{3}{4}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 s disc.	1 12 6
6		133 $\frac{3}{4}$			83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	10 s disc.	1 15 0
7		130 $\frac{1}{2}$			83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	3 s prem.	1 12 6
8		130	94		83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	2 s prem.	1 12 6
9		130	94 $\frac{1}{4}$		83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 s prem.	1 10 0
10		130	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 s prem.	1 10 0
11	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	par.	0 5 0
12		129			82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s disc.	5 s disc.
13					81 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 s disc.	10 s disc.
14					81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		
16					81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		
17	109		93 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	10 s disc.	2 l disc.
18	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$			81	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 s disc.	5 s prem.
19	110 $\frac{1}{4}$				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 s disc.	par.
20	111	129			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 s disc.	par.
21	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	93		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	8 s disc.	par.
23	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	7 s disc.	5 s prem.
24	111	128 $\frac{3}{4}$			81 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 s disc.	10 s prem.
25	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{3}{4}$			81 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 s disc.	0 12 6
26	112	129 $\frac{1}{4}$		81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 s disc.	

BILLS of Mortality from Mar. 27, to April, 24, 1759.	
Chrif. { Males 723 } 1404	
{ Femal. 681 } 1789	
Buried { Males 886 } 1789	
{ Femal. 903 } 1789	
Died under 2 Years old 570	
Between 2 and 5 — 167	
5 and 10 — 74	
10 and 20 — 60	
20 and 30 — 144	
30 and 40 — 159	
40 and 50 — 187	
50 and 60 — 142	
60 and 70 — 143	
70 and 80 — 96	
80 and 90 — 41	
90 and 100 — 6	
Buried { Within the walls — 1789	
{ Without the walls — 163	
{ In Mid. and Surry 365	
{ City & Sub. West. 832	
Weekly, Mar. 27. — 429	
April 3. — 1789	
10. — 362	
17. — 360	
24. — 363	
— 339	
— 365	
Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d. $\frac{3}{4}$	
{ Bags from 56 to 75 s.	
{ Pockets from 70 to 105 s.	
{ Coals per chaldron 21.	
New Subscrip. 1759, 80 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Lottery tickets 10 l. 4 s. 6 d.	

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat	23 s. to 31 s. qr.	7 l. 10 s. to 8 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 10 s. to 9 l. 10 s. load.	8 l. 10 s. to 9 l. 10 s. load.	4 s. 6 d. to 5 s. 3 d. bu.
Barley	12 s. to 17 s. o d.	18 s. to 20 s. qr.	15 s. to 22 s. 6 d. qr.	15 s. 6 d. to 16 s. qr.	2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 6 d.
Oats	10 s. to 13 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 16 s.	14 s. to 18 s.	12 s. 6 d. to 14 s.	1 s. 9 d. to 2 s. 3 d.
Beans	17 s. to 19 s. 6 d.	26 s. to 27 s.	22 s. to 25 s.	20 s. to 30 s.	2 s. 6 d. to 3 s. 6 d.



Will be held at  
the Court House  
in the City of  
New York

on the 1st day of  
January 1881  
at 10 o'clock  
A.M.

at the Court House  
in the City of  
New York

at 10 o'clock  
A.M.

at the Court House  
in the City of  
New York

at 10 o'clock  
A.M.

at the Court House  
in the City of  
New York





A New and Compleat MAP  
of the  
AUSTRIAN, FRENCH & DUTCH  
NETHERLANDS,  
commonly call'd  
FLANDERS;  
— from the —  
latest Improvements

Univerf. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street.

Note. The Austrian Dominions are Colour'd  
The French D<sup>o</sup>  
The Dutch D<sup>o</sup>  
The Prussian D<sup>o</sup>

Longitude East from London

R.W. Seale del. et scul



*A new and compleat M A P, finely coloured, of the Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands, commonly called Flanders, with a general History and Description of that Country, and some Reflections on the Expediency of a constant Friendship and Harmony between Great Britain and the United Provinces.*

**T**HIS country was anciently called Gallia Belgica, and the inhabitants Belgæ: But it was of a much larger extent than the present Netherlands; of which the boundaries now are the British ocean, or North-sea, on the north; the same ocean, with part of Picardy, on the west; the rest of Picardy, with Champagne and Lorrain, on the south; and the bishopric of Triers or Treves, the duchies of Juliers and Cleves, the bishopric of Munster, and the county of Emden or East-Friesland, on the east. It is situated between the 49th degree and 25 minutes to the 53d degree and 25 minutes of latitude; and between the 2d degree and 5 minutes to the 6th degree and 50 minutes of longitude east from London.

The greatest part of the Netherlands was conquered by the Romans; and that part of it, which lies towards Gaul, continued in their subjection till the decline of that empire; after which the Franks became masters of it; and under the French monarchy it was part of the kingdom of Metz or Austrasia.

The division of the Low-countries into so many states is derived from the Earls or Counts of Ardenne, whose origin was from the sons of Clodion, King of France, who, being kept out of that succession by Merovee, were forced, for their security, to betake themselves to the most defensible places of the forest of Ardenne, and the countries on the banks of the Moselle, where they founded the two great earldoms of the Moselle, and the Ardenne: The former belongs to Germany, and therefore we shall not give an account of it here. The latter comprehended part of Flanders and Brabant, all Hainault, Namur, Limburg, and Luxemburg, together with the duchy of Bouillon. These large estates continued peaceably under the Earls of Ardenne for some time, who, growing powerful and great, became the envy of their neighbours, and were attacked by Dagobert, King of Metz, and son to Clotharius II, King of France, who in battle overcame and slew Brunulph, Earl of Ardenne, and seized his country, giving only Hainault as an earldom to Albert, his son. Dagobert succeeded his father in the kingdom of Neustria, in 629, whereby he became King of almost all France, being before King of Metz or Austrasia, and of Burgundy; and gave away several parts of

the country or earldom of Ardenne: But the rest still bore the title of an earldom, and continued for a long time a very considerable state.

Towards the year 940, Luxemburg and Limburg were given to two of the younger sons of Ricuine, Earl of Ardenne, and, about the same time, Namur was erected into an earldom; the rest came afterwards by marriage to the house of Lorrain, which continued in possession of it a long time. Such is the origin of the earldoms of Luxemburg, Limburg, and Namur.

Part of Brabant, as already observed, was included in the earldom of Ardenne: The other part, which lies towards the sea, was very much infested, and even almost depopulated, by the depredations of the Danes and Normans; wherefore, to guard the coast, and protect the inhabitants, a certain Officer was appointed, called Lord Warden of the Marches; which title was continued till Utilo, nephew of Aldiagerius, King of the Boioarians, (the people of Bavaria) having shewn great courage against these pirates, was honoured with the title of Lord Marquis of Antwerp: One of his descendants, named Ansegestus, was Mayor of the palace in France, and made Duke of Brabant; and, his great-grandson Pepin obtaining the crown of France, that duchy became a province of that kingdom, and was afterwards part of the kingdom of Lorrain. About the year 980, the cities and territories of Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp, and Nivelles, were separated from the duchy of Brabant, and made a new state, with the title of the marquisate of the Holy Empire, by the Emperor Otho II, and given to his aunt, whose grand-daughter Gerburg, succeeding her, conveyed it by marriage to Lambert, son of Reyner, Earl of Hainault, who had the title of Earl of Louvain; he was succeeded in it by his descendants; one of whom, named Godfrey VII, Earl of Louvain, conquered the rest of the country, and was created Duke of Brabant.

Flanders was a wild and waste country, the sea-coasts being infested by the Danish pirates, and the other parts but meanly cultivated, till it was conquered by the French Kings, who, soon after the establishment of their monarchy, appointed a certain Officer, with the title of Forester of Flanders, to suppress the robbers who infested the woods,



and the sea-coasts, and by government and protection to civilise the people, and encourage them to industry. This office continued in the same family for several descents, and was at length changed into the title of a Count or Earl, about the year 864, by Charles the Bald, Emperor and King of France, in favour of Baldwin, the seventh Forester, who had married his sister.

Artois was included in the earldom of Flanders, till the year 1234, when Robert, grandson of Philip Augustus, King of France, and husband to Isabella, daughter to Baldwin VIII, Earl of Flanders, was made Earl of Artois.

Guelderland was part of the French kingdom of Austrasia, and with that became part of the empire of Germany; and, as such, was governed by certain Guardians, or Protectors (first instituted in the reign of Charles the Bald) of whom Otho of Nassau was the first free Prince, and created Earl by the Emperor Henry V, in the year 1079. And his descendant Raynold was made Duke of Guelderland, in 1339.

Zutphen was a separate earldom for many years, till it became united with Guelderland, by the marriage of Otho of Nassau, just now mentioned, with Sophia, the daughter of Wickmam, the last Earl of Zutphen.

Holland and Zealand, a rude unpeopled country, being much infested by the Norman piracies, were first made an earldom by the Emperor Lewis II, about the year 863, and given to Thierry, in whose line the succession continued till the death of John, about the year 1300, who, leaving no issue, was succeeded by John of Avesnes, Earl of Hainault, son of Alcide, the daughter of Florence IV, Earl of Holland.

Friseland was but part of the country of the ancient Frisii, some part of Utrecht and Overijssel, as well as East-Friseland in Germany, being inhabited by those people, who were governed by their own Kings, till the Emperor Charles the Great conquered them; and this part, now one of the seven-then provinces, was annexed to the duchy of Guelderland, and afterwards a distinct barony.

Overijssel and Groningen were part of the episcopal see of Utrecht, first founded about the year 600, by Dagobert, King of France, in favour of Willibald, an Englishman, the first converter of these countries to Christianity, whose successors were temporal as well as spiritual Lords of their diocese, for 900 years, and were very powerful Princes.

We thought it necessary thus briefly to mention the origin of these dukedoms, earldoms, and lordships: We shall now relate

how they came to be all subject to the house of Austria.

Philip, surnamed the Hardy or Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and son of John, King of France, married Margaret, the only daughter of Lewis de Male, or Malain, Earl of Flanders and Artois; and succeeded to those two earldoms after the death of Lewis, who died in the year 1383.

Antony of Burgundy, the second son of Philip, got the duchies of Brabant and Limburg, the marquissate of the Holy Empire, and the lordship of Mechlin or Malines, in the year 1406, as heir to Jane, his aunt, by the father's side, the daughter of John III, Duke of Brabant, and sister to Margaret, the wife of Lewis de Male: He left two sons, John IV, who died April the 17th, 1426, and Philip, who died August the 4th, 1430. As they both died childless, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, their first cousin, succeeded to those duchies, to the marquissate, and to the lordship of Mechlin: He had bought in the year 1429 the county of Namur of Thierry, the last Earl, leaving him, however, the title and profits of it till his death.

John, the son of Philip the Good, had married Margaret, the daughter of Albert of Bavaria, Earl of Holland, and sister to William, the father of Jacoba, or Joan of Bavaria, Countess of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and Lady of Friseland: This Countess had four husbands, but no children by any of them; so that Philip the Good, who was her first cousin, inherited all her estates, the administration and government of which she had been obliged to give up to him some years before she died.

The same Philip did, in the year 1443, seize upon the duchy of Luxemburg, having driven out of it William, Duke of Brunswic, who had usurped it from Elisabeth, the widow of Antony, Duke of Brabant, and daughter of John of Luxemburg, Duke of Goerlitz, who was brother to the Emperors Wenceslaus and Sigismund.

Charles, the son of Philip the Good, bought, in the year 1472, the duchy of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen, of Arnold of Egmond, the father of Adolphus, who was a prisoner at Courtray; but, Charles being killed in the year 1476, Catharine, the sister of Adolphus, retook Guelderland for her nephew, Charles of Egmond.

Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, just now mentioned, married Maximilian of Austria, son of the Emperor Ferdinand III, and brought



brought him, in marriage, the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg; the counties of Flanders, Burgundy, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Namur; and the lordship of Friseland.

Philip of Austria, son to Maximilian and Mary, married Jane, the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, and of Isabella, Queen of Castile; by which means, their son Charles inherited not only almost all Spain, and the vast countries lately discovered in America, but also those noble provinces of the Netherlands; and was chosen Emperor, under the name of Charles V. Towards the latter end of the year 1527, he added to his dominions the temporalities of the bishopric of Utrecht on both sides of the Yssel. Henry of Bavaria, being distressed, through war with the Duke of Guelderland, and tired with the continual rebellion of his own subjects, surrendered to the Emperor the temporalities of his diocese; which was confirmed by the Pope, and the States of the country.

In 1536, Charles V. bought of Charles of Egmond the reversion of the duchy of Guelderland, and of the county of Zutphen, in case that Prince should die without issue.

The same year the city of Groningen took the oath of allegiance, and submitted to Charles V; and, in 1543, he put a garrison in the city of Cambray, and built a citadel there: Having thus united the seventeen provinces, as it were, in one body, he ordered that they should continue for ever under the same Prince, without being ever separated or dismembered: For which purpose, he published, in November 1549, with the consent, and at the request of the States of all the provinces, a perpetual and irrevocable edict, or law, by which it was enacted, that, in order to keep all those provinces together under one and the same Prince, the right of representation, with regard to the succession of a Prince, or Princess, should take place for ever, both in a direct and collateral line, notwithstanding the common laws of some provinces to the contrary.

Charles had even a mind to incorporate these provinces with the Germanic body, and to make of them a circle of the Empire, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, in order thereby to engage the Princes of the Empire to concern themselves for the preservation of those provinces. But the Netherlanders, always jealous of their liberty, did not seem to like that incorporation; and, when they were demanded to pay their share towards the expences of the Empire, they refused it; whereupon

the Princes of Germany refused in their turn to take any part in the wars in Flanders, and looked upon those provinces as by no means belonging to the Germanic body.

Philip of Austria, and his son Charles, who were born in the Netherlands, had for these provinces that natural affection, which men use to have for their native country; and knowing how jealous the inhabitants were of their liberty, and of the privileges granted to them by their former Princes, they took great care to preserve them, and suffered willingly, that the States, who were the Guardians of the people's liberty and privileges, should, in a manner, share the supreme authority with them. Philip II, son of the Emperor Charles V, had not the same affection for the Netherlands, nor those generous sentiments which his father had endeavoured to inspire him with. Being born in Spain of a Portuguese woman, he had no regard but for his native country; and, when he removed out of the Netherlands, he left them to the weak government of a woman, to the proud and haughty spirit of Cardinal de Granville, and to the wild ambition of some Lords of these provinces; who, making an advantage of the imprudent conduct and continual blunders of the Council of Spain, found their private interest in the disturbances they could not fail to produce. Philip II, instead of the mild and moderate measures which his predecessors had successfully employed, on many occasions, as best suiting the genius and temper of the people, had recourse to the most violent and cruel proceedings, which, far from curing the evil, served only to exasperate it the more, and render it incurable. The Spaniards, whom he sent thither, being born and educated in an absolute monarchy, jealous of the liberties, and envious of the riches of the people, broke through all their privileges, and used them almost after the same manner as they had done the inhabitants of their new and ill-gotten dominions in America. This treatment occasioned a general insurrection. The Counts Hoorn, Egmont, and the Prince of Orange appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time, in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malecontents: Whereupon King Philip introduced a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them, and many thousands were put to death by that Court, besides those that perished by the sword; for these persecutions and incroachments had occasioned a civil war, in which several battles were fought. Count Hoorn and Count Egmont were taken and beheaded;



headed ; but the Prince of Orange, retiring into Holland, did, by the assistance of England and France, preserve Holland and some of the adjacent provinces, which entered into a treaty for their mutual defence at Utrecht, anno 1579, and they have ever since been stiled the United Provinces ; but the other provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain by the Duke of Alva and other Spanish Generals : However, their ancient privileges were in a great measure restored ; every province was allowed its great Council or Parliament, whose concurrence was required to the making of laws, and raising money for the Government, though these Assemblies were too often obliged to follow the dictates of the Court ; and, as for those who have been reduced under the government of France, they are now under the same arbitrary dominion, as the rest of the subjects of that Crown.

The Spaniards remained possessed of almost eight of these provinces, until the Duke of Marlborough, General of the Allies, gained that memorable victory of Ramillies. After which Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI. (afterwards Emperor) their Sovereign ; and his daughter the Empress-queen remained possessed of them until the late war, when the French made an intire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxemburg ; but they were restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. And the French retain only Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, part of Hainault, and part of Luxemburg, of which they have had the dominion near fourscore years.

The chief rivers that water the Netherlands, are the Rhine, the Leck, Waal, and Vaert, or Vecht, branches of it ; the Yssel, New Yssel, Little Yssel, Maes, or Meuse, and the Scheld.

There can be but very little said of the mountains of these countries ; for, except some small hills, and a few rising grounds in the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland, and in the parts lying towards Germany, there is no hill to be seen in the whole seventeen provinces. The provinces towards the sea lie so very low, that large parts of them have been many times overflowed by the eruptions of the sea, notwithstanding the strong banks, which the inhabitants keep up at a vast expence, almost all along the coast of Groningen, Friseland, North Holland, Zealand, &c.

These countries were formerly very desolate, and, for want of cultivating, the ground was either turned to marshes, or

over-run with forests ; of which last, that of the Ardennes is mentioned by Cæsar as the largest in the country of the Belgæ. There are several other large forests here, as the forests of Saigny and Meerdale in Brabant ; Niep in Flanders ; Popsberg, Faignes, Mormant, and St. Amand, in Flanders ; with many others which are mentioned by Guicciardine to be very large, but many parts of which have been cut down since his time, and the land cultivated by the industry of the inhabitants.

The climate differs in the several provinces ; in those towards the south it does not differ much from that of England, tho' the seasons are more regular : In the northern provinces the winter is generally very sharp, and the summer sultry hot ; but the extreme cold, and excessive heat, seldom continue above five or six weeks. The air is reckoned very wholesome, but is subject to thick fogs in winter, through the moistness of the country, which would be very noxious, were it not for the dry easterly winds, which, blowing off a long continent for two or three months in the year, clear the air, and cause very sharp frosts, in January and February ; during which, the ports, rivers, and canals, are commonly shut up.

The soil is generally fruitful ; but differs in the several parts.

As for the character of the inhabitants, Cæsar tells us, in the beginning of his Commentaries, that they were the most valiant of all the Gauls, partly because they were far distant, and unacquainted with the civility of the Roman provinces, and very little visited by merchants who import such things as serve to effeminate the minds of men ; but, chiefly, because, by their neighbourhood to the Germans, they were at continual war with them. Many other authors speak of the martial temper of these people, which their long and obstinate war with the Spaniards, in the 16th and 17th centuries, is a sufficient proof of.

The inhabitants of these countries were anciently idolaters, as were all the rest of the world. They had several idols, the chief of which were the seven following, one of which they worshipped every day in the week : The first was that of the sun, who was represented on a pedestal ; his face surrounded with rays, and holding before his breast a burning wheel, to express his course round the world. This idol they worshipped the first day in the week, thence called *Sondag*, i. e. Sunday, or the day of the sun.

The second day of the week they adored the moon, under the figure of a woman, with



with sharp-pointed shoes, a very short gown, and on her head a hood with ears, holding the moon in her hands: Hence that day was called Maandag, Moonday, whence our Monday is derived.

The third day was sacred to Tuisco, the most ancient and best respected of their gods: He was represented in the shape of a venerable old man, with a long beard, and dressed in a gown made of beasts skins, holding a scepter in his right-hand, the emblem of his power and authority. Hence that day was called Tuisco's dag, Tuisco's day; from which we have derived our Tuesday, and the Dutch and Flemish their Dyngsdag.

The fourth day was dedicated to the god Woden, represented like a man armed, holding in one hand a naked sabre, and in the other a shield. This was their god of war, as Mars was to the Romans, and gave rise to the name of that day called Woensdag in Dutch, and Wednesday, from Woden's day, in English.

On the fifth day they worshipped the god Thor, or Thunre, in the form of an old man, dressed in a long robe, and seated in a large room at the foot of a bed, having on his head a golden crown, surrounded with twelve stars, and in his hand a golden scepter. This deity they imagined to preside over the winds, rain, lightning, and thunder. Hence our Thursday, and their Thonderdag, or Donderdag.

The sixth day they worshipped Friga, an hermaphrodite deity, both god and goddess, holding in the right-hand a sword (or rather, as I should think, an arrow) and in the left a bow, and was thought to be the deity of peace, plenty, love, &c. Hence Frigan in old Saxon, and Vrygen in Dutch, signifies to court, or to make love; whence is derived our Friday, and the Dutch Vrydag.

The seventh day was sacred to the god Satur, otherwise called Crodo: He stood on a pedestal, having a perch or pole under his feet, and holding in his right-hand a bushel full of fruit, and in his left a wheel raised up in the air: Thence comes our Saturday, and the Dutch Saturdag. It were perhaps no difficult matter to shew that these seven deities were the same to whom the Romans had dedicated each day of the week respectively.

After Christianity was introduced into the Netherlands, the religion of these countries was that of the Roman Church, before the Reformation; at present that religion only is professed in the Austrian Netherlands, and in the United Provinces that of Calvin is predominant, but with toleration of all others.

Among their curiosities may be reckoned their dykes, (made to protect them against the sea and land floods) which are seventeen ells thick, and yet have not been found sufficient to resist the torrent: Here are also some Roman paved highways still intire. But their greatest curiosities are their manufactures of lawn, cambric, lace, and tapestry, in which they exceed all the world.

The Austrian Netherlands were once the center of the woollen manufactures, which we have now the satisfaction to call the English manufactures, originally derived from the Flemings, whose country was thereby immensely populous and enriched.

The materials for these manufactures, particularly the wool and the fullers-earth, they had from England. The English did not see their error till about the year 1450, when they began to think that these manufactures might as well be made in England as in Flanders, and their own people employed in this prodigious scene of traffic, to the enriching of themselves rather than their neighbours.

On these motives they wisely put a stop to the exportation of wool, and the cloathing was gradually encouraged in England, by the means of manufacturers obtained from the Netherlands, to instruct our people. The Flemings, being thus deprived of their fund of wool, were obliged to turn their hands to other things; which brought them to the making of lace and linen, to silk-weaving, and to other business of various kinds; so that the manufactures carried on in these provinces at present are, 1. Lace, known by the name of bone-lace, of which the finest and best of the kind in Europe is said to be made at Brussels. 2. Fine thread. 3. Linen, consisting chiefly of cambrics and lawns. 4. Woollen, which includes the tapestry made at Arras and the adjacent country. 5. Silk, of which at present they make not only sufficient for their own use, but for exportation.

This domestic trade necessarily creates a great foreign one, where the situation will admit of it; and so considerable are the exports of these manufactures, that very good judges have estimated them at no less, in fine thread, bone-lace, and linen, including their lawns and cambrics, than to the value of two millions sterling a year.

In regard to industry, the Netherlanders are an example to the whole world. Nothing can live where they starve, and nothing is idle among them that can sustain any degree of labour. The universal navigation of the rivers and canals, and these rivers and canals passing through innumerable cities and populous towns, implies that there



there must be a great inland traffic; and this indeed, in proportion to the extent of territory, is a prodigious business.

The trade of the French and Dutch Netherlands is much the same with that of the Austrian; and, in regard to the Dutch particularly, it may be said, that there is not a manufacture in Europe but is managed to advantage among them, nor a place in the world but they visit with their fleets. They have also some advantages in their traffic, which the rest of the world cannot rival them in, particularly in the sale of the fine spices, which they have monopolised these hundred years, and in the herring and whale fisheries, by which they acquire immense wealth.

There is nothing clearer, than that it is the true interest of the Dutch republic to live in perfect harmony with Great Britain, inasmuch as both countries have continually reaped the greatest advantages when this union has subsisted, and have both felt the bad effects of being set at variance, and employing their maritime forces against each other, through the intrigues of their common enemies. It is indeed true, that each of these powers have an equal interest in commerce; but while they live upon good terms, and consult their respective interests only, they can, without any difficulty, regulate the views of their subjects, so as to prevent their clashing with each other, and for the common benefit of both; which in the present situation of things is far easier than in former times, and of greater consequence than ever, considering the new schemes that are every day formed and forming, in different parts of Europe, with a tendency equally prejudicial to the trade of both.

Should the French King by his pretended alliance with the Empress-queen, or by tampering with the Dutch to unite with him against England, find it his interest (as no doubt it would be, after thus contributing by his schemes to weaken all parties) to be possessed of Flanders, he might easily, by shifting the scene from a pretended friend to a real foe, surprise and conquer Holland; nor would it be possible for that small republic to withstand him. Being once possessed of the Dutch towns and harbours, he is, by consequence, not only master of all the ships and naval stores that are laid up in them, but may augment them to as great a degree as the Dutch have formerly done; and, having once united the ports and fleets of Holland with his own, it is a vain thing for us to pretend any longer to the dominion of the sea; for if this should ever come to pass (which God forbid) and the fleets of Spain should join those of France, as is too likely

to be the case, we must submit to the yoke of France; for they may then pour in above a hundred thousand veteran troops upon us from all quarters; nor will it be possible for us, without a miracle, to withstand them. So that, in truth, we are as much concerned to hinder the French from getting any further footing in the Netherlands, whereby they might in time to come over-run the United Provinces, as he that dwells at one end of a street is to quench those flames that are raging at the other; for, as Sir William Temple very well observes, 'If France were once master of Flanders, the body of that Empire would be so great and so intire, so abounding in people and riches, that, whenever they found or made an occasion of invading the United Provinces, they have no hopes of preserving themselves by any opposition or diversion.'—And, if they be ruined one year, we are undone the next.—And hence, by way of prevention, the necessity of a barrier, or a chain of strong towns in the Low Countries, to hinder the French from surprising Holland, has been the sense of our Parliament from the time of King Charles II. and is at present the sense of the wisest men in the nation, and of the truest friends to our constitution.

Certain it is that there is no alliance so useful to us as that of the States-general, in order to secure the Protestant succession, whether we consider their situation, their strength, their religion, or, indeed, their interest; for the safety of each country depends upon that of the other; for as, on the one hand, should Holland fall under the dominion of France, Britain would be intirely cut off from any communication with the continent (which, joined to the great accession of naval strength which France would acquire by this conquest, must bring immediate ruin upon Britain); so, on the other hand, Holland must inevitably lose both its religion and liberties, the moment that France, or any Popish Prince under the influence and direction of France, gets possession of Britain.—From whence it necessarily follows, that the mutual defence and preservation of each other ought to be one of the chief maxims of government to both nations.

Notwithstanding the unhappy differences which heretofore, by the machinations of the common enemy, subsisted between England and Holland, and by means whereof France first raised her naval power; notwithstanding the differences that now subsist, and tend, by French insinuations, to a rupture, upon account of our captures of Dutch ships with French property; yet we cannot but look upon these misunderstand-  
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ings as fatal to both states, as even civil wars would be in the hearts of their nations; because we cannot but look upon them in the light of one and the same people, and that every measure ought to be pursued by both, to render their reciprocal interests compatible in every respect; so that they may be

jointly and harmoniously enabled to extend their commercial interests and their maritime strength in perfect concert and unanimity, in order to curb the growing formidable power of those who will ever be perfidious enough to attempt the destruction of both.

*Some surprising Instances of the Sense of SMELLING; extracted from a Treatise of Sir Kenelme Digby, on Bodies.*

**T**HIS great philosopher was of opinion, that our sense of smelling is in a great measure obstructed or blunted, by being continually stuffed and clogged with gross vapours of steamy meat, which are daily reeking from the table and our stomachs, and permit not purer atoms of bodies to be discerned, which require clear and uninfected organs to take notice of them. For this reason he thinks, that brutes have the sense of smelling in a much greater perfection than human creatures, and that such of the brute kind as are pampered and have copious feeding, have the same sense less acute than when confined to scanty or ordinary provisions; as it happens to dogs, who have not so true and sensible noses when they are high fed, and lie in the kitchen amidst the steams of meat, as when they are kept in their kennel with a more spare diet fit for hunting.

‘One full example of the extreme acuteness of the sense of smelling we have, says Sir Kenelme Digby, in a man, whose excess of fear wrought upon him to give us this experiment. He was born in some village in the country of Liege, and therefore among strangers is known by the name of John of Liege. I have been informed of this story by several, whom I dare confidently believe, that have had it from his own mouth, and have questioned him with great curiosity particularly about it.’

‘When he was a little boy, there being wars in the country, as that state is seldom without molestations from abroad, when they have no distempers at home, which is an inseparable effect of a country’s situation upon the frontiers of powerful neighbouring Princes that are at variance, the village of which he was, had notice of some unruly scattered troops that were coming to pillage them, which made all the people of the village fly hastily, with what they could carry with them, to hide themselves in the woods, which were spacious enough to afford them shelter; for they joined upon the forest of Ardenne. There they lay till some of their scouts brought them word that the soldiers, of whom they were in such apprehension, had fired their town, and

quitted it. Then all of them returned home except this boy, who, it seems, being of a very timorous nature, had images of fear so strong in his fancy, that first he ran farther into the wood than any of the rest, and afterwards apprehended that every body he saw through the thickets, and every voice he heard, was the soldiers, and so hid himself from his parents, who were in much distress, seeking him all about, and calling his name as loud as they could. When they had spent a day or two in vain, they returned home without him, and he lived many years in the woods, feeding upon fruits, and wild roots, and mast.’

‘He said, that, after he had been some time in this wild habitation, he could by the smell judge of the taste of any thing that was to be eaten, and that he could at a great distance wind by his nose where wholesome fruits or roots did grow. In this state he continued (still shunning men with as great fear as when he first ran away; so strong the impression was, and so little could his reason master it) until, in a very sharp winter, that many beasts of the forest perished for want of food, necessity brought him to so much confidence, that, leaving the wild places of the forest, remote from all people’s dwellings, he would, in the evenings, steal among cattle that were fothered, especially the swine, and among them glean that which served to sustain wretchedly his miserable life. He could not do this so cunningly, but that, often returning to it, he was upon a time espied, and they who saw a beast of so strange a shape, for such they took him to be, he being naked and all overgrown with hair, believing him to be a satyr, or some such prodigious creature as the rencounters of rare accidents tell us of, laid wait to apprehend him. But he that winded them as far off as any beast could do, still avoided them, till at length they laid snares for him, and took the wind so advantageously of him, that they caught him, and then soon perceived he was a man, though he had quite forgotten the use of all language, but by his gestures and cries he expressed the greatest affright that might be; which

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afterwards he said (when he learnt to speak anew) was because he thought those were the soldiers he had hidden himself to avoid, when he first betook himself to the wood, and were always living in his fancy, through his fears continually bringing them thither.'

'This man, within a little while after he came to good keeping and full feeding, quite lost that acuteness of smelling which formerly governed him in his taste, and grew to be in that particular as other ordinary men were. But, at his first living with other people, a woman that had compassion of him, to see a man so near like a beast, and that had no language to call for what he wished or needed to have, took particular care of him, and was always very solicitous to see him furnished with what he wanted; which made him so apply himself unto her in all his exigencies, that, whenever he stood in need of aught, if she

were out of the way and were gone abroad into the fields, he would hunt her out presently by his scent, in such sort as those dogs use to do that are taught to draw dry foot.'

'Of another man I can speak assuredly myself, who, being of a very temperate or rather spare diet, could likewise perfectly discern by his smell the qualities of whatsoever was afterwards to pass the examination of his taste, even to his bread and beer. Wherefore to conclude, it is evident both by reason and by experience, that the objects of our touch, our taste, and our smell, are material and corporeal things, derived from the division of quantity into more rare and more dense parts, and may with ease be resolved into their heads and springs, sufficiently to content any judicious and rational man.'

### A DISSERTATION on Propagation, Preservation, and Destruction in the Animal Kingdom.

THE generation of animals holds the first place among all things, that raise our admiration, when we consider the works of the Creator; and chiefly that appointment, by which he has regulated the conception of the foetus, and its exclusion, that it should be adapted to the disposition and way of living of each animal, is most worthy of our attention.

We find no species of animals exempt from the stings of love, which is put into them to the end that the Creator's mandate may be executed, 'Increase and multiply;' and that thus the egg, in which is contained the rudiment of the sex us, may be fecundated; for without fecundation all eggs are unfit to produce an offspring.

Foxes and wolves, struck with these stings, every-where howl in the woods; crowds of dogs follow the female; bulls shew a terrible countenance, and very different from that of oxen; stags every year have new horns, which they lose after rutting-time; birds look more beautiful than ordinary, and warble all day long through lasciviousness. Thus small birds labour to outsing one another, and cocks to outcrow; peacocks spread forth again their gay and glorious trains; fishes gather together, and exult in the water; and grasshoppers chirp and pipe, as it were, amongst the herbs: The ants gather again into colonies, and repair to their citadels. I pass over many other particulars, which this subject affords, to avoid prolixity.

The fecundated egg requires a certain and proportionate degree of heat for the ex-

pansion of the stamina of the embryo: That this may be obtained, Nature operates in different manners; and therefore we find, in different classes of animals, a different way of excluding the foetus.

The females of quadrupeds have an uterus, contrived for easy gestation, temperate and cherishing warmth, and proper nourishment of the foetus, as most of them live upon the earth, and are there fed.

Birds, in order to get subsistence, and for other reasons, are under a necessity of shifting place, and that not upon their feet, but wings; gestation therefore would be burthensome to them: For this reason they lay eggs, covered with a hard shell; these they sit upon, by a natural instinct, and cherish till the young one comes forth.

The ostrich and cassowary are almost the only birds that do not observe this law; these commit their eggs to the sand, where the intense heat of the sun excludes the foetus.

Fishes inhabit cold waters, and most of them have cold blood; whence it happens that they have not heat sufficient to produce the foetus. The all-wise Creator therefore has ordained that most of them should lay their eggs upon the shore, where, by means of the solar rays, the water is warmer, and also fitter for that purpose; because it is the less impregnated with salt, and consequently milder; and also because water-insects abound more there, which afford the young fry nourishment.

Salmons in the like manner, when they are about to lay their eggs, are led by instinct



instinct to go up the stream, where the water is fresh and more pure.

The butterfly fish is an exception, for that brings forth its foetus alive.

The fishes of the ocean, which cannot reach the shores by reason of the distance, are also exempt from this law. The Author of nature has given to this kind eggs that swim; so that they are hatched amidst the swimming fucus, called sargazo.

The cetaceous fish have warm blood, and therefore they bring forth their young alive, and suckle them with their teats.

Many amphibious animals bring forth live foetuses, as the viper and the toad, &c. But the species that lay eggs, lay them in places where the heat of the sun supplies the warmth of the parent.

Thus the rest of the frog kind, and the lizard kind, lay their eggs in warm waters; the common snake in dunghills, and such-like warm places, and give them up to Nature, as a provident nurse, to take care of them. The crocodile and sea tortoises go ashore to lay their eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun hatches them.

Most of the insect kind neither bear young nor hatch eggs, yet their tribes are the most numerous of all living creatures; insomuch that, if the bulk of their bodies was proportionate to their quantity, they would scarce leave room for any other kinds of animals. Let us see therefore with what wisdom the Creator has managed about the propagation of these minute creatures: The females by natural instinct meet and copulate with the males, and afterwards lay their eggs, but not indiscriminately in every place; for they all know how to chuse such places as may supply their offspring in its tender age with nourishment, and other things necessary to satisfy their natural wants; for the mother, soon after she has laid her eggs, dies, and, were she to live, she would not have it in her power to take care of her young.

Almost all the eggs of insects, when laid, are ordained to undergo, by a wonderful law of Nature, various metamorphoses; for example, the egg of the butterfly, being laid in the cabbage, first of all becomes a caterpillar, that feeds upon grass, crawls, and has sixteen feet; this afterwards changes into a nymph, that has no feet, is smooth, and eats nothing; and, lastly, this bursts into a butterfly, that flies, has variety of colours, is rough, and lives upon honey. What can be more worthy of admiration, than that one and the same animal should appear on the stage of life under so many characters, as if it were three distinct animals?

The laws of generation of worms are still

very obscure, as we find they are sometimes produced by eggs, sometimes by offsets, just in the same manner as happens to trees. It has been observed with the greatest admiration, that the polypus, or hydra, lets down shoots and live branches, by which it is multiplied; nay more, if it be cut into many parts, each segment, put into the water, grows into a perfect animal; so that the parts which were torn off are restored from one scrap.

The multiplication of animals is not tied down to the same rules in all; for some have a remarkable power of propagating, others are confined within narrower limits in this respect; yet, in general, we find that Nature observes this order, that the least animals, and those which are useful, and serve for nourishment to the greatest number of other animals, are endued with a greater power of propagating than others.

Preservation follows generation; this appears chiefly in the tender age, while the young are unable to provide for their own support; for then the parents, though otherwise ever so fierce in their disposition, are affected with a wonderful tenderness or sense of love towards their progeny, and spare no pains to provide for, guard, and preserve them, and that not by an imaginary law, but one given by the Lord of nature himself.

Quadrupeds give suck to their tender young, and support them by a liquor perfectly easy of digestion, till their stomachs are able to digest, and their teeth are fit to chew more solid food; nay their love towards them is so great, that they endeavour to repel, with the utmost force, every thing which threatens danger or destruction to them. The ewe which brings forth two lambs at a time, will not admit one to her teats, unless the other be present, and suck also; lest one should famish while the other grows fat.

Birds build their nests in the most artificial manner, and line them as soft as possible, for fear the eggs should get any damage; nor do they build promiscuously in any place, but there only where they may quietly lie concealed, and be safe from the attacks of their enemies.

Amphibious animals, fishes, and insects, which cannot come under the care of their parents, yet owe this to them, that they are put in places where they easily find nourishment, as we have observed.

As soon as animals come to maturity, and want no longer the care of their parents, they attend with the utmost labour and industry, according to the law and œconomy appointed for every species, to the preservation of their



lives ; but that so great a number of them, which occur every-where, may be supported, and a certain and fixed order may be kept up amongst them, behold the wonderful disposition of the Creator, in assigning to each species certain kinds of food, and in putting limits to their appetites ; so that some live on particular species of plants, which particular regions and soils only produce ; some on particular animalcula, others on carcases, and some even on mud and dung. For this reason Providence has ordained, that some should swim in certain regions of the watery element, others should fly ; some should inhabit the torrid, the frigid, or the temperate zones ; and others should frequent deserts, mountains, woods, pools, or meadows, according as the food proper to their nature is found in sufficient quantity. By this means there is no terrestrial tract, no sea, no river, no country, but what contains and nourishes various kinds of animals. Hence also an animal of one kind cannot rob those of another kind of its aliment ; which, if it happened, would endanger their lives or health. And thus the world at all times affords nourishment to so many and so large inhabitants, at the same time that nothing which it produces is useless or superfluous !

We cannot without the utmost admiration behold how providently the Creator has acted as to the preservation of those animals, which at a certain time of the year are, by the rigour of the season, excluded from the necessaries of life. Thus the bear in the autumn creeps into the moss which he has gathered, and there lies all the winter, subsisting upon no other nourishment but his fat, collected during the summer in the cellulous membrane, and which without doubt, during his fast, circulates through his vessels, and supplies the place of food ; to which perhaps is added that fat juice which he sucks out of the bottom of his feet.

The hedge-hog, badger, and mole, in the same manner fill their winter-quarters with vegetables, and sleep during the frosts. The bat seems cold and quite dead all the winter. Most of the amphibious animals get into dens, or to the bottom of lakes and pools.

In the autumn, as the cold approaches and insects disappear, swallows seek for an asylum against the violence of the cold in the bottom of lakes, amongst the reeds and rushes ; from whence, by the wonderful appointment of Nature, they come forth again. The peristaltic motion of the bowels ceases in all these animals while they are obliged to fast, whence the appetite is diminished,

and so they suffer less from hunger. To this head may be referred the observation of the celebrated Lister concerning those animals, that their blood, when let into a basin, does not coagulate, as that of all other animals, and so is no less fit for circulation than before.

The moor-fowls work themselves out walks under the very snow : They moult in the summer, so that about the month of August they cannot fly, and are therefore obliged to run into the woods ; but then the moor-berries and bilberries are ripe, from whence they are abundantly supplied with food ; whereas the young do not moult the first summer, and therefore, though they cannot run so well, are able to escape danger by flight.

The rest of the birds who feed upon insects migrate every year to foreign regions, in order to seek for food in a milder climate ; while all the northern parts, where they live well in the summer, are covered with snow.

Insects in the winter generally lie hid within their cases, and are nourished by the surrounding liquor, like the foetus of other animals, from whence at the approach of spring they awake, and fly forth, to the astonishment of every one.

However, all animals which lie hid in winter do not observe these laws of fasting ; some provide storehouses in summer and autumn, from which they take what is necessary, as mice, jays, squirrels, bees.

We have observed above, that all animals do not live upon vegetables, but that there are some which feed upon certain animalcula ; nay there are some which subsist only by rapine, and daily destroy numbers of the peaceable kind.

These animals are destroyed, but in such a manner that the weaker generally are infested by the stronger in a continued series : Thus the tree-louse lives upon plants ; the fly called *musca aphidivora* lives upon the tree-louse ; the hornet and wasp-fly upon the *musca aphidivora* ; the dragon-fly upon the hornet and wasp-fly ; the spider on the dragon-fly ; the small birds on the spider ; and, lastly, the hawk kind on the small birds.

In like manner, the monocus delights in putrid waters ; the gnat eats the monocus, the frog eats the gnat, the pike eats the frog, the sea-calf eats the pike.

The bat and goat-sucker make their excursions only at night, that they may catch the moths, which at that time fly about in vast quantities.

The wood-pecker pulls out the insects which lie hid in the trunks of trees.

The



The swallow pursues those which fly about in the open air.

The mole pursues worms; the large fishes devour the small; nay, we scarcely know an animal which has not some enemy to contend with.

Amongst quadrupeds, wild beasts are most remarkably pernicious and dangerous to others, as the hawk kind among birds; but, that they may not, by too atrocious a butchery, destroy whole species, even these are circumscribed within certain bounds. First, as to the most fierce of all, it deserves to be noted how few they are, in proportion to other animals. Secondly, the number of them is not equal in all countries: Thus France and England breed no wolves, and the northern countries no tigers or lions. Thirdly, these fierce animals sometimes fall upon and destroy one another: Thus the wolf devours the fox; the dog infests both the wolf and fox; nay, wolves, in a body, will sometimes venture to surround a bear. The tiger often kills its own male whelps; dogs are sometimes seized with madness and destroy their fellows, or with the mange destroy themselves.

Lastly, wild beasts seldom arrive at so great an age as animals which live on vegetables; for they are subject, from their alkaline diet, to various diseases, which bring them sooner to an end.

But, although all animals are infested by their peculiar enemies, yet they are often able to elude their violence by stratagems and force: Thus the hare often confounds the dog by her windings.

When the bear attacks sheep and cattle, they draw up together for mutual defence; horses join heads together, and fight with their heels; oxen join tails, and fight with their horns.

Swine get together in herds, and boldly oppose themselves to any attack, so that they are not easily overcome; and it is worth while to observe, that all of them place their young, as less able to defend themselves, in the middle, that they may remain safe during the battle.

Birds, by their different ways of flying, oftentimes escape the hawk: If the pigeon had the same way of flying as the hawk, she would hardly ever escape his claws.

It deserves also to be remarked, how much some animals consult their safety by night: When horses sleep in woods, one by turn remains awake, and, as it were, keeps watch. When monkeys, in Brasil, sleep upon trees, one of them keeps awake,

in order to give the sign, when the tiger creeps towards them; and, in case the guard should be caught asleep, the rest tear him to pieces. Hence the hunting of rapacious animals is not always successful, and they are often obliged to labour for a whole day to no purpose. For this reason, the Creator has given them such a nature, that they can bear fasting a long time. Thus the lion lurks in his den many days, without famishing; and the wolf, when he has once well satisfied his hunger, can fast many weeks, without any difficulty.

There are some viviparous flies, which bring forth 2000 young; these in a little time would fill the air, and, like clouds, intercept the rays of the sun, unless they were devoured by birds, spiders, and many other animals.

Storks and falcons free Egypt from frogs, which, after the inundation of the Nile, cover all the country. The same birds also clear Palestine of mice.

The whole earth would be overwhelmed with carcases and stinking bodies, if some animals did not delight to feed upon them; therefore, when an animal dies, bears, wolves, foxes, ravens, &c. do not lose a moment, till they have taken all away. But if a horse, e. g. dies near the public road, you will find him, after a few days, swollen, burst, and at last filled with innumerable grubs, or carnivorous flies, by which he is intirely consumed, and removed out of the way, that he may not become a nuisance to passengers by his poisonous stench.

When the carcases of fishes are driven upon the shore, the voracious kinds, such as the thorn-back, the hound fish, the conger eel, &c. gather about and eat them. But, because the flux and reflux soon change the state of the sea, they themselves are often detained in pits, and become a prey to the wild beasts that frequent the shores. Thus the earth is not only kept clean from the putrefaction of carcases, but at the same time, by the œconomy of Nature, the necessities of life are provided for many animals. In the like manner, many insects at once promote their own good and that of other animals. Thus gnats lay their eggs in stagnant, putrid, and stinking waters; and the grubs, that arise from these eggs, clear away all the putrefaction: And this will easily appear, if any one will make the experiment, by filling two vessels with putrid water, leaving the grubs in one, and taking them all out of the other; for then he will soon find the water, that is full of grubs, pure and without any stench, while



the water that has no grubs will continue stinking.

Lice increase in a wonderful manner in the heads of children that are scabby; nor are they without their use, for they consume the redundant humours.

The beetle kind, in summer, extract all moist and glutinous matter out of the dung of cattle, so that it becomes like dust, and is spread by the wind over the ground. Were it not for this, the vegetables, that lie under the dung, would be so far from thriving, that all that spot would be rendered barren.

As the excrements of dogs are of so filthy and septic a nature, that no insect will touch them, and therefore they cannot be dispersed by that means, care is taken that these animals should exonerate upon stones, trunks of trees, or some high place, that vegetables may not be hurt by them.

Cats bury their dung. Nothing is so mean, nothing so little, in which the wonderful order, and wise disposition of Nature does not shine forth.

Lastly, all these treasures of Nature, so artfully contrived, so wonderfully propagated, so providentially supported, throughout her three kingdoms, seem intended by the Creator for the sake of man. Every thing may be made subservient to his use, if not immediately, yet mediately; not so to that of other animals. By the help of reason man tames the fiercest animals, pursues and catches the swiftest; nay, he is able to reach even those which lie hid in the bottom of the sea.

By the help of reason he increases the number of vegetables immensely, and does that by art, which Nature, left to herself, could scarcely effect. By ingenuity he obtains, from vegetables, whatever is convenient or necessary for food, drink, cloathing, medicine, navigation, and a thousand other purposes.

He has found the means of going down into the abyss of the earth, and almost searching its very bowels. With what artifice has he learned to get fragments from the most rocky mountains, to make the hardest stones fluid like water; to separate the useful metal from the useless dross, and to turn the finest sand to some use! In short, when we follow the series of created things, and consider how providentially one is made for the sake of another, the matter comes to this, that all things are made for the sake of man; and for this end more especially, that he, by admiring the works of the Creator, should extol his glory, and at once enjoy all those things, of which he

stands in need, in order to pass his life conveniently and pleasantly. Most certainly, if we were to improve and polish our minds by the knowledge of these things, we should, besides the great use which would accrue to our œconomy, discover the more excellent œconomy of Nature, and more strongly admire

How wond'rous is this scene! where all  
is form'd  
With number, weight, and measure! all  
design'd  
For some great end! where not alone the  
plant  
Of stately growth; the herb of glorious hue,  
Or food-full substance; not the labouring  
steed,  
The herd and flock that feed us; not the  
mine  
That yields us stores for elegance and use;  
The sea that loads our table, and conveys  
The wanderer man from clime to clime,  
with all  
Those rolling spheres, that from on high  
shed down  
Their kindly influence; not these alone,  
Which strike ev'n eyes incurious, but each  
moss,  
Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank  
Important in the plan of Him who fram'd  
This scale of beings; holds a rank, which,  
lost,  
Would break the chain, and leave behind  
a gap  
Which Nature's self would rue. Almighty  
Being,  
Cause and support of all things, can I view  
These objects of my wonder; can I feel  
These fine sensations, and not think of  
thee?  
Thou who dost thro' th' eternal round of  
time,  
Dost thro' th' immensity of space exist  
Alone, shalt thou alone excluded be  
From this thy universe? Shall feeble man  
Think it beneath his proud philosophy  
To call for thy assistance, and pretend  
To frame a world, who cannot frame a  
clod?—  
Not to know thee, is not to know our-  
selves—  
Is to know nothing—nothing worth the care  
Of man's exalted spirit;—all becomes,  
Without thy ray divine, one dreary gloom;  
Where lurk the monsters of phantastic  
brains,  
Order bereft of thought, uncaus'd effects,  
Fate freely acting, and unerring chance:  
Where meanless matter to a chaos sinks,  
Or something lower still; for, without thee,  
It



It crumbles into atoms void of force,  
 Void of resistance—it eludes our thought;  
 Where laws eternal to the varying code  
 Of self-love dwindle. Interest, passion,  
 whim,

Take place of right and wrong; the  
 golden chain  
 Of beings melts away; and the mind's eye  
 Sees nothing but the present; all beyond  
 Is visionary guess—is dream—is death.

*A New OPIUM discovered.—From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

**M** Boulduc has communicated to the Academy the discovery of a new opium. Having tried several ways to correct the common opium, which cannot be given but in a very small dose, and yet frequently produces sad effects; and, perceiving that all his corrections made no alteration in the opium, he tried different narcotics. He was in hopes that an extract of the flowers of wild poppy would afford an anodyne quality; but he did not find it, when the extract was only made with the bare leaves of the flower. He observed that

the syrup of wild poppy, and the extract, were a little soporiferous, when he left the heads of the wild poppy with the leaves of the flowers: Which moved him to make an extract of the heads only, and it proved one of the mildest somniferous remedies; a dose of four grains being sufficient to make one sleep without disordering the head. This remedy is the more useful, because we need not import it from Turkey, since it is very common in France.—The same may be said of its plenty in England.

*A remarkable Passage concerning EAGLES, related in the Life of Thuanus.*

**I**N the year 1589, Schomberg, Thuanus, and some other Gentlemen came to Mande, the capital city of Givaudan, and were nobly entertained by the Bishop. At their first meal they observed, not without some surprise, that every fowl, or wild fowl, brought up to the table, wanted the head, or a wing, or a leg, or some other part. My Lord, said those Gentlemen, how comes it that none of your fowls are intire? Gentlemen, replied the Bishop, you must forgive the gluttony of my Purveyor, who never fails to taste every thing before it is brought up to me. His guests asked him, who that Purveyor was; and then he went on thus: In these mountains, said he, which are none of the most barren in the kingdom, eagles make their aires in the hollow of some high rock, that can hardly be reached with ladders and grappling-irons. As soon as the shepherds perceive it, they build a lodge at the foot of the rock, to secure themselves from the fury of those dangerous birds, when they bring their prey to their young ones. The male does not forsake them for the space of three months, and the female does not leave the aire, as long as the young eagle has not strength enough to come out of it. During all that time both of them go plundering about: They get capons, hens, ducks, and every thing they can find in yards, and even sometimes lambs, kids, and pigs, which they carry to their young ones. But their greatest plunder is in the fields, where they take pheasants, partridges, wood-hens, wild ducks, and hares. As soon as the shepherds perceive the father and mo-

ther are gone abroad, they quickly climb up upon the rock, and take away what the eagles have brought to their young ones, leaving in the room of it the guts of some animals. But, because they cannot do this before the eagles, or the young ones, have eaten some part of it, this is the reason why every thing brought up to my table is thus mangled. However, it has a much better taste, than what is sold at the market.

The Bishop added, that when the young eagle is strong enough to fly away, (which happens but late, because it has been deprived of its food) the shepherds chain it up, that the father and mother may continue to bring some prey, till they couple and forget it intirely. And then the shepherds leave the young one there, or bring it home out of pity.

Thus the Bishop's table was provided by such Purveyors. Thuanus had the curiosity to see those eagles, and went up to an aire through a very difficult way. The young eagle was chained up. The mother came quickly after, brought a pheasant to her young one, and immediately went away for more prey. Thuanus and those who attended him, hid themselves in a small lodge to avoid her fury; for the peasants told them, that those mischievous birds had torn some young people, who looked for those aires without any caution.

The Bishop assured his guests, that three or four of those nests were almost sufficient for him to keep a very noble table all the year round.



*An Account of the History of RASSELAS, Prince of ABISSINIA.*

**R**ASSELAS was the fourth son of the mighty Emperor, in whose dominions the father of waters begins his course; whose bounty pours down the streams of plenty, and scatters over half the world the harvest of Egypt.

According to the custom which has descended from age to age among the Monarchs of the torrid zone, he was confined in a private palace, with the other sons and daughters of Abissinian royalty, till the order of succession should call him to the throne.

The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abissinian Princes, was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Ambara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage, by which it could be entered, was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth, which opened into the valley, was closed with gates of iron, forged by the artificers of ancient days, so massy that no man could, without the help of engines, open or shut them.

From the mountains on every side, rivulets descended that filled all the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fish of every species, and frequented by every fowl whom Nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake discharged its superfluities by a stream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern side, and fell with dreadful noise from precipice to precipice till it was heard no more.

The sides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. In short, all the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of Nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The palace stood on an eminence raised about thirty paces above the surface of the lake. It was divided into many squares or courts, built with greater or less magnificence according to the rank of those for whom they were designed. Here the sons and daughters of Abissinia lived only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose, attended by all that were skilful to delight, and gratified with whatever the senses can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and slept in the fortresses of security. Every art was practised to make them pleased with their own condition. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the business of every hour.

Thus they rose in the morning, and lay down at night, pleased with each other and with themselves, all but Rasselas, who, in the 26th year of his age, began to withdraw himself from their pastimes and assemblies, and to delight in solitary walks and silent meditation. At last having disclosed his thoughts to an old instructor, he told him that he had already enjoyed too much, and begged he would give him something to desire: 'Sir, said the instructor, if you had seen the miseries of the world, you would know how to value your present state.' 'Now, said the Prince, you have given me something to desire; I shall long to see the miseries of the world, since the sight of them is necessary to happiness.'

By what means Rasselas escaped from this luxurious prison; how he obtained companions of his flight; the several adventures that befel them; and the general result of their inquiries; are best known from the perusal of the history, which, as it abounds with elegant and affecting pictures of life and nature, acute disquisitions, and happy illustrations of the most important truths, we shall beg leave to extract from it, under distinct heads, the most striking parts, which, it is hoped, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

*A DISSERTATION on the Art of Flying.—From the History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia.*

**A**MONG the artists that had been allured into the happy valley, to labour for the accommodation and pleasure of its inhabitants, was a man eminent for his knowledge of the mechanic powers, who had contrived many engines both of use and recreation: By a wheel, which the stream

turned, he forced the water into a tower, whence it was distributed to all the apartments of the palace: He erected a pavilion in the garden, around which he kept the air always cool by artificial showers. One of the groves, appropriated to the Ladies, was ventilated by fans, to which the rivulet that

run



run through it gave a constant motion ; and instruments of soft music were placed at proper distances, of which some played by the impulse of the wind, and some by the power of the stream.

This artist was sometimes visited by Rastefelas, who was pleased with every kind of knowledge, imagining that the time would come when all his acquisitions should be of use to him. He came one day to amuse himself in his usual manner, and found the master busy in building a sailing chariot ; he saw that the design was practicable upon a level surface, and with expressions of great esteem solicited its completion. The workman was pleased to find himself so much regarded by the Prince, and resolved to gain yet higher honours : ‘ Sir, said he, you have seen but a small part of what the mechanic sciences can perform ; I have been long of opinion, that, instead of the tardy conveyance of ships and chariots, man might use the swifter migration of wings ; that the fields of air are open to knowledge ; and that only ignorance and idleness need crawl upon the ground.’

This hint rekindled the Prince’s desire of passing the mountains ; and, having seen what the mechanist had already performed, he was willing to fancy that he could do more ; yet resolved to enquire further before he suffered hope to afflict him by disappointment : ‘ I am afraid, said he to the artist, that your imagination prevails over your skill, and that you now tell me rather what you wish than what you know. Every animal has his element assigned him ; the birds have the air, and man and beasts the earth.’ ‘ So, replied the mechanist, fishes have the water ; in which yet beasts can swim by nature, and men by art. He that can swim needs not despair to fly ; to swim is to fly in a grosser fluid, and to fly is to swim in a subtiler : We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of the matter through which we are to pass : You will be necessarily upborne by the air, if you can renew any impulse upon it, faster than the air can recede from the pressure.’

‘ But the exercise of swimming, said the Prince, is very laborious ; the strongest limbs are soon wearied ; I am afraid the act of flying will be yet more violent, and wings will be of no great use, unless we can fly further than we can swim.’

‘ The labour of rising from the ground, said the artist, will be great, as we see it in the heavier domestic fowls ; but, as we mount higher, the earth’s attraction and the body’s gravity will be gradually diminished, till we shall arrive at a region where the

man will float in the air without any tendency to fall ; no care will then be necessary but to move forwards, which the gentlest impulse will effect. You, Sir, whose curiosity is so extensive, will easily conceive with what pleasure a philosopher, furnished with wings and hovering in the sky, would see the earth and all its inhabitants rolling beneath him, and presenting to him successively, by its diurnal motion, all the countries within the same parallel. How must it amuse the pendent spectator to see the moving scene of land and ocean, cities and deserts ! To survey with equal security the marts of trade and the fields of battle ; mountains infested by barbarians, and fruitful regions gladdened by plenty, and lulled by peace ! How easily shall we then trace the Nile through all his passage ; pass over to distant regions, and examine the face of nature from one extremity of the earth to the other !’

‘ All this, said the Prince, is much to be desired ; but I am afraid that no man will be able to breathe in these regions of speculation and tranquillity. I have been told that respiration is difficult upon lofty mountains ; yet from these precipices, though so high as to produce great tenuity of the air, it is very easy to fall ; and I suspect, that, from any height where life can be supported, there may be danger of too quick descent.’

‘ Nothing, replied the artist, will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome. If you will favour my project, I will try the first flight at my own hazard. I have considered the structure of all volant animals, and find the folding continuity of the bat’s wings most easily accommodated to the human form. Upon this model I shall begin my task to-morrow ; and in a year expect to tower into the air, beyond the malice or pursuit of man. But I will work only on this condition, that the art shall not be divulged, and that you shall not require me to make wings for any but ourselves.’

‘ Why, said the Prince, should you envy others so great an advantage ? All skill ought to be exerted for universal good ; every man has owed much to others, and ought to repay the kindness that he has received.’

‘ If men were all virtuous, returned the artist, I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky ? Against an army sailing through the clouds, neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas, could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover



hover in the wind, and light at once, with irresistible violence, upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling under them. Even this valley, the retreat of Princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated by the sudden descent of some of the naked nations that swarm on the coast of the southern sea.'

The Prince promised secrecy, and waited for the performance, not wholly hopeless of success: He visited the work from time to time, observed its progress, and remarked the ingenious contrivances to facilitate motion, and unite levity with strength. The

artist was every day more certain that he should leave vultures and eagles behind him, and the contagion of his confidence seized upon the Prince.

In a year the wings were finished; and, on a morning appointed, the maker appeared, furnished for flight, on a little promontory: He waved his pinions a-while to gather air, then leaped from his stand, and in an instant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no use in the air, sustained him in the water; and the Prince drew him to land, half dead with terror and vexation.

*The History of IMLAC.—From the History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia.*

**T**HE close of the day is, in the regions of the torrid zone, the only season of diversion and entertainment; and it was therefore midnight before the music ceased and the Princesses retired. Rasselas then called for his companion, and required him to begin the story of his life.

'Sir, said Imlac, my history will not be long; the life that is devoted to knowledge passes silently away, and is very little diversified by events. To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar: He wanders about the world without pomp or terror, and is neither known nor valued but by men like himself.

'I was born in the kingdom of Gojama, at no great distance from the fountain of the Nile: My father was a wealthy merchant, who traded between the inland countries of Africa and the ports of the Red sea: He was honest, frugal, and diligent, but of mean sentiments and narrow comprehension: He desired only to be rich, and to conceal his riches, lest he should be spoiled by the Governors of the province.'

'Surely said the Prince, my father must be negligent of his charge, if any man in his dominions dares take that which belongs to another. Does he not know that Kings are accountable for injustice permitted as well as done? If I were Emperor, not the meanest of my subjects should be oppressed with impunity: My blood boils when I am told that a merchant durst not enjoy his honest gains, for fear of losing by the rapacity of power. Name the Governor who robbed the people, that I may declare his crimes to the Emperor.'

'Sir, said Imlac, your ardour is the natural effect of virtue animated by youth; the time will come when you will acquit your father, and perhaps hear with less impatience of the Governor. Oppression is, in the Abissinian dominions, neither fre-

quent nor tolerated; but no form of government has been yet discovered by which cruelty can be wholly prevented. Subordination supposes power on one part and subjection on the other; and, if power be in the hands of men, it will sometimes be abused. The vigilance of the supreme Magistrate may do much, but much will still remain undone. He can never know all the crimes that are committed, and can seldom punish all that he knows.'

'This, said the Prince, I do not understand; but I had rather hear thee than dispute.—Continue thy narration.'

'My father, proceeded Imlac, originally intended that I should have no other education, than such as might qualify me for commerce; and, discovering in me great strength of memory and quickness of apprehension, often declared his hope that I should be some time or other the richest man in Abissinia.'

'With this hope he sent me to school; but, when I had once found the delight of knowledge, and felt the pleasure of intelligence and the pride of invention, I began silently to despise riches, and determined to disappoint the purpose of my father, whose grossness of conception raised my pity. I was twenty years old before his tenderness would expose me to the fatigue of travel, in which time I had been instructed, by successive masters, in all the literature of my native country. As every hour taught me something new, I lived in a continual course of gratifications; but, as I advanced towards manhood, I lost much of the reverence with which I had been used to look on my instructors; because, when the lesson was ended, I did not find them wiser or better than common men.

'At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce, and, opening one of his subterranean treasuries, counted out ten thousand pieces of gold. "This, young man, said he, is the stock with which you must negotiate,



negociate. I began with less than the fifth part, and you see how diligence and parsimony have increased it. This is your own to waste or to improve; if you squander it by negligence or caprice, you must wait for my death before you will be rich: If in four years you double your stock, we will thenceforward let subordination cease, and live together as friends and partners; for he shall always be equal with me, who is equally skilled in the art of growing rich."

'We laid our money upon camels, concealed in bales of cheap goods, and travelled to the shore of the Red sea. When I cast my eye on the expanse of waters, my heart bounded like that of a prisoner escaped. I felt an unextinguishable curiosity kindle in my mind, and resolved to snatch this opportunity of seeing the manners of other nations, and of learning sciences unknown in Abissinia.

'I remembered that my father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise which I ought not to violate, but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur; and therefore determined to gratify my predominant desire, and, by drinking at the fountains of knowledge, to quench the thirst of curiosity.

'As I was supposed to trade without connection with my father, it was easy for me to become acquainted with the master of a ship, and procure a passage to some other country. I had no motives of choice to regulate my voyage; it was sufficient for me, that, wherever I wandered, I should see a country which I had not seen before. I therefore entered a ship bound for Surat, having left a letter for my father declaring my intention.

'When I first entered upon the world of waters, and lost sight of land, I looked round about me with pleasing terror, and, thinking my soul enlarged by the boundless prospect, imagined that I could gaze round for ever without satiety; but, in a short time, I grew weary of looking on barren uniformity, where I could only see again what I had already seen. I then descended into the ship, and doubted for a while whether all my future pleasures would not end like this in disgust and disappointment: Yet, surely, said I, the ocean and the land are very different; the only variety of water is rest and motion; but the earth has mountains and vallies, deserts and cities; it is inhabited by men of different customs and contrary opinions; and I may hope to find variety in life, though I should miss it in nature.

'With this hope I quieted my mind, and amused myself during the voyage; some-

times by learning from the sailors the art of navigation, which I have never practised; and sometimes by forming schemes for my conduct in different situations, in not one of which I have been ever placed.

'I was almost weary of my naval amusements, when we landed safely at Surat. I secured my money, and, purchasing some commodities for shew, joined myself to a caravan that was passing into the inland country. My companions, for some reason or other, conjecturing that I was rich, and, by my inquiries and admiration, finding that I was ignorant, considered me as a novice whom they had a right to cheat, and who was to learn, at the usual expence, the art of fraud: They exposed me to the theft of servants and the exaction of Officers, and saw me plundered upon false pretences, without any advantage to themselves but that of rejoicing in the superiority of their own knowledge.'

'Stop a moment, said the Prince, is there such depravity in man, as that he should injure another without benefit to himself? I can easily conceive that all are pleased with superiority; but your ignorance was merely accidental, which, being neither your crime nor your folly, could afford them no reason to applaud themselves; and the knowledge which they had, and which you wanted, they might as effectually have shewn by warning you as betraying you.'

'Pride, said Imlac, is seldom delicate, it will please itself with very mean advantages; and envy feels not its own happiness, but when it may be compared with the misery of others: They were my enemies because they thought me rich, and my oppressors because they delighted to find me weak.'

'Proceed, said the Prince: I doubt not of the facts which you relate, but imagine that you may impute them to mistaken motives.'

'In this company, said Imlac, I arrived at Agra, the capital of Indostan, the city in which the Great Mogul commonly resides. I applied myself to the language of the country, and in a few months was able to converse with the learned men; some of whom I found morose and reserved, and others easy and communicative; some were unwilling to teach another what they had with difficulty learned themselves; and some shewed that the end of their studies was to gain the dignity of instructing.

'To the tutor of the young Princes I recommended myself so much, that I was presented to the Emperor as a man of uncommon knowledge. The Emperor asked me many questions concerning my country



and my travels ; and, though I cannot now recollect any thing that he uttered above the power of a common man, he dismissed me astonished at his wisdom and enamoured of his goodness.

‘ My credit was now so high, that the merchants, with whom I had travelled, applied to me for recommendations to the Ladies of the Court. I was surprised at their confidence of sollicitation, and gently reproached them with their practices on the road. They heard me with cold indifference, and shewed no tokens of shame or sorrow.

‘ They then urged their request with the offer of a bribe ; but what I would not do for kindness I would not do for money ; and refused them, not because they had injured me, but because I would not enable them to injure others ; for I knew they would have made use of my credit to cheat those who should buy their wares.

‘ Having resided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature through all its variations.

‘ From Persia I passed into Arabia, where I saw a nation at once pastoral and warlike ; who live without any settled habitation ; whose only wealth is their flocks and herds ; and who have yet carried on, through all ages, an hereditary war with all mankind, though they neither covet nor envy their possessions.

‘ Wherever I went, I found that poetry was considered as the highest learning, and regarded with a veneration somewhat approaching to that which man would pay to the angelic nature : And it yet fills me with wonder, that, in almost all countries, the most ancient poets are considered as the best ; whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquisition gradually attained, and poetry is a gift conferred at once ; or that the first poetry of every nation surprised them as a novelty, and retained the credit by consent which it received by accident at first ; or whether the province of poetry is to describe nature and passion, which are always the same, and the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description, and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to those that followed them, but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images. Whatever be the reason, it is commonly observed that the early writers

are in possession of nature, and their followers of art ; that the first excel in strength and invention, and the latter in elegance and refinement.

‘ I was desirous to add my name to this illustrious fraternity. I read all the poets of Persia and Arabia, and was able to repeat by memory the volumes that are suspended in the mosque of Mecca. But I soon found that no man was ever great by imitation. My desire of excellence impelled me to transfer my attention to nature and to life. Nature was to be my subject, and men to be my auditors : I could never describe what I had not seen : I could not hope to move those with delight or terror, whose interests and opinions I did not understand.

‘ Being now resolved to be a poet, I saw every thing with a new purpose ; my sphere of attention was suddenly magnified ; no kind of knowledge was to be overlooked. I ranged mountains and deserts for images and resemblances, and pictured upon my mind every tree of the forest and flower of the valley. I observed with equal care the crags of the rock and the pinnacles of the palace. Sometimes I wandered along the mazes of the rivulet, and sometimes watched the changes of the summer clouds. To a poet nothing can be useless ; whatever is beautiful and whatever is dreadful, must be familiar to his imagination ; he must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little : The plants of the garden, the animals of the wood, the minerals of the earth, and meteors of the sky, must all concur to store his mind with inexhaustible variety ; for every idea is useful for the inforcement or decoration of moral or religious truth ; and he, who knows most, will have most power of diversifying his scenes, and of gratifying his reader with remote allusions and unexpected instruction.

‘ All the appearances of nature I was therefore careful to study ; and every country which I have surveyed has contributed something to my poetical powers.’

‘ In so wide a survey, said the Prince, you must surely have left much unobserved. I have lived, till now, within the circuit of these mountains, and yet cannot walk abroad without the sight of something which I had never beheld before, or never heeded.’

‘ The business of a poet, said Imlac, is to examine, not the individual, but the species ; to remark general properties and large appearances ; He does not number the streaks of the tulip, or describe the different shades in the verdure of the rest : He is to exhibit, in his portraits of nature, such prominent and striking features as recal the original



ginal to every mind ; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked and another have neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness.

‘ But the knowledge of nature is only half the task of a poet ; he must be acquainted likewise with all the modes of life : His character requires that he estimate the happiness and misery of every condition ; observe the power of all the passions, in all their combinations ; and trace the changes of the human mind, as they are modified by various institutions and accidental influences of climate or custom, from the sprightliness of infancy to the despondence of decrepitude : He must divest himself of the prejudices of his age or country ; he must consider right and wrong in their abstracted and invariable state ; he must disregard present laws and opinions, and rise to general and transcendental truths, which will always be the same ; he must therefore content himself with the slow progress of his name ; condemn the applause of his own time ; and commit his claims to the justice of posterity : He must write as the interpreter of nature and the legislator of mankind, and consider himself as presiding over the thoughts and manners of successive generations, as a being superior to time and place. His labour is not yet at an end ; he must know many languages and many sciences ; and, that his style may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarise to himself every delicacy of speech and grace of harmony.’

Imlac now felt the enthusiastic fit, and was proceeding to aggrandise his own profession, when the Prince cried out, ‘ Enough ! Thou hast convinced me that no human being can ever be a poet. Proceed now with thy narration.’

‘ To be a poet, said Imlac, is indeed very difficult.’ ‘ So difficult, returned the Prince, that I will at present hear no more of his labours : Tell me whither you went when you had seen Persia.’

‘ From Persia, said the poet, I travelled through Syria, and for three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers of the northern and western nations of Europe ; the nations which are now in possession of all power and all knowledge ; whose armies are irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts of the globe. When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom, and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to wish for any thing that may not be obtained ; a thousand arts, of which we ne-

ver heard, are continually labouring for their convenience and pleasure ; and whatever their own climate has denied them is supplied by their commerce.’

‘ By what means, said the Prince, are the Europeans thus powerful ? Or why, since they can so easily visit Asia and Africa for trade or conquest, cannot the Asiatics and Africans invade their coasts, plant colonies in their ports, and give laws to their natural Princes ? The same wind that carries them back would bring us thither.’

‘ They are more powerful, Sir, than we, answered Imlac, because they are wiser ; knowledge will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals : But, why their knowledge is more than ours, I know not what reason can be given, but the unsearchable will of the Supreme Being.’

‘ When, said the Prince, with a sigh, shall I be able to visit Palestine, and mingle with this mighty confluence of nations ? Till that happy moment shall arrive, let me fill up the time with such representations as thou canst give me. I am not ignorant of the motive that assembles such numbers in that place, and cannot but consider it as the center of wisdom and piety, to which the best and wisest men of every land must be continually resorting.’

‘ There are some nations, said Imlac, that send few visitants to Palestine ; for many numerous and learned sects in Europe concur to censure pilgrimage as superstitious, or deride it as ridiculous.’

‘ You know, said the Prince, how little my life has made me acquainted with diversity of opinions ; it will be too long to hear the arguments on both sides ; you, that have considered them, tell me the result.’

‘ Pilgrimage, said Imlac, like many other acts of piety, may be reasonable or superstitious, according to the principles upon which it is performed. Long journies in search of truth are not commanded ; truth, such as is necessary to the regulation of life, is always found where it is honestly sought : Change of place is no natural cause of the increase of piety ; for it inevitably produces dissipation of mind : Yet, since men go every day to view the places where great actions have been performed, and return with stronger impressions of the event, curiosity of the same kind may naturally dispose us to view that country whence our religion had its beginning ; and I believe no man surveys those awful scenes without some confirmation of holy resolutions. That the Supreme Being may be more easily propitiated in one place than in another, is the dream of idle superstition ; but that some places may operate upon our own minds in



an uncommon manner, is an opinion which hourly experience will justify. He who supposes that his vices may be more successfully combated in Palestine, will perhaps find himself mistaken; yet he may go thither without folly: He who thinks they will be more freely pardoned, dishonours at once his reason and religion.'

'These, said the Prince, are European distinctions; I will consider them another time. What have you found to be the effect of knowledge? Are those nations happier than we?'

'There is so much infelicity, said the poet, in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to estimate the comparative happiness of others. Knowledge is certainly one of the means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas. Ignorance is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced; it is a vacuity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction; and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget. I am therefore inclined to conclude, that, if nothing counteracts the natural consequence of learning, we grow more happy as our minds take a wider range.

'In enumerating the particular comforts of life, we shall find many advantages on the side of the Europeans: They cure wounds and diseases with which we languish and perish: We suffer inclemencies of weather which they can obviate: They have engines for the dispatch of many laborious works, which we must perform by manual industry: There is such communication between distant places, that one friend can hardly be said to be absent from another: Their policy removes all public inconveniences; they have roads cut through their mountains, and bridges laid upon their rivers: And, if we descend to the privacies of life, their habitations are more commodious, and their possessions are more secure.'

'They are surely happy, said the Prince, who have all these conveniences, of which I envy none so much as the facility with which separated friends interchange their thoughts.'

'The Europeans, answered Imlac, are less unhappy than we, but they are not happy; human life is every-where a state in which much is to be endured, and little to be enjoyed.'

'I am not yet willing, said the Prince, to suppose that happiness is so parsimoniously distributed to mortals; nor can believe but that, if I had the choice of life, I should be able to fill every day with pleasure: I would

injure no man, and should provoke no resentment: I would relieve every distress, and should enjoy the benedictions of gratitude: I would chuse my friends among the wise, and my wife among the virtuous; and therefore should be in no danger from treachery or unkindness. My children should, by my care, be learned and pious, and would repay to my age what their childhood had received. What would dare to molest him who might call on every side to thousands enriched by his bounty or assisted by his power? And why should not life glide quietly away in the soft reciprocation of protection and reverence? All this may be done without the help of European refinements, which appear by their effects to be rather specious than useful. Let us leave them, and pursue our journey.'

'From Palestine, said Imlac, I passed through many regions of Asia; in the more civilised kingdoms as a trader, and among the barbarians of the mountains as a pilgrim. At last I began to long for my native country, that I might repose, after my travels and fatigues, in the places where I had spent my earliest years, and gladden my old companions with the recital of my adventures. Often did I figure to myself those, with whom I had sported away the gay hours of dawning life, sitting round me in the evening, wondering at my tales and listening to my counsels.

'When this thought had taken possession of my mind, I considered every moment as wasted, which did not bring me nearer to Abissinia. I hastened into Egypt, and, notwithstanding my impatience, was detained ten months in the contemplation of its ancient magnificence, and in inquiries after the remains of its ancient learning. I found in Cairo a mixture of all nations; some brought thither by the love of knowledge, some by the hope of gain, and many by the desire of living after their own manner without observation, and of lying hid in the obscurity of multitudes; for, in a city populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time the gratifications of society and the secrecy of solitude.

'From Cairo I travelled to Suez, and embarked on the Red sea, passing along the coast till I arrived at the port from which I had departed twenty years before. Here I joined myself to a caravan, and re-entered my native country.

'I now expected the caresses of my kinsmen, and the congratulations of my friends; and was not without hope that my father, whatever value he had set upon riches, would own, with gladness and pride, a son who



who was able to add to the felicity and honour of the nation. But I was soon convinced that my thoughts were vain; my father had been dead fourteen years, having divided his wealth among my brothers, who were removed to some other provinces. Of my companions the greater part were in their grave; of the rest, some could with difficulty remember me; and some considered me as one corrupted by foreign manners.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected.—I forgot, after a time, my disappointment, and endeavoured to recommend myself to the Nobles of the kingdom; they admitted me to their tables, heard my story, and dismissed me. I opened a school, and was prohibited to teach. I then resolved

to sit down in the quiet of domestic life; and addressed a Lady that was fond of my conversation, but rejected my suit, because my father was a merchant.

Wearied at last with solicitation and repulses, I resolved to hide myself for ever from the world, and depend no longer on the opinion or caprice of others.—I now bid farewell to hope and fear, and resign myself with joy to the pleasures of solitude.

The Prince now dismissed his favourite to rest; but the narrative of wonders and novelties filled his mind with perturbation; he revolved all that he had heard, and prepared innumerable questions for the morning.

*A summary Account of the New Tragedy of the ORPHAN of CHINA.*

**T**HIS tragedy has for its subject the conquest of China by Gengis Kan, Emperor of the Tartars; who having put all the royal family to death, but a babe in the cradle, great search is made after it, in order to deracinate the whole house; but the late King in his dying moments having desired Zamti, a Mandarin (a rank of Chinese Nobility) to preserve, at least, Zaphimri, his youngest son's life, he promised, on his oath, to obey him, and accordingly secreted the young Prince.

The Chinese history is supposed to be twenty years advanced. Hamet, Zamti's son, had been brought up during this period in Corea; and the young Prince under the Mandarin's wing, in quality of his son, by the name of Etan.

The kingdom still groans under the Tartarian yoke; and the Mandarin still retains his sentiments of liberty, and cherishes fond hopes of placing the young Prince, unacquainted with his station, upon the throne.

News is brought of the arrival of Hamet, at the head of some Coreans, to dethrone Gengis Kan; but in the first skirmish he is taken prisoner, and thought by the Tartars to be Zaphimri. This intelligence no sooner reaches Zamti and Mandane than they are in great consternation: Whilst the young Prince, not yet undeceived, demonstrates, in quality of Etan, the greatest ardour of going to rescue his King. Zamti conceives inexpressible satisfaction at these generous sentiments of his Prince; and at the same time meditates his son's deliverance and Zaphimri's legal succession.

Young Hamet is then brought before the tyrant, and examined concerning himself: The account he gives staggers the opinion of Gengis Kan; but it is at length reconciled by Zamti's asserting (after many pa-

rental pangs) that he is the Prince. The Tartar then orders him to prepare for execution; and he, with truly heroic resignation, obeys his will.

As he is upon the point of being put to death, his mother Mandane rushes in, and protests he is her son, and not the Prince; that Zamti, her husband, has been the cause of the imposition; and that in executing him they will fail in their vengeance on the destined head.

Zamti now appears, who at first is shocked at the discovery, but soon acknowledges him for his son; and Zamti, Hamet, and Mandane, dare the vengeance of the tyrant.

This consequently produces their separate imprisonment, in order to discover where the concealed Prince, consigned to Zamti's charge, really is. Before this Zaphimri, acquainted with his importance, is consigned over by Zamti to some trusty sticklers for the common cause. He disguises himself, and has a conference with Hamet in his dungeon, in which such truly noble sentiments are displayed on both sides as bespeak the one a Prince, the other his imagined self.

The scheme is unravelled, Gengis Kan is to be dethroned, and the young Prince to be supported by the Coreans and his trusty Chinese, who only stoop to the Tartarian yoke till a favourable opportunity occurs, to restore their country's freedom and its lineal Kings.

The tyrant orders Hamet to be conveyed to his mother's presence, in order by conferring with her before his death to renew all her maternal anxieties, and to make her, in expectation of still saving him, reveal the secret of the Prince's concealment. But this has no effect; and Zamti and Mandane



Mandane have an interview, in which all their love, friendship, and attachment are repeated: And the Prince implores an interview of the tyrant, to whom he discloses, in order to save Zamti, Mandane, and Hamet, that he is Zaphimri: But Gengis Kan imagines this another artifice to deceive him.

The tyrant is now informed by a Chinese forced into his service, that some of the Coreans and malecontents are up in arms to support the young Prince's cause: Gengis Kan, terrified by a dream, is ready to arm and head his troops against them; but is dissuaded by his Officer, who tells him the enemy will easily be dispersed; that the pretended Etan was really the young Prince, and, as soon as he had discovered it, his zeal forced him to destroy the source of rebellious dissension.

The tyrant is satisfied; and, when he least expects it, the young Prince is opposed to him sabre in hand. The tyrant declines the combat, under pretence of being unarmed,—Zaphimri generously tells him, against his introducer's will, that he does not purpose taking any advantage of him. When Gengis Kan has reached his sword, the young Prince follows him; and, in upbraiding him for his tyranny, heroically decides the cause.

In the mean while, the guards of Zamti, hearing of the insurrection, put him to the torture; and Mandane, through despair, stabs herself with a poignard.

Zamti survives no longer than to give some prudent advice to the young Prince, who concludes the whole with a moral comment.

## PROLOGUE.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;  
Poet-Laureat.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

**E**Nough of Greece and Rome. Th' exhausted store  
Of either nation now can charm no more:  
Ev'n adventitious helps in vain we try,  
Our triumphs languish in the public eye;  
And grave processions, musically slow,  
Here pass unheeded,—as a Lord Mayor's shew.

On eagle wings the poet of to-night  
Soars for fresh virtues to the source of light,  
To China's eastern realms: And boldly bears  
Confucius' morals to Britannia's ears.  
Accept th' imported boon; as echoing Greece  
Receiv'd from wand'ring chiefs her golden fleece;

Nor only richer by the spoils become,  
But praise th' advent'rous youth, who brings them home.

One dubious character, we own, he draws,  
A patriot zealous in a Monarch's cause!  
Nice is the task the varying hand to guide,  
And teach the blending colours to divide;  
Where, rain-bow like, th' incroaching tints  
invade

Each other's bounds, and mingle light with shade.

If then, assiduous to obtain his end,  
You find too far the subject's zeal extend;  
If undistinguish'd loyalty prevails  
Where nature shrinks, and strong affection fails,

On China's tenets charge the fond mistake,  
And spare his error for his virtue's sake.

From nobler motives our allegiance springs,

For Britain knows no right divine in Kings;

From freedom's choice that boasted right arose,

And thro' each line from freedom's choice it flows.

Justice, with Mercy join'd, the throne maintains;

And in his people's hearts our Monarch reigns.

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

TIMURKAN, Emperor of the Tartars,	} Mr. Havard.
OCTAR, a Tartar-General	
ZAMTI, a Mandarin,	Mr. Bransby.
ETAN, educated as his son,	Mr. Garrick.
HAMET, a youthful captive,	} Mr. Mossop.
MORAT, a faithful friend of Zamti,	
MIRVAN, a Chinese in the Tartar's service, secretly a friend of Zamti,	} Mr. Holland.
ORASMING, } Two conspirators,	
ZIMVENTI, }	} Mr. Burton.
MANDANE, Zamti's wife,	
	} Mr. Davies.
	} Mr. Packer.
	} Mr. Austin.
	} Mrs. Yates.

Messenger, Guards, &c.

SCENE, PEKIN, Capital of CHINA.

## ACT I.

Mandane complains to Mirvan of her unhappy situation; that her private woes, exclusive of those her country has experienced by a twenty years bondage, are never likely to cease; and that she always finds a fresh cause of bitter anguish in her breast. Mirvan endeavours to console her, by desiring her to suppress her unavailing tears; but, ignorant that her present distress is occasioned by anxious fears concerning the fate



fate of her son, says, that, amidst such a general wreck, all cannot help feeling a keen domestic pang.

MANDANE.

Yes, all.—We all  
Must feel the kindred touch;—daily the cries  
Of widows, orphans, father, son, and brother  
In vain are sent to heav'n;—the wasteful rage  
Of these barbarians, — these accurs'd invaders, —

Burns with increasing fire;—the thunder still  
Rolls o'er our heads, threat'ning with hideous crash

To fall at once, and bury us in ruin.

— — — — — 'Tis Timurkan,  
That fell barbarian—that insatiate waster—  
May curses blast the Tartar! — he—'tis he  
Has all bore down, and still his slaught'ring  
sword

In yonder field of death, where Corea's troops  
Made their last stand for liberty and China,  
Crimsons the land with blood.—This battle  
lost,

Oh! then farewell to all.—But, Mirvan, say,  
How came the tidings? —

MIRVAN.

From yon lofty tow'r,  
As my eyes, straining tow'rd the distant plain,  
Sent forth an anxious look, thro' clouds of  
dust

The savage bands appear'd; the western sun  
Gleam'd on their burnish'd helms;—and  
soon a shout

From the glad multitude proclaim'd th' ap-  
proach

Of Timurkan; elated with new conquest,  
The tyrant comes, and where his wrath will  
stop

Heav'n only knows. —

MANDANE.

Oh! there — there lies the thought  
At which Imagination starts, appall'd  
With horror at the scene her busy workings  
Have colour'd to my sight — there lies the  
thought

That wakens all a mother's fears—alas!  
I tremble for my son. —

Mirvan fancying that her son had not been exposed to the perils of war, Mandane tells him that he knows but little of his danger, which she must keep a secret from him. He expostulates with her on her doubts of his honest zeal; that though he is in the tyrant's service, and has favours heaped upon him, yet the cruelties which had been exercised against his own family, incite him, whenever an occasion should offer, to strike an unexpected blow, and do his country right, and that therefore, as her wrongs would add new fuel to his hidden fires, she might safely reveal to him her

griefs. Mandane begs him to urge her no more, that her woes must rest concealed; yet hints to him that, if the tyrant should learn from the captives, that China's orphan is living, for whose cause the war began, her blameless son might perish. Mirvan, attributing her apprehensions to a disordered fancy, bids her compose her mind, and leave all to the care of her husband Zamti, whom he sees coming towards them. Whereupon she desires him to haste away to gather the flying news, and acquaint her of each circumstance. — Exit Mirvan. — Enter Zamti.

MANDANE.

Zamti!

ZAMTI.

Mandane!

MANDANE.

Ah! what hast thou seen?

What hast thou heard? — tell me, — has fate  
decreed

The doom of China!

ZAMTI.

China is no more; —

The eastern world is lost — this mighty  
empire

Falls with the universe beneath the stroke  
Of savage force — falls from its tow'ring  
hopes;

For ever, ever fall'n!

MANDANE.

Yet why, ye pow'rs!

Why should a tyrant, train'd to lust and  
murder,

A lawless ravager from savage wilds,  
Where cheerful day ne'er dawns, but low'r-  
ing heav'n

For ever rolls a turbulence of clouds;

Why should a monster thus usurp the world?

ZAMTI.

Those happy days, alas! are fled, when peace  
Here nurs'd her blooming olives, and shed  
round

Her soft'ring influence.—In vain Confucius  
Unlock'd his radiant stores of moral truth;  
In vain bright science, and each tender muse,  
Beam'd ev'ry elegance on polish'd life —  
Barbarian pow'r prevails. — Whate'er our  
sages taught,

Or genius could inspire, must fade away,  
And each fair virtue wither at the blast  
Of northern domination. — Why, cruel  
pow'rs!

Why in that moment could not Zamti fall?

MANDANE.

Heav'n protected thee for its great designs  
To save the royal child. —

ZAMTI.

Yes, Mandane, I was ordain'd to save  
The dear, the precious charge; — full twenty  
years



I've hid him from the world and from himself,

And now I swear.—Kneel we together here,  
While in this dreadful pause our souls renew  
Their solemn purpose.— [Both kneel.

Thou all-gracious Being  
Whose tutelary care hath watch'd the fate  
Of China's orphan, who hast taught his steps  
The paths of safety, still envelope him  
In sev'nfold night, till your own hour is  
come;

Till your flow justice see the dread occasion  
To rouse his soul, and bid him walk abroad  
Vicegerent of your pow'r; and if thy ser-  
vant,

Or this his lost associate, e'er defeat  
By any word or deed the great design,  
Then strait may all your horrible displeasure  
Be launch'd upon us from your dread right  
arm,

And in one ruin dash us both together,  
The blasted monuments of wrath: —

Whilst Zamti expresses a degree of satisfac-  
tion, and that his spirits are recruited by  
this solemn purpose to meet cheerfully the  
shock of adverse fate, Etan enters, and  
Zamti inquiring of him, whether the tyrant  
returns yet unglutted with blood, he an-  
swers:

He does;  
Ev'n now his triumph moves within the  
gates

In dread barbaric pomp;—the iron swarms  
Of Hyperboreans troop along the streets,  
Reeking from slaughter; while, from gazing  
crouds

Of their dire countrymen, an uproar wild  
Of joy ferocious through th' astonish'd air  
Howls like a northern tempest:—O'er the  
rest,

Proud in superior eminence of guilt,  
The tyrant rides sublime.—Behind his car  
The refuse of the sword, a captive train,  
Display their honest scars, and gnash their  
teeth

With rage and desperation.—

MANDANE.

Cruel fate!

ETAN.

With these a youth, distinguish'd from the  
rest,

Proceeds in sullen march.—Heroic fire  
Glow's in his cheek, and from his flashing eye  
Beams amiable horror.—

MANDANE.

What of this youth?—

ETAN.

On him all eyes were fix'd with eager gaze,  
As if their spirits, struggling to come forth,  
Would strain each visual nerve,—while  
through the crowd

A busy murmur ran.— 'If fame say right,  
'Beneath that habit lurks a Prince; the last  
'Of China's race.'

This relation of Etan, concerning the  
youth, fills Mandane with terror, and Zamti  
cannot help betraying some inward con-  
flict; yet, to allay Mandane's fears, he says,

Thou know'st with Morat I convey'd the  
infant

Far as the eastern point of Corea's realm;  
There where no human trace is seen, no  
found

Affails the ear, save when the foaming surge  
Breaks on the shelving beach, that there the  
youth

Might mock their busy search.—Then check  
thy fears—

Retire, my love, a-while.—

While Mandane is gone to satisfy her  
doubts, Etan intimates to Zamti, that per-  
haps this young captive is the royal or-  
phan, and that, if he should prove so, he  
would willingly fall a victim for him.  
Zamti admiring his zeal so fervid in a stran-  
ger's cause, Etan replies,

A stranger! he!

My King a stranger!—Sir, you never  
meant it —

Perhaps you would explore the fiery seeds  
Of Etan's temper, ever prompt to blaze  
At honour's sacred name.—Perish the man,  
Who, when his country calls him to defend  
The rights of human kind, or bravely die,  
Who then to glory dead can shrink aghast,  
And hold a council with his abject fears.

ZAMTI.

These tow'rings of the soul, alas! are vain  
I know the Tartar well—should I attempt  
By any virtuous fraud to veil the truth,  
His lion-rage again shall stalk abroad,  
Again shall quaff the blood of innocence;  
And for Zaphimri all the poor remains  
Of China's matrons and her hoary fires  
Her blooming virgins, and her lisping babes,  
Shall yield their throats to the fell murd'rer's  
knife,

And all be lost for ever.—

ETAN.

Then at once

Proclaim him to the world; each honest  
hand

Will grasp a sword, and, 'midst the circling  
guards,

Reach the usurper's heart—or should they  
fail,

Should overwhelming bands obstruct the  
deed,

They'll greatly dare to die!—better to die  
With falling liberty, than basely lead

An ignominious life.—

Zamti



Zamti, charmed with Etan's sentiments, to ease his generous fears, tells him that Prince Zaphimri is safe; and, he desiring to be informed where the royal youth is, Zamti bids him to seek not too soon to know that truth, but discloses to him the work of vengeance he had meditated against the tyrant:

When Timurkan led forth his savage bands,  
Unpeopling this great city, I then seiz'd  
The hour, to tamper with a chosen few,  
Who have resolv'd, when the barbarians lie  
Buried in sleep and wine, and hotly dream  
Their havock o'er again, — then, then, my  
son,  
In one collected blow to burst upon 'em;  
Like their own northern clouds, whose mid-  
night horror,  
Impending o'er the world, at length breaks  
forth  
In the vaunt lightning's blaze, in storms  
and thunder  
Thro' all the redd'ning air, till frightened nature  
Start from her couch, and waken to a scene  
Of uproar and destruction. —

Etan applauds the enterprise, and Zamti concludes the act by charging him to convene his friends Orasming and Zimventi, and all to wait his coming near Osmingti's tomb in the temple.

## ACT II.

Zamti, still perplexed about the captive youth, as not knowing who he is, thinks, that, if from his death the empire should rise again in splendor, he will pay a debt due to his King, Country, and God. While he continues thus musing, Mirvan enters and acquaints him that a reverend stranger, with impatience in his looks, craves access to him. This stranger is Morat, who brings advice, that, as soon as fame had proclaimed the Prince alive, his son Hamet, indignant of controul, had joined the Coreans who had taken up arms on that account; that he was made prisoner in the battle, and that the tyrant, from the respect borne him by his fellow-warriors, thought him to be the Prince. The news astonishes and confounds Zamti. What a sacrifice must now be made! He struggles between parental love and what he owes to his Prince, but at last, notwithstanding Morat's remonstrances for saving Hamet, says,

And canst thou think  
To save one vulgar life, that Zamti now  
Will marr the vast design? — No; — let him  
bleed,  
Let my boy bleed: — In such a cause as this  
I can resign my son — with tears of joy

Resign him, — and one complicated pang  
Shall wrench him from my heart. —

He apprises Morat of the design of revenge and freedom, which by his chosen band of patriots will be ripe for execution about midnight. Hearing some flourishes of warlike music, they withdraw and make room for Timurkan, who enters with his train.

### TIMURKAN.

Hail to this regal dome, this glitt'ring palace!  
Where this inventive race have lavish'd all  
Their elegance; — ye gay apartments, hail!  
Beneath your storied roof, where mimic life  
Glow's the eye, and at the painter's touch  
A new creation lives along the walls;  
Once more receive a Conqueror, arriv'd!  
From rougher scenes, where stern rebellion  
dar'd  
Draw forth her phalanx; till this warlike arm  
Hurl'd desolation on her fallen ranks,  
And now the monster, in yon field of death,  
Lies overwhelm'd in ruin.

Timurkan orders Ostar, his General, to have Hamet, whom he takes to be the Prince Zaphimri, brought before him, and tells him that Zamti, as a false insidious slave, shall pay dearly for his treasons. Ostar dissuades him from this purpose, alledging, it were best to leave unpunished Zamti's crimes, because, as he had won the love of the multitude, his death might be imputed to an intended destruction of the Chinese faith. Timurkan acquiesces to his reasons; mean time Hamet is produced in chains, and, Ostar being dispatched in quest of Zamti, Timurkan questions Hamet about his motive for engaging in the war, and whether he is Zaphimri; which he denying, is threatened with death, but boldly replies,

Let death come on;  
Guilt, guilt alone shrinks back appall'd —  
the brave  
And honest still defy his dart; the wise  
Calmly can eye his frown; — and misery  
Invokes his friendly aid to end her woes. —

Zamti enters, and, declaring he does not know who the captive youth is, Timurkan addresses again Hamet in these words,

Hear me, thou froward boy; dar'st thou be  
honest,  
And answer who thou art? —

### HAMET.

Dare I be honest? —  
I dare; — a mind grown up in native honour  
Dares not be otherwise — then, if thy troops  
Ask from the lightning of whose blade they  
fled,  
Tell them 'twas Hamet's. —



ZAMTI.

'Tis——it is my son——

My boy,——my Hamet—— [Aside.

TIMURKAN.

Where was your abode?——

HAMET.

Far hence remote, in Corea's happy realm—  
Where the first beams of day with orient  
blushes

Tinge the salt wave——there on the sea-beat  
shore

A cavern'd rock yielded a lone retreat  
To virtuous Morat, who in that dwelling  
Found an asylum from heart-piercing woes,  
From slav'ry, and that restless din of arms  
With which thy fell ambition shook the  
world.

There too the sage nurtur'd my greener  
years;

With him and contemplation have I walk'd  
The paths of wisdom; what the great Con-  
fucius

Of moral beauty taught,—whate'er the wife,  
Still wooing knowledge in her secret haunts,  
Disclos'd of nature to the sons of men,  
My wond'ring mind has heard—but above all  
The hermit taught me the most useful science,  
That noble science, to be brave and good.

Timurkan puts other questions to Hamet, as whether Morat ever told him, who his father was; and whether he ever heard of Zamti? He answers that Morat never did, though urged by him; and, as for Zamti, he owns that he was always enraptured on hearing his praises. Finding Zamti to be present, from the tyrant's calling him traitor, he is all on fire to adore his venerable form. These and other circumstances confirm Timurkan in the belief of his being the real Prince. He orders Ostar to have him led straight to the sacred fane, and there, in presence of his Tartars, to be offered at sun-set as a victim to their living Lama. As Ostar leads him forth, Zamti, in bitter agonies, desires his tears to flow, and ease his aching breast. Hamet bids him not weep upon his account, and says that he yields his life freely to procure the happiness of millions. Mean time Mandane, having intelligence from Morat that her son is the young captive, runs distracted in quest of Zamti to upbraid him with barbarity for not discovering who he is. Tho' she finds him depressed with sorrow and bathed in tears, she vehemently vents her rage against him:

Think'st thou those tears,  
Those false, those cruel tears, will choak the  
voice

Of a fond mother's love, now stung to mad-  
ness?

Oh! I will rend the air with lamentations,  
Root up this hair, and beat this throbbing  
breast,

Turn all connubial joys to bitterness,  
To fell despair, to anguish and remorse,  
Unless my son——

ZAMTI.

Thou ever faithful woman,  
Oh! leave me to my woes.——

MANDANE.

Give me my child,  
Thou worse than Tartar, give me back my  
son;

Oh! give him to a mother's eager arms,  
And let me strain him to my heart.——

ZAMTI.

Heav'n knows  
How dear my boy is here.—But our first duty  
Now claims attention—to our country's love,  
All other tender fondness must yield;  
—I was a subject e're I was a father.

Then make with me one strong, one glorious  
effort;

And rank with those, who, from the first of  
time,

In fame's eternal archives stand rever'd,  
For conqu'ring all the dearest ties of nature,  
To serve the gen'ral weal.——

MANDANE.

That savage virtue  
Loses with me its horrid charms.—I've sworn  
To save my King.—But should a mother  
turn

A dire assassin—oh! I cannot bear  
The piercing thought.—Distraction, quick  
distraction

Will seize my brain.—See there—my child,  
my child,——

By guards surrounded, a devoted victim.—  
Barbarian hold!—Ah! see, he dies! he  
dies!——

[She faints into Zamti's arms.

ZAMTI.

Where is Arface?—Fond maternal love  
Shakes her weak frame.—(Enter Arface.)

Quickly, Arface, help

This ever-tender creature.—Wand'ring life  
Rekindles in her cheek.—Soft, lead her off  
To where the fanning breeze, in yonder  
bow'r,

May woo her spirits back.—Propitious  
Heav'n!

Pity the woundings of a father's heart;  
Pity my strugglings with the best of women;  
Support our virtue:—Kindle in our souls  
A ray of your divine enthusiasm;  
Such as inflames the patriot's breast, and lifts  
Th' impassion'd mind to that sublime of  
virtue,

That even on the rack it feels the good,  
Which



Which in a single hour it works for millions,  
And leaves the legacy to after times.

[Exit, leading off Mandane.

### ACT III.

Scene, a temple, with several tombs in it. Enter Morat; Zamti comes out of a tomb to him, asks after their friends, and whether he has revealed any thing touching Zaphimri. Morat telling him that he waits his will, Zamti replies,

Oh! thou art ever faithful. — On thy lips  
Sits perfive silence, with her hallow'd finger  
Guarding the pure recesses of thy mind. —

Enter Orasming, Zimventi, and others. Orasming telling Zamti, that all is lost, and that their dreams of liberty are vanished into air, by the captivity, as he thinks, of Zaphimri, Zamti undeceives him, that the captive is his own son, and that Zaphimri, unconscious of himself, and to the world unknown, walks at large among them. Then calling to Etan within the tomb, who comes forth, he informs him, that he is the orphan of China; no longer Etan, but now Zaphimri. Morat confirms each circumstance. Zaphimri is quite astonished and overpowered by this unexpected shock of royalty. They all kneel to, and hail him. Zamti asks, if all their men are stationed at their posts, every gate secured, and the signal fixed? Orasming answering that they are, Zaphimri says,

Now, bloody spoiler, now thy hour draws  
nigh,  
And e're the dawn thy guilty reign shall  
end.

ZAMTI.

How my heart burns within me! Oh! my  
friends,

Call now to mind the scene of desolation,  
Which Timurkan, in one accursed hour,  
Heap'd on this groaning land! — Ev'n now  
I see

The savage bands, o'er reeking hills of dead,  
Forcing their rapid way. — I see them urge  
With rage unhallow'd to this sacred temple,  
Where good Osmingti, with his Queen and  
children,

Fatigu'd the Gods averse. — See where Ar-  
phisa,

Rending the air with agonising shrieks,  
Tears her dishevell'd hair: Then, with a  
look

Fix'd on her babes, grief choaks its passage  
up,

And, all the feelings of a mother's breast  
Throbbing in one mix'd pang, breathless  
she faints

Within her husband's arms, — Adown his  
cheek,

In copious streams fast flow'd the manly  
sorrow;

While clust'ring round his knees his little  
offspring

In tears all-eloquent, with arms outstretch'd,  
Sue for parental aid. —

ZAPHIMRI.

Revenge! Revenge!

With more than lion's nerve I'll spring upon  
him

And at one blow relieve the groaning world.  
Let us this moment carry sword and fire  
To yon devoted walls, and whelm him down  
In ruin and dismay. —

Zamti, recommending caution, as rash-  
ness may marr a noble cause, renders up his  
charge to his friends. A little after their  
departure he hears a dead march. Ostar  
and guards enter with an intent to put Ha-  
met to death. Mandane rushes in among  
them, and, throwing herself on her knees,  
with frantic looks cries out,

Me, — me, on me convert your rage —  
plunge deep,

Deep in this bosom your abhorred steel,  
But spare his precious life. —

— — — — —  
He is my child, — my dear, dear son. —  
Yes, Ostar, my son, my boy, my Hamet.

Hereupon Ostar, suspending the stroke of  
death, sends a messenger to apprise Timur-  
kan of what had happened, and dispatches  
Mirvan in quest of Zamti. As soon as  
they appear, Mandane upbraids Zamti with  
his cruel disposition:

Oh! horror! — horror!

Thou marble-hearted father! — 'tis your  
child,

And wouldst thou see him bleed? —

[She faints.

HAMET.

Support her, Heav'n! support her tender  
frame —

Now, tyrant, now I beg to live — (kneels)  
lo! here

I plead for life; — not for the wretched boon  
To breathe the air, which thy ambition  
taints; —

But oh! to ease a mother's pains; — for her,  
For that dear object, — oh! let me live for  
her.

TIMURKAN.

Now by the conquests this good sword has  
won,

In her wild vehemence of grief I hear  
The genuine voice of nature.

MANDANE, recovering.

Ah! — where is he?

He is my son — my child — and not Za-  
phimri —



Oh ! let me clasp thee to my heart—thy hard,  
Thy cruel father shall not tear thee from  
me.——

Timurkan encourages her, as a means to  
save her son, to give up her phantom of a  
King. Hamet dissuades his mother from  
hearkening to such a base proposal. Zamti,  
overjoyed with his generous resolution of  
dying in support of so glorious a cause,  
embraces him with raptures, acknowledges  
him to be his son before the tyrant, and de-  
fies his threats of death for not making a  
discovery of Zaphimri :

Lo ! here the father, mother, and the son !  
Try all your tortures on us—here we stand  
Resolv'd to leave a tract of bright renown  
To mark our beings—all resolv'd to die  
The votaries of honour !——

TIMURKAN.

Then die ye shall—what ho !—guards, seize  
the slaves

Deep in some baleful dungeon's midnight  
gloom

Let each apart be plung'd—and Etan too—  
Let him be forthwith found—he too shall  
share

His father's fate.——

[The guards lead them to different prisons.

#### A C T IV.

Scene, a prison ; Hamet in chains. En-  
ter Zaphimri (disguised in a Tartar dress)  
with Mirvan.

ZAPHIMRI.

Rise, noble youth,—no vulgar errand mine—  
No ruffian's purpose lurks within this bosom.  
To these lone walls, where oft the Scythian  
stabber

With murd'rous stride hath come ; these  
walls that oft

Have seen th' assassin's deeds ; I bring a mind  
Firm, virtuous, upright.—Under this vile  
garb,

Lo ! here a son of China.——

[Opens his dress.

HAMET.

Yes, thy garb

Denotes a son of China ; and those eyes  
Roll with no black intent.—Say on——

ZAPHIMRI.

Inflam'd with admiration of heroic deeds,  
I come to seek acquaintance with the youth,  
Who for his King would bravely die.—

Yes, virtuous envy rises in my soul—

Thy ardor charms me, and ev'n now I pant  
To change conditions with thee.——

HAMET.

Then my heart

Accepts thy proffer'd friendship ; thou re-  
ain't

A sense of ancient worth. — But wherefore  
here,

To this sad mansion, this abode of sorrow,  
Com'st thou to know a wretch that soon  
must die ?——

ZAPHIMRI.

By Heav'n, thou shalt not die — I come to  
speak

The gladsome tidings of a happier fate—  
Zaphimri loves and wonders at thy virtue.—  
By me he swears, rather than thou should'st  
fall,

He will emerge from dark obscurity,  
And greatly brave his fate.——

HAMET.

Ha !—die for me !

For me, ignoble in the scale of being ;  
An unimportant wretch ! — Whoe'er thou  
art,

Oh ! tell my Sov'reign that here dwells  
a heart

Superior to all peril.—When I fall,  
A worm, — an insect dies !—But in his life  
Are wrapp'd the glories of our ancient line,  
The liberties of China !—Then let him  
Live for his people.—Be it mine to die.

ZAPHIMRI.

Can I bear this, ye pow'rs, and not dissolve  
In tears of gratitude and love ?— [Aside.

HAMET.

Why streams

That flood of grief ? — and why that stifled  
groan ?

Thro' the dark mist his sorrow casts around  
him,

He seems no common man.—Say, gen'rous  
youth,

Who and what art thou ?——

ZAPHIMRI.

Who and what am I !——

Thou lead'st me to a precipice, from whence  
Downward to look turns wild the madd'ning  
brain,

Scar'd at th' unfathomable deep below.—

Who, and what am I ! — Oh ! the veriest  
wretch

That ever yet groan'd out his soul in anguish.  
One lost, abandon'd, hopeless, plung'd  
in woe

Beyond redemption's aid.—To tell thee all  
In one dire word, big with the last distress,  
In one accumulated term of horror,—

——Zaphimri !——

After making this discovery of himself,  
he laments his hard fate, that, from the hap-  
py station of Zamti's supposed son, he should  
think of ascending the throne

By trampling on the neck of innocence,  
By base ingratitude ; by the vile means  
Of selfish cowardice, that can behold  
Thee, and thy father, mother, all in chains,  
All



All lost, all murder'd, that I thence may rise  
Inglorious to a throne!——

— — — — —  
Tell me, thou gallant youth, —

—A soul like thine knows every fine emotion,——

Is there a nerve, in which the heart of man  
Can prove such torture, as when thus it meets

Unequall'd friendship, honour, truth, and love,

And no return can make?—Oh! 'tis too much,

Ye mighty Gods, too much—thus—thus to be

A feeble Prince, a shadow of a King,  
Without the pow'r to wreak revenge on guilt,——

—Without the pow'r of doing virtue right.——

Hamet answering, that that power will come, and that Heaven has disposed of all things for the nation's happiness, Zaphimri tells him, that a gleam of hope still remains, if his murder should be deferred till midnight, at which time he would come and set him free. He then discloses to him the design his father's care had planned and inspired, and that he would arm him for the assault.

HAMET.

Oh! if thou dost,  
Yet once again I'll wield the doubtful blade,  
And bear against the foe.——

ZAPHIMRI.

Yes, thou and I

Will rush together thro' the paths of death,  
Mow down our way, and with sad overthrow  
Pursue the Tartar—like two rushing torrents,

That from the mountain's top, 'midst roaring caves,

'Midst rocks and rent-up trees, foam headlong down,

And each depopulates his way.——

Mirvan, perceiving Ostar coming, desires them to break off their conference. Ostar orders Mirvan to lead Hamet to his mother, and, in the midst of their endearments, to tear him from her embraces, that her tenderness may by that means be awakened to declare the truth. Timurkan, impatient to know whether Zamti or Mandane have made any confession, comes in person to the dungeon. Ostar assures him, that Zamti, yet unconquered,

—Smiles contempt; as if some inward joy,  
Like the sun lab'ring in a night of clouds,  
Shot forth its gladd'ning unresisted beams,  
Chearing the face of woe.——

And, as for Mandane, he says,

At first, with tears and bitter lamentations,  
She call'd on Hamet lost;—but, when I urg'd,

She still might save her boy, and save herself,  
Would she but give Zaphimri to your wrath,  
Her tears forgot to flow;—her voice, her look,

Her colour sudden chang'd, and all her form,  
Inlarging with th' emotions of her soul,  
Grew vaster to the sight.—With blood-shot eyes,

She cast a look of silent indignation,  
Then turn'd in fullen mood away.

Ostar, to conquer her obstinacy, then insinuates to Timurkan,

—— Might I advise you, Sir,  
An artful tale of love should softly glide  
To her afflicted soul—a Conqueror's sighs  
Will waft a thousand wishes to her heart,  
Till female vanity aspire to reach  
The Eastern throne; and, when her virtue melts

In the soft tumult of her gay desires,  
Win from her ev'ry truth, then spurn to shame

The weak, deluded woman.——

TIMURKAN.

Ostar, no——

I cannot stoop, with love-sick adulation,  
To thrill in languishing desire, and try  
The hopes, the fears, and the caprice of love.

Inur'd to rougher scenes, far other arts  
My mind employ'd,—to sling the well-stor'd quiver

O'er this manly arm, and wing the dart  
At the fleet rein-deer, sweeping down the vale,

Or up the mountain, straining ev'ry nerve:  
To vault the neighing steed, and urge his course

Swifter than whirlwinds;—thro' the ranks of war

To drive my chariot-wheels, smoaking with gore:

These are my passions, this my only science,  
Above the pining sicknesses of love.——

Bring that vile slave, the hoary priest, before me. [Exit Ostar.

Timurkan, reflecting on Zamti's and Mandane's fortitude, says:

What art thou Virtue, who canst thus inspire

This stubborn pride, this dignity of soul,  
And still unfading, beauteous in distress,  
Canst taste of joys my heart hath never known?——

Enter Zamti in chains, and, not long after, Mandane and Hamet, Mirvan guarding



ing them ; but, all Timurkan's endeavours being fruitless to compel them to clear up the mystery, he orders Hamet to be dragged forth to instant death. The guards having carried him off, a messenger arrives in haste, with the news of Etan's being found, by rushing among Hamet's guards ; and crying out to them to suspend the execution, till he had admittance to Timurkan's presence on affairs of the highest importance. Zamti and Mandane are in the greatest consternation. He appears, and generously confesses to Timurkan, in order to save Zamti, Mandane, and Hamet, that he is the Prince Zaphimri ; but the tyrant fancies, that this is another contrivance to deceive him.

## A C T V.

Enter Ostar, Zamti and Mandane following him. Zamti tells him, that he knows their hearts to be fixed, and that therefore there is no occasion to make them again behold the tyrant's frown ; Ostar replies, that they come to meet their doom beneath the Monarch's eye, and that he hastens to receive his last commands. During his absence, surrounded by the guards, they encourage each other by the most heroic sentiments. Mandane, shewing Zamti a dagger, endeavours to persuade him to lodge it in her breast.

ZAMTI.

Oh ! never—never——

Hence let me bear this fatal instrument.

[ Takes the dagger.

What, to usurp the dread prerogative  
Of life and death, and measure out the thread  
Of our own beings !—'Tis the coward's act,  
Who dares not to encounter pain and peril—  
Be that the practice of th'untutor'd savage ;—

Be it the practice of the gloomy North.—

MANDANE.

Must we then wait a haughty tyrant's nod,  
The vassals of his will ?—No—let us rather  
Nobly break thro' the barriers of this life,  
And join the beings of some other world,  
Who'll throng around our greatly daring  
souls,

And view the deed with wonder and applause.—

ZAMTI.

Distress too exquisite !—Ye holy Pow'rs,  
If aught below can supersede your law,  
And plead for wretches, who dare, self-  
impell'd,

Rush to your awful presence ;—oh ! — it  
is not

When the distemper'd passions rage ; when  
pride

Is stung to madness ; when ambition falls  
From his high scaffolding ; oh ! no—if  
aught

Can justify the blow, it is when virtue  
Has nothing left to do ;—when liberty  
No more can breathe at large ;—'tis with  
the groans

Of our dear country when we dare to die.

Zamti, at last, induced by Mandane's solicitations to perform the mournful office, bids her prepare to receive the stroke of death ; but his arm flags and droops, and he dashes down the dagger. Mandane takes it up, and says she will still preserve it as the means of death. Timurkan enters with Ostar, and orders them to instant death and torment ; then, being told that Mirvan will lead the youths to their fate, he says,

And yet what boots their death ?—The orphan lives,

And in this breast fell horror and remorse  
Must be the dire inhabitants—Ostar, still  
These midnight visions shake my inmost  
soul.—

OCTAR.

And shall the shad'wings of a feverish brain  
Disturb a Conqueror's breast ?—

TIMURKAN.

Ostar, they've made  
Such desolation here—'tis drear and horrible !—

On yonder couch, soon as sleep clos'd my  
eyes,

All, that yon mad enthusiastic priest  
In mystic rage denounc'd, rose to my view ;  
And ever and anon a livid flash,  
From conscience shot, shew'd to my aching  
fight

The colours of my guilt—  
Billows of blood were round me ; and the  
ghosts,

The ghosts of heroes, by my rage destroy'd,  
Came with their ghastly orbs, and streaming  
wounds ;

They stalk'd around my bed ;—with loud  
acclaim

They call'd Zaphimri ! 'midst the lightning's  
blaze,

Heav'n roll'd consenting thunders o'er my  
head ;

Straight from his covert the youth sprung  
upon me,

And shook his gleaming steel—he hurl'd  
me down,

Down headlong, down the drear—hold,  
hold ! Where am I ?

Oh ! this dire whirl of thought—my brain's  
on fire.—

Mirvan enters with the news, that some  
malecontents are up in arms to support Zaphimri's



phimri's cause, but that their scanty and rash-levied crew want not a Monarch's sword; whereupon Oſtar, to chaſtiſe them, is ordered to draw off the guard, and bring the Leaders, bound in chains, before him. While Oſtar is gone to execute his commands, Mirvan aſſures Timurkan, that he has further learned, that the pretended Etan was really the young Prince, and that, hurried away by his zeal, he had ruſhed upon the victim, and, with his ſabre, cleft him to the ground. Timurkan applauds his happy lot in being thus rid of him, and, for his intire ſatisfaction, deſires Mirvan to bring him his head immediately. Mirvan returns with Zaphimri, who, with a ſabre in his hand, plants himſelf before the tyrant, but, generouſly diſdaining to take any advantage of him unarmed (though againſt Mirvan's will, who deſires him to fall on, as fearing the iſſue of a doubtful combat) lets him ſnatch from Mirvan his ſabre, and, following him, fights manfully and ſlays him. Hamet, arriving at the ſame time, ſees the tyrant fall. Mirvan haſtes away with the glad tidings to Zamti and Mandane; but finds that Mandane, all frantic at the ſight of her husband's being put to the torture, had plunged a poniard in her heart, and expired at his feet. Mean time, Morat brings advice of the ſlaughter of the Tartars at the deſtined hour; and, whiſt Zaphimri gives orders for having himſelf proclaimed King, Mirvan re-enters, with the melancholy tale of Mandane's death, and the inhumanities practiſed upon Zamti.

MIRVAN.

Smiling in pangs,  
We found the good, the venerable man;  
Releas'd from anguiſh, with what ſtrength remain'd,  
He reach'd the couch, where loſt Mandane lay;  
There threw his mangled limbs;—there,  
clinging to the body,  
Prints thouſand kiſſes on her clay-cold lips,  
And pours his ſad lamentings, in a ſtrain  
Might call each pitying angel from the ſky,  
To ſympathiſe with human woe.—

They proceed to the place where Zamti is, and find him lying on the couch, and clasp- ing the dead body. At ſight of them, he riſes from the body, and runs eagerly to embrace Zaphimri: His ſtrength fails him, and he faints at his feet.

ZAPHIMRI.

Soft, raiſe him from the ground.

ZAMTI.

Zaphimri!—Hamet too!—oh! bleſt event!  
I could not hope ſuch tidings—thee, my Prince,

Thee too, my ſon—I thought ye both de- ſtroyed.

My ſlow remains of life cannot endure  
Theſe ſtrong viciffitudes of grief and joy.  
And there—oh! Heav'n!—ſee there, there  
lies Mandane!

ZAPHIMRI.

Then take, ye Pow'rs, then take your con- queſts back;

Zaphimri never can ſurvive—

ZAMTI.

I charge thee live;—

A baſe deſertion of the public weal  
Will ill become a King.—Still remember  
The mean immutable of happineſs,  
Or in the vale of life, or on a throne,  
Is virtue;—each bad action of a King  
Extends beyond his life, and acts again  
Its tyranny o'er ages yet unborn.  
To error mild, ſevere to guilt, protect  
The helpleſs innocent, and learn to feel  
The beſt delight of ſerving human kind.  
Be theſe, my Prince, thy arts; be theſe  
thy cares,  
And live the father of a willing people.

HAMET.

My father!—ſee!—ah! ſee!—he dies—  
his lips

Tremble in agony—his eye-balls glare—  
A death-like paleneſs ſpreads o'er all his  
face.

ZAMTI.

Zaphimri—oh! farewel!—I ſhall not ſee  
The glories of thy reign—Hamet!—my  
ſon—

Thou good young man, farewel!— [Diet.

ZAPHIMRI.

And art thou gone,  
Thou beſt of men?—Then muſt Zaphimri  
pine  
In ever during grief, ſince thou art loſt.

HAMET.

Live for your people; madneſs and deſpair  
Belong to woes like mine.—

ZAPHIMRI.

Thy woes, indeed,  
Are deep, thou pious youth—yes, I will  
live,  
To ſoften thy afflictions; to aſſuage  
A nation's grief, when ſuch a pair expires.  
Come to my heart:—In thee another Zamti  
Shall bleſs the realm—now let me hence to  
hail

My people with the ſound of peace; that  
done,

To theſe a grateful monument ſhall riſe,  
With all ſepulchral honours—frequent there  
We'll offer incenſe;—there each weeping  
Muſe

Shall grave the tributary verſe; with tears  
Embalm their memories; and teach man-  
kind,

Howe'er



Howe'er oppression stalk the groaning earth,  
Yet Heav'n, in its own hour, can bring  
relief;  
Can blast the tyrant in his guilty pride,  
And prove the orphan's guardian to the  
last.

## EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

**T**HRO' five long acts I've wore my  
fighing face,

Confin'd by critic laws to time and place;  
Yet, that once done, I ramble as I please,  
Cry London Hoy, and whisk o'er land  
and seas——

—Ladies, excuse my dress—'tis true  
Chinese.

Thus, quit of husband, death, and tragic  
strain,

Let us enjoy our dear small talk again.

How could this bard successful hope to  
prove?

So many heroes,—and not one in love!  
No suitor here, to talk of flames that  
thrill;

To say the civil thing—'Your eyes so  
kill!—

No ravisher, to force us—to our will!

You've seen their eastern virtues, patriot  
passions,

And now for something of their taste and  
fashions.

O Lord! that's charming—cries my  
Lady Fidget,

I long to know it—Do the creatures  
visit?

Dear Mrs Yates, do tell us—Well, how  
is it?

First, as to beauty——Set your hearts at  
rest—

They're all broad foreheads, and pigs eyes  
at best.

And then they lead such strange, such for-  
mal lives!——

—A little more at home than English wives!  
Lest the poor things should roam, and prove  
untrue,

They all are crippled in the tinea shoe.

A hopeful scheme to keep a wife from  
madding!

—We pinch our feet, and yet are ever  
gadding.

Then they've no cards, no routs, ne'er take  
their fling,

And pin-money is an unheard-of thing!

Then how d'ye think they write?—You'll  
ne'er divine——

From top to bottom down in one straight  
line. [Mimics.]

We Ladies, when our flames we cannot  
smother,

Write letters—from one corner to another.  
[Mimics.]

One mode there is, in which both  
climes agree;

I scarce can tell—'Mongst friends then  
let it be——

—The creatures love to cheat, as well  
as we.

But bless my wits! I've quite forgot the  
bard——

A civil soul!—By me he sends this card—  
'Presents respects—to ev'ry Lady here—

'Hopes for the honour—of a single tear.'

The critics then will throw their dirt in vain,  
One drop from you will wash out ev'ry stain.

Acquaints you—(now the man is past his  
fright)

He holds his rout,—and here he keeps his  
night.

Assures you all a welcome kind and hearty,  
The Ladies shall play crowns, and there's  
the shilling party.

[Points to the upper gallery.]

## A Description of Mr. WORLIDGE'S DRILL-PLOUGH.

*With a Copper-plate, curiously engraved.*

**T**HE two first inventions of this kind  
were Mr. Worlidge's drill-plough,  
and Don Joseph de Lucatello's sembrador,  
both of which may claim the merit of being  
originals. As neither M. Tull, nor M.  
Duhamel, have taken any notice of this in-  
strument of Mr. Worlidge, which we are  
persuaded will fully answer all the ends he  
proposes, we think it a justice due to one of  
the best writers on agriculture to give his  
own account of it.

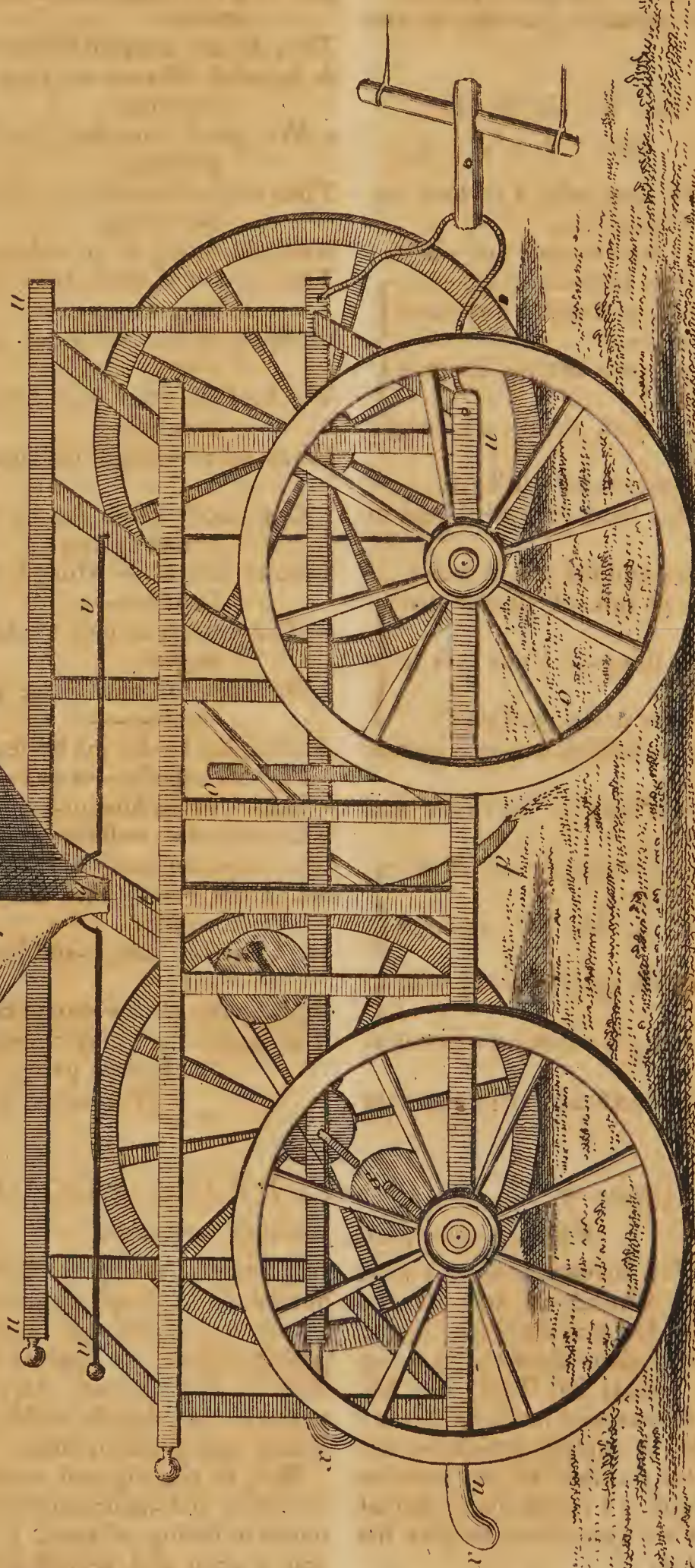
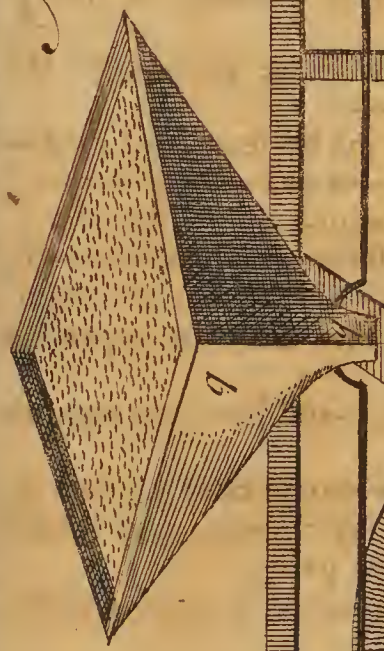
Besides the usual manner of sowing corn,  
there are, says he, several other ways of  
disperſing it, as by setting, and hoeing of it  
in, &c. The art of setting corn seems to be

very ancient, as appears by Virgil, Ungui-  
bus infodiunt & ipsi fruges—and hath been  
a long time attempted to be brought into  
practice again, as appears by Mr. Platt's  
Adam's Tool revived. Mr. Worlidge then  
points out the defects in Mr. Platt's instru-  
ments, and proceeds thus:

But, to remedy and remove all manner  
of errors and inconveniencies that can be  
found in setting of corn, I shall here give  
you a plain and perfect description of an  
easy and feasible instrument that shall dis-  
perſe your corn, grain, or pulse, of what  
kind soever, and what distance, and in  
what proportion you please to design, and  
that



*Mr Worlidge's Drill-Plough.*



*Mr Worlidge's Drill-Plough is a new and improved Machine for planting Seeds in Rows, and is the most perfect and easy of Use that has yet been invented. It is so contrived, that the Seeds are cast into the Ground, and the Plough is drawn by a single Horse, or a Team of Horses, as may be thought proper. The Machine is so constructed, that the Seeds are cast into the Ground, and the Plough is drawn by a single Horse, or a Team of Horses, as may be thought proper. The Machine is so constructed, that the Seeds are cast into the Ground, and the Plough is drawn by a single Horse, or a Team of Horses, as may be thought proper.*







that with very great expedition, and very little extraordinary charge, expence, or hazard.

First, make a frame of timber, of about two or three inches square, the breadth of the frame about two feet, the height about eighteen inches, the length about four feet, more or less as you please, as at *u u u u*, in the plate. Place this frame on two pair of ordinary wheels, like plough-wheels. The axle-tree of the two foremost wheels is to lock on either side, as doth the fore axle-tree of a waggon, for reasons hereafter shewn. The hindermost axle-tree, being of iron, and square in the middle, must be fixed to the center of the wheels, that the axis and wheels may move together: Then, about the middle of the frame, in the bottom, let there be fixed an iron instrument, or of wood pointed with iron, like unto a coulter, made a little spreading at the bottom, in the nature of a share, made to pass through two mortises on the top, for its greater strength; and made also to be wedged higher or lower, according as you will have your furrow in depth, as at *o o*; the use whereof is only to make the furrow: So that you must make the point thereof of breadth only to move the earth, and cast it, or force it, on either side, that the corn may fall to the bottom of the furrow. Then, over this share, or coulter, a little behind it, may a wooden pipe be made, to come from the top of the frame to the lower end of the share, tapering downward, as at *p*, and as near as you can to the share, to deliver the corn immediately, as the ground is opened, and before any earth falls in; that what earth does afterwards fall in, may fall on the corn. This pipe is to proceed out of a large hopper fixed on the top of the frame, that may contain about a bushel, as at *q*; but so that the corn may gradually descend, according to the quantity you intend to bestow on an acre. At the very neck of the hopper, underneath, in the square hollow thereof, must be fitted in the edge of a wheel of wood, about half an inch thick, and proportioned to the cavity of the neck, as behind the letter *r*. The wheel need not be above two or three inches diameter, and fixed on an axis extending from one side of the frame to the other; on which axis is also to be another wheel, with an edge on the circumference thereof, like the wheel of a spit or jack, as at *r*, which must answer to another wheel of the like nature and form, fixed on the axis of the hindermost of the wheels, as at *s*: Then fit a line, (of silk is best, because it will not be so apt to shrink and reach as hemp) about these two

wheels, that when the instrument moves on the hindermost wheels, by the means of the line, the small wheel, at the neck of the hopper, may also move; which lesser wheel, in the neck of the hopper, may have short pieces of thick leather fixed in the circumference thereof, like unto the teeth of a jack-wheel, that upon its motion it may deduce the corn out of the hopper, in what proportion you please: For, in case it comes too fast, then you may by a wedge at the tenon of the piece whereon the hopper rests, as at *t*, or at the end of the axis of the lesser wheel, force the wheel and hopper together; as, in case it feeds too slow, then may you remove them by the same wedges to a farther distance: Also in case your line be too slack or too hard, you may prevent either extremity by a wedge in the place where the axis of the wheel moves, or by a third wheel, about the middle of the line made to move farther or nearer, as you see cause.

Also by means of the iron rod *v v*, fixed to the foremost axis that is made to lock, may you guide your engine at pleasure; which rod is made crooked at the end of the hopper, lest that should injure its motion.

And at the turning you may lift up your engine by the handles at *x*; for, whilst you lift it up, the corn feeds not until you set the same down again.

One horse and one man may work with this instrument, and sow land as fast or faster than six horses can plough; so that you may with ease compute the expence, in case your instrument be single: But you may in the same frame have two shares at twelve inches distance, more or less, as you will have the rows of corn distant the one from the other; and two pipes out of the same hopper, and two small wheels on the same axis, with other wheels answerable, every whit as easy to be performed as one; and then you may double your proportion of land in a day.

This instrument will always keep the same proportion you first set it to, which you must thus contrive. First, know the length of the furrow you sow; then cast up how many of these furrows at such distance your instrument is made for (whether a foot, more or less) will amount to an acre; then conclude how much to sow on an acre, as suppose a bushel; then divide that bushel into so many parts as you have furrows or distances in that acre; then take one or two of those parts, and put into your hopper, and observe whether it will hold out, or superabound at the end of one or two furrows, and accordingly proceed



and rectify the feeder; or you may judge by your own reason, whether it feed too fast or too slow.

In case it feeds too fast, notwithstanding they be close placed together, you may make that wheel at the lower axis, wherein the line moves, to be less than the upper; then will the motion be slower: And thus may you make it move as slow as you will, by augmenting the upper, and diminishing the lower wheels wherein the line is; and make it move faster by the contrary rule.

In case you drive apace, it feeds apace; it case you drive but slow, it feeds but slowly; here is no error.

When you come to any turning at the land's end, by lifting up the hindermost part of the instrument, that those wheels touch not the ground, the feeding of the corn immediately ceaseth until you set it down again.

Also all the corn you sow lies at a certain depth, none too deep, nor any too shallow.

You may place a kind of harrow to follow; but the best way is to have, on each side each furrow, a piece of wood, a little broad at the end, set aslope to force the earth rounding on the corn. This may be well placed and fitted to the bottom of this instrument, just behind the share and feeding pipe.

By this method of sowing any sort of grain, or pulse, may be saved the one half, and in some places more, which by the other way is either buried so deep under clots, that it cannot come up, or else is so shallow, that the cold in the winter, or draught in the summer, killeth it, or else lies on the surface as a prey to the fowls of the air; much also therefore falls in clusters, twenty or thirty grains where one or two might suffice, which are common inconveniencies, and usually happening to the vulgar way of sowing corn; the greater half by far is lost, which in all probability may be saved by the use of this very instrument, which will doubly requite the extraordinary charge and trouble thereof: For here is no corn sowed under clots, but in rows, as the earth is stirred and moved; it is all at one certain depth, and at one certain distance, and equally covered, below the injury of frost, and heat, and rapine of birds. Also by this way corn may be sown in the very middle or convenient depth of the mould, that it may have the strength of the land both below and above the root; whilst, in the other more usual way, the corn falls to the bottom of the furrow on the gravel, clay, or such-like hard ground, where it seldom thrives so

well as what happens to be in the middle. This way also exceeds the way of setting corn, where the pins thrust into the ground harden and fasten the mould, so that, unless the land be very light, it confines the roots to too narrow a place, which in this way is prevented; as may be observed in garden beans, that those hoed in prove better than those set with a stick.

By the use of this instrument also may you cover your grain or pulse with any rich compost you shall prepare for that purpose, either with pigeon-dung dry or granulated, or any other saline or lixivial substance, made disperseable, which may drop after the corn, and prove an excellent improvement: For we find experimentally, that pigeon's dung, sown by the hand on wheat or barley, mightily advantageth it by the common way of husbandry: Much more then might we expect this way, where the dung, or such-like substance, is all in the same furrow with the corn; whereas, in the other vulgar way, a great part thereof comes not near it.

It may either be done by having another hopper on the same frame behind that for the corn, wherein the compost may be put, and made to drop successively after the corn; or it may be sown by another instrument to follow the former, which is the better way, and may both disperse the soil, and cover both soil and seed.

The corn also, thus sown in ranges, you may with much more conveniency go between, and either weed it or hoe it, and earth it up as you think good, and at harvest it will easily repay the charges.

Also the fore-wheels being made to lock to and fro on either side, you may have an upright iron pin fixed to the middle of the axis, extended to the top of the frame. And from thence a small rod of iron to come to your hand, with a crooked neck just against the neck of the hopper; by means of which iron rod, you may lock or turn the wheels either way, and guide your instrument, and rectify it, if it deviate out of its right course.

The hopper must be broad and shallow, that the seed press not much harder when it is full, than when it is near empty, lest it sow not proportionably.

This instrument, although it may at the first seem mysterious and intricate to the ignorant, yet I am confident it will answer to every particular of what I have written of it; and any ingenious wheel-wright, joiner, or carpenter, may easily make the same with very little instruction, and any ordinary ploughman may use it.



*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 203.) continued.*

While the alterations the new Council was to bring, in the affairs of the Government, were impatiently expected, the Commons were suddenly alarmed by an information of a fresh design of the Papists to burn London a second time. The house of one Bird, in Fetter-lane, being set on fire, his servant, Elisabeth Oxley, was suspected of firing it on purpose, and sent to prison. She confessed the fact, and declared she had been employed to do it by one Stubbs, a Papist, who had promised her five pounds. Stubbs, being taken up, confessed he persuaded her to it; and that father Gifford, his confessor, put him upon it, telling him 'it was no sin to burn all the houses of heretics.' He added, that he had frequent conferences on this affair with Gifford and two Irishmen. Moreover, Stubbs and the maid-servant declared the Papists were to make an insurrection, and expected an army of sixty thousand men from France. The Commons obtained a pardon for Stubbs and the servant, in consideration of their ready confession; but it was generally inferred from this incident, that it was not Gifford's fault, that the city of London was not burnt, as in the year 1666.

This accident produced an address from the Commons to the King, for the execution of Pickering the Jesuit, and the other condemned priests.

But the Commons stopped not there; the same day (March 22, 1678-9) they resolved to sit on the morrow, though Sunday, to consider of means for the preservation of the King's person, and the Protestant religion, against the attempts of the Papists, both in the reign of the present King and his successor. Accordingly, the next morning, they first ordered a bill to be brought in, to banish all Papists, or reputed Papists, within London and Westminster, twenty miles from the same, for six months; and then they voted, nemine contradicente, 'That, the Duke of York being a Papist, the hopes of his coming such to the crown have given the greatest countenance and encouragement to the present conspiracies and designs of the Papists against the King and the Protestant religion.' This vote was sent to the Lords for their concurrence.

The 25th of April, the Earl of Danby appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and there produced the King's pardon, for all crimes and offences whatsoever committed before the 28th day of February last;

after which he was sent back to the Tower. The Lords having given notice of this to the Commons, they appointed a Committee of secrecy to examine the nature of the Earl's plea; who made their report, 'That there was no precedent of a pardon granted to any person impeached by the Commons of high treason, or other high crimes depending in the impeachment.' After this report, the Commons desired the Lords to demand of the Earl of Danby, Whether he would rely upon, and abide by the plea of his pardon? This was the next day; and, the Earl praying time to answer, the Lords allowed him four days.

The vote of the Commons, concerning the Duke of York, touched the King very sensibly, for he saw they did not intend to stop there; he therefore went to the Parliament, the 30th of April, and, in a short speech, recommended to both Houses the dispatch of three affairs: 1. The prosecution of the plot. 2. The disbanding of the army. 3. The providing a fleet for the common security. Then, to give them a proof of his care to preserve their religion for the future, he told them, 'That he had commanded his Chancellor to mention several particulars, which he hoped would be an evidence, that, in all things that concerned the public security, he should not follow their zeal, but lead it.'

Accordingly, the Chancellor made the following speech:

'My Lords, and you the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons,

**T**HAT royal care, which his Majesty hath taken for the general quiet and satisfaction of all his subjects, is now more evident by these new and fresh instances of it, which I have in command to open to you. His Majesty hath considered with himself, that it is not enough, that your religion and liberty are secure during his own reign; but he thinks he owes it to his people, to do all that in him lies, that these blessings may be transmitted to your posterity, and so well secured to them, that no succession, in after-ages, may be able to work the least alteration: And therefore his Majesty, who hath often said, in this place, 'that he is ready to consent to any laws of this kind, so as the same extend not to alter the descent of the crown in the right line, nor to defeat the succession,' hath now commanded this to be further explained.

K k 2

'And,



‘ And, to the end it may never be in the power of any Papist, if the crown descend upon him, to make any change either in church or state, I am commanded to tell you, That his Majesty is willing that provision may be made, first to distinguish a Popish from a Protestant successor; then so to limit and circumscribe the authority of a Popish successor, in these cases following, that he may be disabled to do any harm: First, in reference to the church; his Majesty is content, that care be taken, that all ecclesiastical and spiritual benefices and promotions, in the gift of the Crown, may be conferred in such a manner, that we may be sure the incumbents shall always be of the most pious and learned Protestants; and that no Popish successor, while he continues so, may have any power to controul such preferments. In reference to the state and civil part of the government; as it is already provided, ‘ That no Papist can sit in either House of Parliament;’ so the King is pleased that it be provided too, that there may never want a Parliament, when the King shall happen to die, but that the Parliament then in being may continue indissoluble for a competent time; or, if there be no Parliament in being, then the last Parliament, which was in being before that time, may reassemble, and sit a competent time, without any new summons or elections. And as no Papist can, by law, hold any place of trust, so the King is content that it may be further provided, That no Lords or others of the Privy-council, no Judges of the Common Law or in Chancery, shall at any time, during the reign of any Popish successor, be put in or displaced, but by the authority of Parliament; and that care also be taken, that none but sincere Protestants may be Justices of the peace. In reference to the military part, the King is willing, that no Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant, nor any Officer in the navy, during the reign of any Popish successor, be put in or removed, but either by authority of Parliament, or of such persons as the Parliament shall intrust with such authority.

‘ It is hard to invent another restraint to be put upon a Popish successor, considering how much the revenue of the successor will depend upon consent of Parliament, and how impossible it is to raise money without such consent; but yet, if any thing else can occur to the wisdom of the Parliament, which may further secure religion and liberty against a Popish successor, without defeating the right of succession itself, his Majesty will most readily consent to it. Thus watchful is the King for all your

safeties; and if he could think of any thing else, that you do either want or wish, to make you happy, he would make it his business to effect it for you. God Almighty long continue this blessed union between the King, and his Parliament, and people.’

These proposals were not received by the House of Commons, with that applause the King had expected; the Commons distrust was too great for their fears and suspicions to be removed by such offers. Though some authors call this an infatuation in the House of Commons, I think myself obliged to remark, that the King offered indeed his consent to acts of Parliament, but suggested no means to secure the execution. It was an artifice of the Court of England, begun in the reign of James I, and continued under Charles I. and II, to represent the laws as the impregnable bulwark of the nation’s liberties; and yet these three Kings had, on several occasions, transgressed them. I shall give here some instances, to which many more might be added. Were the laws, enacted for the preservation of religion, under James I, punctually executed? Of what benefit could laws, made for the security of their liberties, be to the subjects, since James I. laid down for a principle, that though, in conscience and honour, the King ought to govern his subjects with equity, he might, nevertheless, by the extent of his power, govern in an absolute manner, without any controul? Did the petition of right restrain Charles I. from levying ship money? Did the laws hinder the same King from governing twelve years without a Parliament, and from raising money, in that interval, by an absolute authority? Had Charles II. been more scrupulous? Was it in virtue of the laws, that he shut up the Exchequer, and seized the money there, without the consent of the proprietors? Was it for the better execution of the laws, which seem to secure the liberties of the subject, that he received annually, from France, a pension of six millions of livres? Of what use therefore are laws, the execution whereof no human power can warrant, when the interests of the Prince and people are diametrically opposite, which could not fail to happen in the reign of a Popish successor? This suffices to demonstrate, that the King’s offer of his assent, to the acts he proposed, was incapable of dispelling the fears of the people; because not only no expedient was proposed to secure the execution, but it was not even in his power to give any security. But it will be asked, What other expedient was there, for securing the religion and liberties



erties of the nation, consistent with the right of succession? I confess there was none; and affirm withal, that those offered by the King were insufficient. But to whom was this impossibility owing? To the Duke of York alone, who had openly declared himself a Papist, and, from that time, incessantly excited both England and France to promote the interests of his religion, as the letters of his Secretary Coleman manifestly shew. To enable the reader to judge of this matter, being the most material of this reign, I shall here propose some questions, which are necessary to be decided, before he can determine in favour of the King or Parliament.

Question the first. Whether there was any danger to England, in admitting a Popish successor?

This the King himself did not deny, since he proposed expedients to prevent this danger.

2d Question. Whether the expedients, proposed by the King, were capable of preventing this danger?

This is what no person can either positively affirm or deny; for if, on one hand, it may be supposed, that a Popish successor would have sincerely complied with the acts proposed by the King, it may, on the other hand, with equal justice be supposed, that the Duke of York, the immediate successor, considering his principles, his humour, his temper, his zeal for his religion, would never have patiently suffered himself to be restrained by these acts of Parliament. But this was a contingency, which God alone could foreknow.

3d Question. The Commons not believing the expedients, offered by the King, sufficient to prevent the danger, and the King believing the contrary; Who was to yield, the King, or the people represented by the Commons?

This is what I shall not pretend to decide.

4th Question. Which evil was greatest; that of breaking the lineal succession, in the exclusion of the Duke of York; or that of exposing the established religion to ruin?

This question supposes, that the Kings of England succeed by a right purely hereditary: But this supposition is greatly contested; it may, at least, be affirmed, that several Parliaments have decided the contrary. As to the question in itself, it may at least be averred, that in France, in a parallel case, upon the death of Henry III, the interests of the Catholic religion were, without hesitation, preferred to those of Henry IV, who was a Protestant and the next

heir: But many pretended, that, as the French did ill, so the English Parliament was to blame to imitate them.

5th Question. The two evils, namely, the breach in the succession, and the exposing of the Protestant religion, being supposed perfectly equal; Which was to suffer; the rights of the Duke, or the religion of the nation?

Some pretend, that the right of succession is not to be violated upon any consideration, and that the interests of religion extend not so far as to authorise such a violation. Others on the contrary maintain, that, when things were reduced to such a state, that the Duke or the people must suffer, the Duke ought to be the sufferer, since it was he who had brought matters to that state.

The reader ought to determine these questions, before he gives a definitive sentence upon this affair.

The day after the King's and the Chancellor's speeches to both Houses, the Commons, without taking any great notice of his Majesty's proposals about the succession, proceeded on the bill for preventing the dangers arising from Popery, as well in his reign as his successor's.

They also read, the first time, 'a bill for better prevention of illegal exaction of money from the subject;' and ordered another to be brought in, 'That, when any Member of the House was preferred to any office or place of profit, a new writ should immediately issue out for electing a Member to serve in his stead.'

The 5th of May, they resolved, 'That the pardon, pleaded by the Earl of Danby, was illegal and void;' and the Speaker, with the whole House, went up to the Lords bar, and demanded judgment against him.

Shortly after, they drew up an address against the Duke of Lauderdale, in the strongest terms that could be used, which was carried in a full body to the King. But, it seems, the King could not then part with this Minister, the last of the Cabal; and therefore he coldly answered, That he would consider of it, and return an answer.

After this message, the Commons finished the money-bill for disbanding the army, which the King passed, the 9th of May. By this act a supply was granted to the King of two hundred and six thousand, four hundred sixty two pounds, seventeen shillings, and three pence, for paying off and disbanding the forces raised since the 29th of September, 1677. The act had a clause



in it, that, for the future, ' soldiers should not be quartered in any person's house against their consent.'

At the same time, the Lords informed the Commons, that the Earl of Danby resolved to adhere to the plea of his pardon; and that, the Commons having demanded judgment against him, as conceiving his pardon illegal and null, the 10th instant was appointed for hearing the Earl of Danby to make good his plea. The Lords likewise acquainted the Commons, that they had resolved the five Lords in the Tower should be brought to their trials the 14th instant.

The part of the message concerning the Earl of Danby so offended the Commons, that they resolved, ' That no Commoner whatsoever should presume to maintain the validity of the pardon pleaded by the Earl of Danby, without the consent of the House first had; and that the persons so doing should be accounted betrayers of the liberties of the Commons of England.' This vote was posted up in several places, that no person might be ignorant of it. The true reason of these proceedings was, that, by the examination of the several articles of the Earl's impeachment, the Commons hoped to discover the King's secret practices with the Court of France; whereas the King, by his pardon, had put the affair in such a state, that there would have been no occasion to examine the Earl of Danby's answers to the articles exhibited against him.

The vote of the Commons much inflamed the differences, that were already begun between the two Houses, about the manner of proceeding against the five Lords in the Tower: For the Lords had addressed the King to appoint a Lord High Steward to preside in the trials; but the Commons, thinking it unnecessary, proposed, ' that a Committee of both Houses might be nominated to consider of the most proper ways and methods of proceeding upon impeachments.' And this is what the Lords refused, which occasioned a warm dispute; but at last the Lords agreed to the nomination of the Committee.

The same day, the Lords communicated to the House of Commons a petition from the Earl of Danby, in which he set forth, ' That he met with informations severally from his Council, that he durst not appear, to argue the validity of his pardon, by reason of the vote of the House of Commons.' Their Lordships therefore desired to know, ' Whether there was any such vote as was alleged in the petition?' *See the next page.*

It appears plainly, in the proceedings of the Commons, that they only sought occa-

sion to drive things to extremity. With this view, they presented an address to the King, taking notice, ' that multitudes of Jesuits, Popish priests, and Popish Recusants, resorted to the cities of London and Westminster, in contempt of his Majesty's laws and royal proclamations: Wherefore they humbly besought his Majesty, that the militia of London, Westminster, Southwark, the Tower-hamlets, of Middlesex and Surrey, might immediately be raised and put in a posture of defence.' The next day, though a Sunday, they ordered a bill to be brought in (pursuant to their resolve that day fortnight) ' To disable the Duke of York to inherit the imperial crown of England.' Immediately after, they resolved, *nemine contradicente*, ' That, in defence of the King's person and the Protestant religion, they would stand by his Majesty with their lives and fortunes; and that, if his Majesty should come by any violent death, they would revenge it to the utmost upon the Papists.' This was soon after put into the form of an address, and presented to the King, who thanked them, and said, ' That he would do what in him lay to secure the Protestant religion, and was willing to do all such things, as might be to the good and benefit of his subjects.'

In the mean time, he sent them a message, the 14th of May, to remind them of what he had said concerning the fleet; but the consideration of this message was adjourned till the next Monday seven-night.

The Committee of both Houses meeting to consider of the way and method of trying the impeached Lords, there was a warm dispute between the two Houses concerning the Bishops; the Commons pretending, that the Bishops could not sit upon the trial of the impeached Lords, because it was a case of blood. The Peers, on the other hand, maintained, ' that the Lords spiritual have a right to stay and sit in the Court, till the Court proceed to the vote of guilty or not guilty.' This affair made a great noise, and occasioned several books to be writ on both sides.

At last, on the 15th of May, the Commons read the first time their bill ' to disable the Duke of York from inheriting the imperial crown of England,' now called the Exclusion-bill. After the particulars of the conspiracy against the King, the established government, and the Protestant religion, the bill set forth:

' That the emissaries, priests, and agents for the Pope, had traitorously seduced James Duke of York, presumptive heir to these crowns, to the communion of the church of Rome; and had induced him to enter



enter into several negotiations with the Pope, his Cardinals and Nuncio's, for promoting the Romish church and interests; and, by his means and procurement, had advanced the power and greatness of the French King, to the manifest hazard of these kingdoms; that, by descent of these crowns upon a Papist, and by foreign alliance and assistance, they might be able to succeed in their wicked and villainous designs.'—Then, after another preamble, it was enacted to this effect:

'That the said James Duke of York, Albany, and Ulster, should be incapable of inheriting the said crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their dependencies; and of enjoying any of the titles, rights, prerogatives, and revenues belonging to the said crowns. 2. That, in case his Majesty should happen to die, or resign his dominions, they should devolve to the person next in succession, in the same manner as if the said Duke were dead. 3. That all acts of sovereignty and royalty, that Prince might then happen to perform, were not only declared void, but to be high treason, and punishable as such. 4. That if any one, at any time whatsoever, should endeavour to bring the said Duke into any of the forementioned dominions, or correspond with him, in order to make him inherit; he should be guilty of high treason. 5. That, if the Duke himself ever returned into any of these dominions, considering the mischiefs that must ensue, he should be looked upon as guilty of the same offence; and all persons were authorised and required to seize upon and imprison him; and, in case of resistance made by him and his adherents, to subdue them by force of arms.'

Five days after, this bill was read a second time; upon which, the question being put, Whether the bill should be committed? it was carried by a majority of seventy nine.

This affair being begun, the Commons proceeded to an inquiry after the pensioners in the last Parliament. By means of Sir Stephen Fox, eighteen were discovered who had received annual pensions from the King.

In the mean time, the King, being highly offended with the Commons, and hearing moreover that they intended to present to him a remonstrance, much like that presented to the King, his father, in 1641, and of which the design was to inflame the nation against him, resolved to prorogue the Parliament. For this purpose, he went to the House of Lords the 27th of May, and, sending for the Commons, passed some bills, and particularly one for securing the liberty of the subject, called the Habeas corpus act; and then prorogued the Par-

liament to the 14th of August: By this the exclusion-bill was defeated for a time.

The news of the proceedings of the English Parliament had so raised the hopes of the Scotch malecontents, that they thought the time was come to be revenged of their persecutors. Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was the most hated of their enemies. Wherefore, in this juncture, when they expected great alterations, twelve of them resolved to begin their revenge upon their enemies with the Archbishop. For this purpose, they waited for him about two miles from St. Andrew's, where he was going in a coach and six, and most inhumanly and barbarously murdered him, calling him 'apostate, betrayer of the godly, and persecutor of Christ's church.' This murder was committed the 2d of May. In the end of the same month, eighty Presbyterians appeared in arms; and, in a few days, their number increased to fifteen hundred; they seized Glasgow, and some other towns in the neighbourhood, and committed great outrages.

The King, hearing of this rebellion, and that it daily gathered, sent the Duke of Monmouth at the head of some English forces, who were joined by some Scotch regiments. The Duke discharged his commission with such bravery and success, that, the 22d of June, he intirely defeated the rebels at Bothwell bridge, killed eight hundred, and took about twelve hundred prisoners; several were hanged, and the rest were transported.

Shortly after the prorogation of the Parliament, the five Jesuits, Whitebread, Harcourt, Fenwick, Gawen, and Turner, were tried. The 13th of June, they were brought to the Old Bailey, where their indictment was read, and the witnesses heard.

Oates's evidence was: '1. That the great Consult of the 24th of April, 1678, was by order of Whitebread the Provincial; and that he, Fenwick, Harcourt, and Turner, did all, in his presence, sign the resolve for the King's death.

'2. That Whitebread, after his return to St. Omer's, did say, 'He hoped to see the black fool's head at Whitehall laid fast enough; and, if his brother should appear to follow his footsteps, his passport should be made too.'

'3. That in July, Ashby, a priest, brought over instructions from Whitebread to offer Sir George Wakeman ten thousand pounds to poison the King; and also a commission to Sir John Gage to be an Officer in the army they designed to raise, which the witness delivered to Sir John.

[To be continued.]



## A Favourite SONG.

Scotazza.

Lulling.

The nymph that I lov'd was as bon—ny and gay, And as

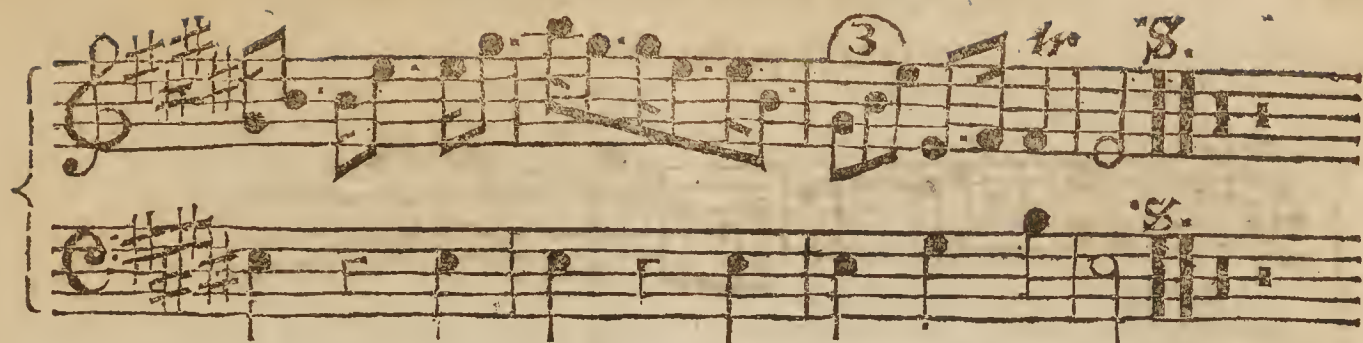
sweet as the blof—fom—ing haw—thorn in May, And as

sweet as the blof-fom--ing hawthorn in May; Her temper was

smooth as the down on the dove, And her face was as fair as the mother's of

love, And her face was as fair as the mo-ther's of love.





2.

Though mild as the pleasantest zephyr that sheds,  
And receives gentle odours from violet beds;  
Yet warm in affection as Phœbus at noon,  
And as chaste as the silver-white beams of the  
moon.

3.

Her mind was unfilled as new-fall'n snow,  
Yet as lively as tints of young Iris's bow;

As clear as the spring, and as deep as the flood,  
She, though witty, was wise, and, though beau-  
tiful, good.

4.

The sweets that each virtue or grace had in store  
She cull'd, as the bee does the bloom of each  
flow'r;

Which, treasur'd for me, O how happy was I!  
For, though her's to collect, it was mine to enjoy.

### A New COUNTRY DANCE. OUT AND IN UPON OCCASION.



Whole figure down and up again  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross over two couple  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lead to the top and foot  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; foot  
four and right and left half round  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the same again  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross over half figure  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; right and  
left  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A Translation of the French SONNET in  
our last. By T. C. of Bristol.

O Thou! whose eyes were clos'd in Death's  
pale night,  
'Ere fate reveal'd thee to my aching sight;  
Ambiguous Something, by no standard fix'd;  
Frail Span! of Nought and of Existence mix'd;  
Embryo, imperfect as my tort'ring thought,  
Sad Outcast of Existence and of Nought.  
Thou, who to guilty Love first ow'st thy frame,  
Whom guilty Honour kills to hide its shame;  
Dire offspring, form'd by Love's too pleasing  
pow'r,  
(Honour's dire victim in a luckless hour!)  
Soften the pangs that still revenge thy doom,  
Nor from the dark abyss of Nature's womb,  
(Where back I cast thee) let revolving time  
Call up past scenes to aggravate my crime.  
Two adverse tyrants rul'd thy wayward fate,  
Thyself an hapless victim to their hate;  
Love, in spite of Honour's dictates, gave thee  
breath,  
Honour, in spite of Love, pronounc'd thy death.  
Bristol, May 17. 1759.

Another Translation of the same.  
By a Gentleman of York.

O Thou! who prematurely cam'st to light,  
A jumbled form of Something, Nothing  
right;  
Thou chaos-babe, of man th' abortive frame,  
Thou Something, Nothing, without shape or  
name.  
'Twas lawless Love that gave thee being too,  
And then 'twas injur'd Honour that thee slew:  
Lo! the production of two guilty loves,  
The fatal victim of lost Honour proves.  
O infant-shade! from Conscience set me free,  
By whom thou art reveng'd on wretched me;  
Nor from the realm of shrines augment the dread,  
Which, since thou wert not, fills my guilty head.  
Thou hapless babe farewell! thy lot was hard,  
Betwixt two tyrant passions thou wert marr'd;  
For Love, in spite of Honour, gave thee breath,  
And Honour, maugre Love, has giv'n thee death.  
York, May 15. 1759.



*An IMITATION of the 25th ODE of the  
First Book of Horace.*

**S**uppliant with midnight serenade no more  
The hapless youth lies shiv'ring at your door;  
No more with nightly raps thy windows sound,  
You undisturb'd may lie in sleep profound:  
No more the mournful lovers' plaint you hear,  
Nor the sweet sound of fair one charms your ear:  
All now with scorn your hated threshold leave,  
And you, grown old, your false gallants shall  
grieve,  
In some deserted lonesome hut inclos'd,  
To raging winds and wint'ry storms expos'd.  
While burning love invades thy wounded breast,  
Thrills in thy heart, and breaks thy wonted rest;  
Nought will assuage or mitigate thy pain,  
For tears, and pray'r's, and vows will then be vain.  
Some fairer maids assume thy lost domain;  
Thee shame attends and merited disdain;  
The youthful brow a fresher wreath receives,  
And casts away with scorn the wither'd leaves.

*Petronius.*

*On CONTENTMENT.*

**O** Thou! whose pow'r can sharpest grief assuage,  
Or stop the torrent of impetuous rage;  
Contentment, hear! oh listen to my strain,  
Nor let the Muse thy aid implore in vain!  
Teach me through life's advent'rous paths to go,  
T'enjoy the good, and calmly bear the woe;  
To view unmov'd the miser's hoarded store,  
Without a sigh, or greedy wish for more;  
To scorn the pomp and pageantry of state,  
The empty shew, and titles of the great.  
Grant me to live a peaceful rural life,  
Remote from envy and tumultuous strife;  
There may I pass each hour by Virtue's rules,  
Nor vainly seek th' applauding breath of fools.

*Petronius.*

*An ODE of CASIMIRE.*

*Ad CICADAM.*

**O** Quæ populeâ summa sedens comâ  
Cœli roriferis ebria lachrymis,  
Et te voce, cicada,  
Et mutum recreas nemus.

Post longas hiemes, dum nimium brevis  
Æstas se levibus præcipitat rotis,  
Festinos, æge, lento  
Sole excipe jurgio.

Ut se quæque dies attulit optima,  
Sic se quæque rapit; nulla fuit satis  
Unquam longa voluptas;  
Longus sæpius est dolor.

*Lyric. lib. iv. Od. 23.*

TRANSLATED.

I.

PRETTY insect, Summer's child,  
O'er the meadow's bounding wild,  
There from morn to morn dost sup  
Balmy life from Nature's cup,  
And thine ever-titt'ring strains  
Chear thyself and all the plains.

2.

Now the winter's reign is o'er,  
Piercing blast and stormy roar;  
Now the summer wings its way,  
Dress'd with ev'ry golden ray,  
Golden rays with joy receive,  
Sweetest sunshine has its eve.

3.

Days that purest brightest shone  
As a dawn they once have known,  
So they headlong rush to night,  
And in darkness quench their light;  
Sorrows make a tedious stay,  
Pleasures glance and glide away.

*The Fourth ELEGY of TIBULLUS,  
Translated into English Verse.*

*In this Elegy the Poet consults Priapus about the  
Means to be used in Order to become a Favourite  
with the Fair; and that God, in his Answer,  
delivers an Epitome of the Art of Courtship.*

POET.

**S**O round, my God, may shady coverings bend,  
No sun-beams scorch thy face, no snows  
offend!

Whence are the fair so proud to win thy heart,  
Yet rude thy beard, and guiltless thou of art?  
Naked thou stand'st, expos'd to wint'ry snows!  
Naked thou stand'st when burning Sirius glows!  
Thus I—and thus the garden-pow'r reply'd,  
A crooked cycle glitt'ring by his side:

PRIAPUS.

Take no repulse—At first what though they fly,  
O'ercome at last, reluctance will comply.  
The vine in time full ripen'd clusters bears,  
And circling time brings back the rolling spheres:  
In time soft rains through marble sap their way,  
And time taught man to tame fierce beasts of prey.  
Nor, aw'd by conscience, meanly dread to swear;  
Love-oaths, unratisfy'd, wild tempests bear!  
Banish then scruples, if you'd gain a heart;  
Swear, swear by Pallas' locks, Diana's dart;  
By all that's most rever'd—if they require:  
Oaths bind not eager love, thank Heav'n's good  
fire!

Nor be too slow; your slowness you'll deplore;  
Time passes, and oh! youth's raptures soon are o'er:  
Now forests bloom, and purple earth looks gay;  
Bleak winter blows, and all her charms decay:  
How soon the steed to age's stiffness yields,  
So late a victor in th' Olympic fields!  
I've seen the aged oft lament their fate,  
That, senseless, they had learnt to live too late.  
Ye partial gods! and can the snake renew  
His youthful vigour and his burnish'd hue;  
But, youth and beauty past, is art in vain  
To bring the coy deserters back again?

POET.

Jove gives alone the pow'rs of wit and wine,  
In youth immortal, spite of years, to shine.

PRIAPUS.

Yield prompt compliance to the maid's desires;  
A prompt compliance fans the lover's fires:  
Go, pleas'd, where'er she goes, though long the  
way,

Though the fierce dog-star dart his sultry ray;  
Though



Though painted Iris gird the bluish sky,  
And sure portends that rattling storms are nigh :  
Or, if the fair one pant for sylvan fame,  
Gay drag the meshes, and provoke the game :  
Nay, should she chuse to risk the driving gale,  
Ply, ply an oar, and agile hand the sail :  
No toil, though weak, though fearful, thou for-  
bear ;

No toils should tire you, and no dangers scare :  
Occasion smiles, then snatch an ardent kiss ;  
The coy may struggle, but will grant the bliss :  
The bliss obtain'd, the fictitious struggle past,  
Unbid, they'll clasp you in their arms at last.

POET.

Alas ! in such degenerate days as these,  
No more Love's gentle wiles the beauteous please !  
If poor, all gentle stratagems are vain ;  
The fair ones languish now alone for gain !  
O may dishonour be the wretch's share,  
Who first with hateful gold seduc'd the fair !

PRIAPUS.

Ye charming dames ! prefer the tuneful quire,  
Nor meanly barter heav'nly charms for hire.  
What cannot song ? The purple locks that glow'd  
On Nisus' head, harmonious song bestow'd !  
What cannot strains ? By tuneful strains alone  
Fair iv'ry, Pelops, on thy shoulder shone !  
While stars with nightly radiance gild the pole,  
Earths boasts her oaks, or mighty waters roll,  
The fair, whose beauty poets deign to praise,  
Shall bloom uninjur'd in poetic lays ;  
While she, who hears not when the Muses call,  
But flies their fav'rites gold's inglorious thrall !  
Shall prove, believe the bard, or soon or late,  
A dread example of avenging fate.

Soft flatt'ring songs the Cyprian Queen approves,  
And aids the suppliant swain with all her loves.

POET.

The god, no novice in th' intriguing trade,  
This answer, Titius, to my question made :  
But caution bids you fly th' insidious fair,  
And paints the perils of their eyes and air ;

*A Translation of the Speech made to the King by the Dutch Deputies, on delivering their Credentials.*

**W**E have the honour, Sire, to present  
to your Majesty our letters of cre-  
dence from their High Mightinesses the  
States-general of the United Provinces, our  
Lords and Masters. Your Majesty will  
see, by its contents, how ardently their  
High Mightinesses desire to cultivate the  
sincere friendship which has so long sub-  
sisted between the two nations, and which  
is so necessary to their common welfare.  
May we be happy enough, pursuant to our  
Masters commands, to remove those diffi-  
culties which have for some time past dimi-  
nished this friendship, and caused so much  
prejudice to the principal subjects of the  
Republic, who, by the trade they carry on,  
are its greatest strength, and chief support.

We place our whole confidence in your  
Majesty's equity, for which the Republic

Nor these alone devoted man subdue,  
Devoted man their slightest actions woo.

Be cautious, those who list—but, ye who know  
Desire's hot fever and Contempt's chill woe,  
Me grateful praise—Contempt shall pain no more ;  
But wish meet wish, instructed by my lore ;  
By various means while others seek for fame,  
Scorn'd love to counsel be my noblest aim.

Wide stands my gate for all—I, rapt, foresee  
The time when I Love's oracle shall be ;  
When round my seat shall press th' enamour'd  
throng,

Attend my motions, and applaud my song !

Alas ! my hopes are fled, my wiles are vain,  
The fair I doat on treats me with disdain ;  
Yet spare me, charmer, your disdain betrays  
To witty laughter my too boastful lays.

*A French ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.*

**D**'UN pinceau lumineux, mais sans trop de  
lumiere,  
Je forme sans former mille traits differens ;  
La plus proche beauté m'est toujours la plus chere,  
Et j'aime également les Rois & les tyrans.  
Plus je scay bien tromper & plus je suis fidelle :  
Plus je suis infidelle & plus on me chérit ;  
Je ne pleure jamais lors que mon amant rit,  
Et je brille du feu dont son œil étincelle.

A R E B U S.

**A** State from whence invention oft does spring,  
And ev'ry subject's duty to his King ;  
What Sylvia wears, to make her much admir'd,  
With what the noble patriot Pitt's inspir'd ;  
For what the ant in scripture is renown'd,  
In what the miser's treasure may be found,  
And what proceeds from music's charming  
found.

Now chuse each word congruent to my theme,  
And the first letters will a city name.

*William Coward.*

hath the highest regard ; and in the good-  
will your Majesty hath always expressed  
towards a state, which on all occasions hath  
interested itself in promoting your glory,  
and which is the guardian of the precious  
trust left by a Princess so dear to your Ma-  
jesty.

Full of this confidence, we presume to  
flatter ourselves, that your Majesty will be  
graciously pleased to listen to our just de-  
mands ; and we shall endeavour, during  
the course of our ministry, to merit your  
approbation, and to strengthen the bonds  
which ought to unite the two nations for  
ever.

*His Majesty's Answer.*

Gentlemen, I have always had a regard  
for the Republic, and I look upon their  
High



High Mightinesses as my best friends. If difficulties have arisen touching trade, they ought to be considered as the consequences of a burthenfome war we are obliged to wage with France. You may assure their

High Mightinesses, that I shall endeavour, on my part, to remove the obstacles in question; and I am glad to find, Gentlemen, that you are come here with the same disposition.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

**I**T being customary for tradesmen to settle their accounts, and strike a balance once a year, Princes, we hope, will not take it amiss, if we advise them to settle theirs once in a century; and, as looking over the ledger of England, I find we have a demand upon a great House in Germany of many years standing, we shall take leave to send in her bill.

Your's, &c. FUNNIBUS.

Maria Theresa and Co. to George Rex and Co. Debtor.

To a bill delivered—For George the First heading the Imperial army, and greatly contributing to raise the siege of Vienna when besieged by the Turks	£. 1000000
To dying the river Danube with the best French blood, at the battle of Blenheim — —	2000000
To beating Louis le Grand at Ramillies — — —	1000000
To ditto at Malplaquet — —	1000000
To ditto at Oudenard — —	1000000
To ditto in an hundred other places — — —	84000000
To political levers employed in raising Francis of Lorraine to the Imperial throne — —	1000000
To cash laid out in endeavouring to get Master Joey elected King of the Romans — —	1000000
To guns, small arms, swords, and powder wasted at Dettingen on your account — —	2000000
To spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c. &c. for burying 20000 Heroes at Fontenoy — —	1000000
To British blood spilt at Val, at ten shillings per gallon — —	1000000
	96000000

Per Contra Creditor.

Received May 1, 1756, in part of payment — — —	000000000
By plunging us into three honourable wars — — —	000000000
By repeated promises of never-ending gratitude — — —	000000000
By a pillar erected in Bavaria, with an inscription acknowledging the salvation of the Empire, by John Duke of Marlborough, an Englishman — — —	000000000
By a feather for the cap of the said Duke of Marlborough, in creating him Prince of Mindelsheim — — —	000000000
By setting up an India Company at Ostend — — —	000000000
By the trouble you have been kindly at in widening the breach between France and us — — —	000000000
By a thousand other byes which we shall render by and by — — —	000000000
	000000000
Balance in our favour —	96000000

Which you will please to pay with all convenient speed; that is, as soon as bigotry, revenge, and ingratitude shall depart from your Royal bosom.

Chap. XIII. Of M. de Voltaire's CANDID, or ALL for the BEST.

**A**H Pangloss! Pangloss! Ah Martin! Martin! Ah my dear Cunegund! what sort of a world is this? said Candid, when he got on board the Dutch ship. Something very foolish and abominable, answered Martin. You are acquainted with England: Are they as great fools in that country as in France? They have a different kind of folly, said Martin; you know that these two nations are at war, for a few acres of barren land in the neighbourhood

of Canada, and that they have spent a great deal more in the prosecution of this war than all Canada is worth. To tell you exactly, whether there are more inhabitants fit to send to a madhouse in one country than the other, is what my imperfect intelligence will not permit. I only know in general that the people we are going to see, are very atrabilious.

As they were talking in this manner, they arrived at Portsmouth. The coast was lined



lined with a multitude of people, whose eyes were fixed on a lusty man on board one of the men of war in the harbour, who was upon his knees, and blindfolded. Four soldiers stood opposite to this man; each of them fired three balls at his head, with all the calmness in the world; and the whole assembly went away very well satisfied. What is all this? said Candid; and what dæmon is it that exercises his tyrannic sway in every country? He then asked who was that lusty man, who had been killed with so much ceremony. They answered, he was an Admiral? And why should you kill your Admiral? Because he did not take care to kill a sufficient number of men himself. He gave battle to a French Admiral; and it has been proved that he was not near enough to him. But, replied Candid, the French Admiral was as far from the English Admiral. There is no

doubt of it, said they; but, in this country, it is proper now and then to kill one Admiral, in order to make the others fight.

Candid was so shocked at what he saw and heard, that he would not set foot on shore, but made a bargain with the Dutch skipper (were he even to rob him, like the Captain of Surinam) to carry him directly to Venice.

The skipper was ready in two days. They sailed along the coast of France, and, passing within sight of Lisbon, Candid trembled. From thence they proceeded to the Streights, entered the Mediterranean, and after a long passage arrived at Venice. God be praised, said Candid, embracing Martin, here I shall see once more my beloved Cunegund. I put as much trust in Cacambo as in myself. All is well, all very well, all as well as possible.

*Of the universal Desire of being despotic; the Means employed to arrive at this Power, and the Danger to which it exposes Kings.*

**T**HIS desire derives its source from the love of pleasure, and consequently from the nature of man himself. Every one would be as happy as possible; every one would be invested with the power of forcing men to contribute to their happiness to the utmost of their power; and for this reason every one desires to command.

All people are either governed according to laws and established conventions, or by an arbitrary will. In the first case the power over them is less arbitrary, and they are not under so great a necessity of pleasing the Prince; besides, he that would govern a people according to their laws must know them, reflect upon them, and endure the fatigue of studying them; from which, indolence always seeks to be delivered. In order to gratify this indolence, he aspires to an absolute power, which, exempting him from all care, study, and the fatigue of attention, makes his fellow-creatures the abject slaves of his will.

According to Aristotle, a despotic government is that in which all men are slaves, and only one free.

This is the motive that induces every man to desire to be despotic; in order to be so, he must demolish the power both of the great and of the common people, and consequently divide the interest of the citizens. In a long succession of ages, opportunities will offer; and almost all Sovereigns, being animated by a view of their interest, more lively than rational, embrace them with avidity.

On this anarchy of interests is established

the despotic power of the East, resembling the picture given by Milton of the empire of Chaos, which, says he, extends its royal pavilion over a barren and wasteful abyss, where Confusion, involved in herself, maintains the anarchy and discord of the elements, and governs each atom with a scepter of iron.

A division being once sown between the citizens, it is necessary to debase and degrade their minds, by brandishing the sword of tyranny, and making it dazzle in their eyes; to place the virtues in the rank of crimes, and to punish them as such. To what cruelties of this kind have not only the despotic power of the East, but even that of the Roman Emperors been carried? Under the reign of Domitian, says Tacitus, the virtues were decrees of death. Rome swarmed with informers; the slave was a spy on his master, the freedman on his patron, the friend on his friend. In those calamitous ages, the virtuous man did not advise the commission of crimes, but he was obliged to wink at them. Had he shewn more courage and firmness on such occasions, it would have been treated as a crime against the state. Among the degenerate Romans, weakness was the heroism. In that reign were punished Senecio and Rusticus, the panegyrist of the virtues of Thrasea and Helvidius; those illustrious orators were treated as criminals of state, and their works burnt by public authority. Celebrated writers, such as Pliny, were reduced to compose grammatical books, because every work, on a more elevated subject, might have



have given umbrage to the tyrant, and have been dangerous to the author. The learned, who had been invited to Rome by an Augustus, a Vespasian, an Antoninus, and a Trajan, were banished by a Nero, a Caligula, a Domitian, and a Caracalla; the philosophers were driven away, and the sciences proscribed. These tyrants, says Tacitus, endeavoured to obliterate whatever had the marks of genius and virtue.

By thus keeping the mind in the perpetual tremors of fear, tyranny debases it to her purposes; it is she who, in the East, has invented those cruel tortures and punishments practised there; punishments sometimes necessary in those detestable countries, because the people are invited to commit crimes, not only by their misery, but also by the example of the Sultan, who teaches them to despise justice.

These are both the motives on which the love of despotic authority is founded, and the means employed to arrive at it. Thus foolishly in love with arbitrary power, Kings inconsiderately throw themselves into a road interrupted by a thousand precipices, down which a thousand tyrants have fallen. Let us here venture, for the good of human nature, and that of Sovereigns, to lend them some light, and to shew them the dangers to which, under such a government, they and their people are exposed. Let them from henceforward keep far from them every perfidious counsel, that inspires them with the desire of arbitrary power; and let them at length know, that the strongest and most masterly treatise against tyranny would be a treatise on the happiness and preservation of Kings.

But, it is said, who can conceal this truth from them? Why do not they compare the small number of Princes banished from England, with the prodigious number of Greek and Turkish Emperors murdered on the throne of Constantinople? If the Sultans, I reply, are not deterred by these terrible examples, it is from their not having this picture habitually present to their minds; it is from their being continually prompted to despotism, by the wretches who would share with them the arbitrary power; and because most of the eastern Princes, being governed by the will of a Visier, yield, through weakness, to his desires, and are not sufficiently informed of their injustice, by the noble resistance of their subjects.

The entrance into despotism is easy: The people seldom foresee the evils a confirmed tyranny prepares for them; and, if they at last perceive it, it is not till they sink under the yoke, are changed on all sides,

and, being unable to defend themselves, only wait trembling for the punishment to which they must be condemned.

Imboldened by the weakness of the people, the Princes become despotic tyrants: They do not know, that they themselves suspend over their heads the sword that is to give them the mortal blow; that, to abrogate all law, and reduce every thing to arbitrary power, they must perpetually have recourse to force, and often employ the soldier's sword. Now, the habitual custom of making use of such methods either provokes the citizens to revolt, and invites them to revenge, or insensibly accustoms them to know no other justice than force.

Though a long time be required to spread such an idea among the people, it forces its way at last, and reaches even to the soldiers, who, at length perceiving that no collective body in the state is capable of resisting them, and that the Prince, odious to his subjects, owes all his power to them, their souls are open to the most audacious projects, and they long to better their condition. If then a bold and courageous man flatters them with the hope of plundering some great cities, such a man, as all history proves, is sufficient to cause a revolution; a revolution that is always speedily followed by a second; since, in despotic states, as the illustrious President de Montesquieu observes, the tyrants are often assassinated, without destroying the tyranny. When once the soldiers know their strength, it is impossible to keep them within just bounds. I could cite, on this occasion, all the Roman Emperors proscribed by the Pretorian bands, for resolving to free the country from the tyranny of the soldiers, and to re-establish the ancient discipline of the army.

The despotic tyrant then, in order to command slaves, is forced, in his turn, to obey his ever turbulent and imperious troops. But the case is very different, when the Prince has created in the state a powerful body of Magistrates, by whom the people being judged, obtain ideas of justice and equity; the soldiers, being always taken out of the body of the citizens, preserved in their new state some idea of justice; besides, they are sensible that the intire body of the citizens, called together by the Prince and the Magistrates, under the standard of the laws, would oppose any bold attempt; and, let the valour of the army be ever so great, it must at length be overpowered by numbers. Hence the soldiers are kept within the bounds of duty, by sentiments of justice and fear.

A powerful body of Magistrates is then necessary to the safety of Kings: It is a buckler,



buckler, behind which both the Prince and people are sheltered ; the one from the madness of sedition, and the other from the cruelties of tyranny.

The Khalif Aaron Al Raschid, reflecting on this subject, in order to preserve himself from the dangers, which on all sides surround despotic Princes, one day asked his brother, the celebrated Beloulh, what advice he could give him on the manner of reigning well ? ‘ Make thy will, said he, conformable to the laws, and not the laws to thy will : Reflect, that men without merit are always craving, and that great men are so modest that they seldom ask ; refuse then the requests of the one, and prevent those of the other : Load not thy people with taxes too burthensome ; and recollect, on this subject, the advice which King Nouchirvon the Just gave to his son Ormous : “ My son, said he, no-body will be happy in thine empire, if thou thinkest only of pleasure. When thou art reclined on thy pillow, and ready to taste the sweets of sleep, remember those whom oppression keeps awake ; when a splendid repast shall be served up before thee, think on those who languish in misery ; when thou ramblest through the delightful groves of thine harem, remember that there are those who are unfortunate, and whom tyranny keeps in irons.” I shall only add one word more, said Beloulh ; receive into thy favour men eminent in the sciences, and conduct thyself by their advice, in order that monarchy may be obedient to the written law, and not the law to monarchy.’

Themistius, being commissioned by the Senate to harangue Jovianus, on his advancement to the throne, made nearly the same discourse to that Emperor : ‘ Remember, said he, that, though the army has raised thee to the empire, thou must learn from the philosophers the art of governing ; the first has given thee the purple of the Cæsars ; but the latter will teach thee how to wear it worthily.’

Even among the ancient Persians, the most abject and dastardly of all people, the philosophers, who inaugurated the Princes, were allowed to repeat these words to them, at their coronation : ‘ Know, O King, that thine authority shall cease to be lawful, on the very day that thou ceasest to render the Persians happy.’ A truth, of which Trajan appears to be fully sensible, when, being raised to the throne, and presenting the sword, as usual, to the Præfectus Prætorio, he said, ‘ Receive from me this sword, and make use of it under my reign, either to defend in me a just Prince, or to punish in me a tyrant.’

Whoever, under pretence of supporting the authority of his Sovereign, would stretch it to an arbitrary power, is at the same time a bad father, a bad citizen, and a bad subject : A bad father, and a bad citizen, because he would load his posterity and his country with the chains of slavery ; and a bad subject, because, by changing a lawful for an arbitrary authority, he is summoning up ambition and despair against the King. I call to witness the thrones of the East, so often stained with the blood of their Sovereigns. If the Sultans well understood their own interest, it would never permit them either to wish for such a power, or in this respect to yield to the desires of their Vissiers. Kings ought to be deaf to such advice, and to recollect that their highest interest requires, if I may so express myself, that they should set a proper value on their kingdom, in order that it may be enjoyed by them and their posterity. This true interest can only be understood by intelligent Princes ; in others, the contemptible glory they propose to themselves, by commanding absolutely, and the love of indolence, which conceals from them the dangers with which they are surrounded, will always prevent their engaging in more noble pursuits ; hence all governments perpetually tend towards despotic power.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

#### *Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

THE campaign being now opened on all sides, the horrors of war begin to rage in most parts of the Germanic empire. A small detachment of Prussian troops that occupied New Stettin, having received advice the 31st of March, that 400 cossacs had entered the village of Soltenitz, Captain Hohendorff, who commands in New Stettin, marched against them with 120 provincial hussars, attacked, defeated, and pursued them into Poland. The Prussians had only one Officer and three hussars wounded. The Russians, to repair this loss, returned on the 7th of

April, with about 3000 men, most of them horse. The garrison of New Stettin, which consisted only of 150 provincial hussars, and an independent company of 300 men, sallied out, and met the enemy at the gates of the town.

The hussars, not able to make head against so great a force, fell back behind the foot, who made so brisk and constant a fire from their small arms, and four pieces of cannon, which they carried with them, that they not only repulsed all the attacks of the Russians, but forced them to retire in confusion after a combat of five



five hours. They fled into Poland, and broke down the bridge of the river Kuddo, to save themselves from being pursued. The loss of the Prussians were nine killed and 34 wounded; a small loss, had not Captain Wuffow, who commanded the foot, been among the number of the slain. The loss of the Russians by the Prussian cannon must have been much greater; but no exact estimate can be made of the number of their killed and wounded, as they carried them off in 30 waggons. In their retreat they pillaged the villages of Kuddo and Elseno, the latter of which is in the territories of Poland.

On the 12th April, his Prussian Majesty marched from Bolkenkayn, and fixed his head quarters at Landshut, in the mountains of Silesia; the troops that were behind had orders likewise to advance, and are cantoned in the villages in the mountains along this frontier.

The 15th, an out-guard of hussars was attacked by 300 Austrian cavalry. The Officer that commanded the Prussian party retired to Libau, with the loss only of one man made prisoner. The right of the Austrian army is at Braunau, and the left extends to Gabel.

The 21st, a chasseur arrived at Landshut from General Fouquet, with accounts that he had taken Sacqrendorff and Troppau, in which last place he made the garrison prisoners of war, consisting of two hundred and twenty men, and five Officers; the Austrians having withdrawn their troops, and retired into Moravia,

The same General, having found it impracticable to destroy the Austrian magazine at Hoff in Moravia, retired to his former station at Leobschutz, in order to cover Neisse, and the country about it, after having made in that expedition 260 prisoners, with the loss only of two men. The King of Prussia went in person from Landshut early in the morning of the 29th, and arrived at Neiss that day. General de la Ville was posted on the heights behind Neustadt, and decamped that evening, and placed himself behind Ziegenhals and Zugmantel. His Prussian Majesty joined General Fouquet the next day, the 30th, at Deutsch-Kamitz, and marched the day after towards the enemy, who had decamped at two in the morning; so that that expedition ended in an affair of the rear-guard, and, nothing farther having been attempted on the side of Moravia, his Majesty returned back to Landshut.

Nothing material has since happened. The Austrian army remains very quiet in Bohemia. Marshal Daun changes his quarters, from time to time, to Gitschin, Konigshoff, and Jaromirs.

The main body of the Prussian army continues in their quarters of cantonment. But on the 5th instant, a small camp of five battalions (commanded by Major-general Rebentish) was formed upon a hill between Landshut and Liebau, which serves to cover Landshut, and at the same time to protect the advanced post of Liebau.

The recruits, for completing the regiments, are all arrived in Silesia, and expected to join their respective corps forthwith.

Affairs being in this situation, with regard to the King, his brother Prince Henry's operations

have not, in the mean time, been uninteresting in his department. The greatest part of the Austrian troops, which were upon the borders of Saxony, having marched towards the frontiers of Silesia and the Empire, his Royal Highness formed a design of driving such of them as still remained in Bohemia beyond the Eger, and seizing the magazines which the enemy had upon the Elbe, and in their late quarters: Accordingly the Prussians entered Bohemia the 15th of April; one column marched towards Peterstal, and another, under the command of General Hulsen, towards Passberg and Commotau. The van-guard of that which marched to Peterstal found the eminence behind the village fortified by a redoubt, before which a considerable number of felled trees were laid, defended by 600 Croats, and some Hungarian infantry: This pass was forced, and, upon that occasion, a Major and about 30 men were made prisoners, and 15 of the enemy were left dead upon the spot. The time, necessary for clearing a way for the passage of the troops, facilitated the enemy's retreat and gave the alarm to their quarters. The van-guard divided into two bodies, one of which marched to Auffig, and the other to Toplitz; but the enemy retired, on all sides, with the utmost precipitation. The magazine at Auffig was destroyed, and all the boats on the Elbe were burnt. The van-guard joined again on the 16th at Wellmina. All the meal and forage which the enemy abandoned at Loboschutz and Leitmeritz were seized, and all the boats and the bridge, which the Austrians had lately built there, were burnt. The van-guard is to be this day at Budin, where the enemy has another magazine of provision. General Hulsen, on his part, found the pass of Passberg defended by a body of Croats, and by the regiments of Konigseck and Andlau. The cavalry, which passed through Presnitz, attacked the enemy in the rear, at the same time that they were attacked by the infantry, who drove the Austrians out of all their intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 Officers and 2000 men, were made prisoners. Three pair of colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon were taken. The Prussians lost only 70 men killed and wounded in the attack of Passberg.

The army under the command of this Prince was, soon after this successful expedition, in motion to enter Franconia by Hoff on the 7th of May, in order to act against the army of the Empire, commanded by the Prince of Deux-Ponts, who had drawn the greatest part of his force towards Culmbach. Accordingly, his Royal Highness entered Franconia the same day by Hoff, and marched towards Monchsberg: So that the news expected from that quarter is likely to be very interesting.

On the other hand the allied army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic began, the 15th of April, to march from Windenken, their wounded having been first removed from thence to Bidingen, and reached no farther that day than Marienborn, where they remained the 16th. The 17th the army proceeded to Bingenheim, the 18th to Grimbergen, the 19th



to Alsfeld, where it continued till the 23d, when it marched from thence to Ziegenhayn. The French under M. de Broglie never stirred from their intrenchments, while there was any apprehension of the allies being within distance to return against them. On the 18th M. de Blaisel's light troops attacked the Allies rear-guard, but were repulsed. The day following, an Officer, who was carrying orders to a battalion of grenadiers, and two squadrons of the regiment of Finckenstein, for that day's march, was unfortunately taken; by which accident the detachment did not begin their march in time, and, not following the proper route, were surrounded by the enemy between Munster and Queckeborn. The grenadiers either drove off the enemy, or kept them at such a distance, as to be able to rejoin the army without any loss but that of their baggage, which was taken; but the dragoons were either dispersed or made prisoners of war.

Whilst Prince Henry of Prussia's army was marching to Franconia, a large detachment from Prince Ferdinand's army arrived on the 4th of May, within a forced march of Bamberg, in order to cause a considerable diversion. The French upon the Mein have attempted nothing since the affair of Bergen, and are still in quarters of cantonment; but it is expected they will encamp in the course of this month. Marshal Contades has fixed his head quarters at Duffeldorp. Their largest camp upon the Rhine is to be in that neighbourhood: Several others are marking out from Rees up to Cologne.

The allied army about Munster is still in cantonment, and that of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick remains at Ziegenhayn. The detachment he has sent into Franconia was to be at the gates of Bamberg the 12th.

The 8th Prince Henry of Prussia with 10,000 men, attacked General Maguire near Hoff, who was posted there with eight battalions and some cavalry; and his Serene Highness forced him, after some resistance, to retire. Upon this occasion, one battalion of Marschal, one of Salm, and the battalion of Dramstadt grenadiers, suffered considerably, and General Maguire it is supposed, has lost 270 men. The Prince of Salm is taken prisoner, and three other officers are either killed or taken. General Maguire retired by Asch towards Egra. During this time General Haddick quitted his camp near Munchsberg, where he had intrenched himself, and marched in the night, between the 9th and 10th, to Culmbach, where he arrived on the 10th in the morning. When all the troops of this corps of the army were arrived in that camp, orders were immediately given for sending away the baggage, which filed off towards Bamberg. Towards the evening, the army decamped, and marched about a German mile and an half beyond Culmbach, to Gassmansdorff; the rear-guard under the orders of General Palfi remaining at Culmbach. Prince Henry's army was on the 10th near Murrichberg, and himself in the town. His Royal Highness marched the 11th into the neighbourhood of Bareith; and his quarters were that night at Himmelcron, a village about a German mile from thence. Lieutenant-general Platen, of the

Prussians, attacked, in the afternoon of the 11th, the regiments of Croneck, and the Palatine dragoons, under the command of General Riedesel, which after a good deal of resistance, were both made prisoners of war. 'Tis affirmed, that the combined army of the Empire and Imperialists was drawing towards Nuremberg. Crenach was cannonaded the 14th by the Prussians, but had not then surrendered.

Prince Ferdinand arrived at Lipstadt the 18th, with the greatest part of the troops from the left. General Imhoff commands those that remain in the country of Hesse Cassel.

Lieutenant-general Hardenburgh is marched to Ham, and has taken post there with the same battalions and squadrons he had under his command at Lipstadt. Orders are daily expected for the march of the army in these parts, to join his Serene Highness.

The enemy has been in motion for some days from Duffeldorp.

#### Farther Particulars from the GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, May 1.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Faulkner, of his Majesty's Ship Windsor, of 60 guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Lisbon, April 8.

The 27th past we discovered four large ships to leeward; on giving them chase, they drew into a line of battle a-head, at the distance of about a cable's length asunder, and remained in that situation till we had engaged the sternmost ship near an hour, when the three headmost made all the sail they could from us; on seeing which, the ship we were engaged with struck her colours. She proved to be Le Duc de Chartres, pierced for 60 guns, had 24 French twelve pounders mounted, and 294 men, 28 of which were killed, and 18 wounded. The Windsor had in this action one man killed, and six wounded. The prisoners inform me, the lading of Le Duc de Chartres consists of 60 tons of gunpowder, 150 tons of cordage, flour, sail-cloth, wines, &c.

The other three ships that run off were, Le Massac, pierced for 70 guns, had 26 twelve pounders mounted, and 300 men; the East-India Company, pierced for 54 guns, had 24 twelve pounders mounted, and 274 men; and the St. Luke, pierced for 24 guns, had 18 twelve pounders mounted, and 200 men: They all belonged to the French East-India company, sailed from Port l'Orient the 22d of March, and were bound to Pondicherry.

May 5.

Florence, April 21. On the 18th instant sailed from Leghorn, a large convoy of English merchant ships, escorted by his Britannic Majesty's ships the Portland, Lime, and Glasgow.

Admiralty-office, May 4.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hughes, Commander of his Majesty's Frigate Tamer, to Mr. Cleveland; dated in Plymouth Sound May the 1st, 1759.

On Sunday the 30th of April, at six o'clock in the morning, Portland bearing N. E. three leagues,

M m



leagues, I saw two sail coming round the Bill, and from their appearance supposed them to be two French privateers; I tacked and made sail after them, and in a very short time brought one of them to, which proved to be *Le Chasseur* privateer from Dunkirk, of six carriage guns, four of which they had thrown over-board, and 41 hands in all. I shifted the prisoners as fast as possible, and then gave chase to the other sail, and at 7 o'clock in the evening brought her to, and found her to be *Le Conquerant* privateer from Cherburg, mounting 6 carriage and 10 swivel guns, with 29 hands in all. After having shifted the prisoners, it blowing strong easterly, I bore up for Plymouth, and got in safe to the Sound, with the two privateers, the next morning.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 5.

Orders for the Court's further change of mourning, on Sunday the 13th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets:

The men to continue in black full trimmed and to wear coloured swords and buckles.

May 8.

Admiralty-office, May 7.

Captain Eastwood, of his Majesty's sloop *Diligence*, has taken and brought into Penzance a French privateer brig, called the *Dispatch*, Thomas Le Pettice, Commander, of Morlaix, last from Cherburg; she mounted 10 carriage and 8 swivel guns, and had 34 men.

May 12.

Admiralty-office, May 11.

His Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, commanded by Captain Hyde Parker, has brought into Plymouth a French privateer, called the *Basque*, belonging to Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, and 210 men, which she took the 17th of last month, in the latitude of 46. 00. about 200 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear.

And by letters of the 28th of February, from Vice-admiral Cotes at Jamaica, there is an account that his Majesty's ship *Seaford* has taken a French privateer of 10 guns, with 100 men; and the *Dreadnought* another small one.

May 15.

Constantinople, April 3. The illuminations and rejoicings for the birth of a Princess, who was named *Ibetula*, or *Given of God*, which were limited to seven nights, were prolonged, by the Grand Signior's orders, to ten. The fourth day the Sultan rode through Pera with great pomp, to visit the Seraglio of his Pages. During these rejoicings, the greatest order was preserved in all parts of the city, which may be attributed to the strict prohibition against selling wine, or spirituous liquors. The *Raias*, or Christian subjects, indulged themselves in all kinds of diversions, without any manner of restraint; and the whole terminated with three nights fireworks, exhibited on the canal before the Seraglio. It is confidently said, that two other Sultanas are pregnant.

Admiralty-office, May 14.

His Majesty's ship the *Surprise*, commanded by Captain Antrobus, on the 17th of last month, in lat. 48.00. north long. 20.36 W. chased and took the *Le Vieux*, a French privateer of Bourdeaux, mounting 8 guns, with 36 men.

May 19.

Admiralty Office, May 17.

Captain Knight, of his Majesty's ship *Liverpoole*, has taken and brought into Yarmouth roads, a French privateer cutter of 8 carriage guns, 6 swivels, and 52 men, from Dunkirk.

May 26.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Lockhart, of his Majesty's Ship the *Chatham*, of 50 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated May 20, 1759, off Ushant.

Since mine of the 17th, I have cruised in company with his Majesty's ship the *Thames*, of 32 guns, commanded by Captain Colby, and the *Venus*, of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Harrison. On the 18th in the morning, being in Hodiern Bay, we saw a French frigate, and, after two hours chase, she carried her top-masts away. Soon after the *Thames* came up and gave her a close and brisk fire; but she did not strike till the *Venus* raked her, and gave her some broadsides. She proves to be the *Arethusa* frigate, commanded by the Marquis Vaudreul, pierced for 36 guns, 32 mounted, and 270 men, from Rochefort for Brest; has been launched about two years, and is esteemed the best sailing frigate in France. She had 60 men killed and wounded. Captain Colby had 4 men killed and 11 wounded, 3 of which are since dead. Captain Harrison had 5 men wounded.

From other Papers. May 3.

Exeter, April 26. Yesterday were executed Charles Darras, Lewis Bourdecq, Fleurant Termineu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnal, five Frenchmen, for the murder of Jean Manaux, their countryman and fellow-prisoner, on board the *Royal Oak* man of war. The provocation Manaux gave them, was his discovering to the Agent their forgery of passes, to facilitate their escape to France.—On the 25th of January last, when they were ordered down to their lodging-places, Darras, with a boatswain's whistle, calling the other French prisoners, dragged Manaux to a part of the ship distant from the centry, and, after stripping him, tied him to a ring-bolt with small cord, then gagged him, and, with the others, gave him about 60 strokes with an iron thimble, about as big as a man's wrist, tied to the end of a rope. Manaux, by struggling, got loose, and fell on his back; upon which Lagnal got upon his body, and jumped on it several times, till he broke his chest, Pitroll keeping his foot on his neck. When they found he was dead, they conveyed his body by piece-meal through the necessary into the water, because throwing it over-board whole would have alarmed the centry. Next day twenty-seven of the French prisoners being brought on shore, one of them gave information of the murder.—The five ruffians were sentenced to be executed on the 2d of April,

but



but were respited till the 25th; and in the mean time a Romish priest was permitted to visit them.

Chatham, April 26. Yesterday the cause depending between the shipwright bakers and the town bakers came on at the quarter-sessions at Maidstone, when the latter were nonsuited for the second time; on which account great rejoicings were made by the shipwrights, as well as by the poor, and a flag of defiance was hoisted on the top of their mill.

Plymouth, April 28. This day was re-seized, by Henry Gibbs, Esq; Surveyor-general of his Majesty's Customs, and landed at the Custom-house-key from the *Ilis* man of war, 140 anchors of brandy, 17 bags of tea, and 200 wt. of tobacco; which had been taken out of three smuggling boats off the *Lizard*. The smugglers declared they were going to land on the coast of Cornwall, and that they came out of Guernsey in company with 7 boats, one brig, one schooner, and a sloop, all intended for the said coast. The total of their cargo did not amount to less than 2000 anchors of brandy, and about 25 tons of tea.

May 5.

At the meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, on the feast-day and at the rehearsal, the collection amounted to 1042 l. 9 s. 9 d.

20,000 l. for the support of our settlements in the East-Indies was granted in consequence of the following message:

‘GEORGE R.

‘His Majesty, being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, recommends to this House, to enable his Majesty to assist the said Company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by Col. Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland.

G. R.’

We hear that 200,000 l. will be granted for the purposes mentioned in the following message, sent on Thursday se’nnight, by his Majesty, to Parliament.

‘GEORGE R.

‘His Majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour, with which his faithful subjects in North America have exerted themselves in defence of his Majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this House to take the same into consideration, and to enable his Majesty to give them a proper compensation for the expences incurred by the respective provinces in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour, and strenuous efforts, of the respective provinces shall justly appear to merit.

G. R.’

May 7.

Cologne, May 1. The following letter, dated April 21, was sent by the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts:

‘I was unwilling to omit giving you notice of two important pieces of news just received. One is, that my brother Prince Henry hath happily passed the frontiers of Bohemia, and on the

16th advanced to Leitmeritz, and seized a large magazine: Whilst, on the other hand, General Hulsen entered Bohemia by Commotau, where he defeated a body of Austrians, taking from them three pieces of cannon, three pair of colours, and two standards, and making 1800 private men and 51 officers, among whom was a General, prisoners of war. This stroke is more than a sufficient revenge for what was done by General Beck at Greiffenberg, of which the Austrians boasted so much.

‘On the side of the Allies, an equivocal battle hath been fought, in which neither side can justly claim the victory. The first accounts of it that have been received here, are as follow: Prince Ferdinand, having cleared Hesse of the troops of the Empire, marched straight to Francfort, in quest of the French army, which he found intrenched to the teeth at the village of Bergen, two leagues from Francfort. As the Prince knew that the Duke de Broglie expected every moment a reinforcement of 12,000 men, which the Count de St. Germain was bringing from the Lower Rhine, he determined to attack him, though his heavy artillery was not come up, on account of the badness of the roads. It was on the 13th that he made the attack on the right wing of the French, intrenched in the village of Bergen: The troops of Hesse and Brunswick renewed the attack four several times with all possible bravery, without being able to force the intrenchments, and also without losing an inch of ground. The attack of the left wing of the French being found equally impracticable, on account of the nature of the ground, Prince Ferdinand desisted from his design, and the two armies cannonaded each other till five in the evening. But both passed the night without quitting their places, the French not daring to stir out of their intrenchments; and it was not till next day that Prince Ferdinand retired to Windecken, two leagues from the field of battle, where he still was on the 15th, without the French army's daring to follow him; though it had been reinforced in the mean time by the corps under the Count de St. Germain. Nevertheless, the Prince may possibly retire still farther, not in consequence of the aforesaid action; lest the troops of the Empire should take advantage of his being at a distance to make a fresh irruption into Hesse.

‘The loss of the French seems to be much more considerable than that of the Allies; for, according to letters from Francfort, they themselves acknowledge 2225 killed, and 4000 wounded; whereas the Allies reckon only 1300 at most, among whom, however, is the worthy Prince of Hemburg.

‘These particulars I have thought proper to communicate to you.’

March 9.

Petersburg, March 27. Orders are given to take an exact list of all the vessels at Cronstadt, both national and foreign: It is said that an embargo will be laid on them, and that they will be employed in carrying provisions to our army.

Petersburg, April 13. The fleet sitting out at Cronstadt is to be joined by a Swedish Squadron,



and will then consist of 42 sail, besides transports and flat-bottomed vessels. It is not said that this naval force will be confined merely to the protecting of trade in the Baltic, as was done last year; it is presumed with some foundation, that it will act on the coast of Pomerania; at least it is certain, that a great deal of artillery, bombs, &c. will be transported thither from Cronstadt and Riga.

March 12.

Rome, April 7. The Jesuits have laboured most assiduously to gain the Pope's good graces; and they have laboured so successfully, that we should not be surprised to see his Holiness break with the court of Portugal on their account.

Genoa, April 18. Advices from Corsica mention the following desperate affair: A detachment of 80 Corsicans having intrenched themselves at a chapel near Bastia, were invested by some Genoese troops; and notwithstanding the little probability of making a stand in that post, the Corsicans obstinately chose to stay and wait for an attack. After a most gallant resistance, finding themselves greatly over-matched, they cried out for quarter, which the Genoese inhumanly refused, and cut in pieces every man of them.

Madrid, April 30. The Moors have lately attacked Oran six days successively in very numerous irregular bodies. The great fire that was made upon them from the works, drove them back each time with great slaughter; and the whole ended with no other detriment to the Spaniards, but the loss of a part of their cattle, which feeds upon the glaucis, and serves for the fresh provisions of the garrison.

May 19.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, March 10. Tuesday last, being the second day of discharging, examining, and appraising the cargo of the Dutch snow *Vrouw Aletta*, all the appraisers present, the second cask of coffee (all being probed for papers, by a bearded instrument made on purpose) yielded a large bundle of very interesting French papers, sewed up in canvass, and laid in the midst of the coffee, relative to part of the said vessel's cargo, which it absolutely proves to be French property, and to the Dutchified French cargoes of many other Dutch vessels; and opens a most surprising scene of villainy. More papers are expected to be found secreted in the same manner. We must not here omit to remark, that a solemn affidavit has been lately transmitted hither from St. Eustatia, annexed to an invoice of every article of the *Vrouw Aletta's* cargo, of the whole being no other than Dutch property, by the co-vening shippers of the goods.

May 23.

The following Gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to serve the office of Sheriff, viz. George Errington, Esq; coachmaker; Jacob Tonson, Esq; stationer; Richard Astley, Esq; grocer; Paul Vaillant, Esq; stationer, Whichcott Turner, Esq; skinner; Edmund Proudfoot, Esq; glover; Allington Wilde, Esq; stationer, Jeremiah Marlow, Esq; goldsmith; and George Jarvis, Esq; carrier.

St. Christopher's, March 24. *Monf. Bompard's* arriving at Martinico with a fleet of seven sail of the line, and two frigates, some say ten of the line, occasioned Commodore Moore to send orders to collect his ships together at Prince Rupert's bay, at Dominica, where they are rendezvoused; it is said our Commodore is going to windward in quest of *Monf. Bompard*. They left at Basseterre on Guardaloupe, a garrison of 600 men, the fort with the additional works to it being very strong and tenable. They also have left at Port Louis in Grand Terre 2000 men, the remainder of the troops are on board the men of war as marines.

May 26.

We hear that 1,000,000 l. will be granted for the purposes expressed in the following message from his Majesty, which was presented to the House on Tuesday, by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

‘GEORGE R.

‘His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

G. R.’

The mail which arrived last week from New York, brought the following answer from Major-general Amherst to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, who, in obedience to the commands of that House, had transmitted to the Major-general their thanks for the services he had done to his King and Country in North America.

‘SIR, New York, April 16, 1759.

‘I had the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of December, inclosing a resolution the House of Commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.

‘It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the House; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so very great an honour.

‘I must beg leave to return you, Sir, my most sincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the House. I am,

with the utmost respect, Sir,

your most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

JEFFERY AMHERST.’

Portsmouth, May 21. Thursday Admiral Hawke sailed from Spithead, for Torbay, with the



the following ships under his command, viz. the Royal George of 100 guns, Ramillies 90, Union 80, Magnanime 74, Torbay 80, Temple 74, Resolution 74, Bienfaisant 64, Chichester 64, Fame 74, Kingston 64, Dunkirk 64, Pallas 36, and Southampton 36.

His Majesty's frigate Minerva, and the Pluto and Proserpine fireships, are sailed to join the Admiral; and we hear he is to be joined by 10 ships of the line from Plymouth.

Yesterday sailed for Torbay the Hercules, Capt. Porter, and Nottingham, Capt. Marshall, to join Sir Edward Hawke. The Hercules ran a-ground, but soon got off.

Thursday came on before the Lords Commissioners of Appeal for prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the merits of an appeal from the Court of Admiralty in Doctors Commons, concerning the right of property in the Dutch ship the Novum Aratrum and her cargo, taken by the Blenheim privateer, James Merryfield Commander; when their Lordships were pleased to restore the ship, and that part of the cargo proved to be Dutch property, and ordered a specification of the other part of the cargo in one month, which, it is imagined, will turn out to be the goods of our enemies the French.

Yesterday 52 transports, laden with ammunition, provisions, and warlike stores, fell down the river from Deptford for the Nore.

The camp which is forming in the Isle of Wight will consist of about ten thousand men.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, April 28, 1759.

'It is known to all Europe that I have provided for all the Officers who are my prisoners of war, as well Swedes as French and Austrians, and lately for the Russians, the best accommodation, and every conveniency; having, for that end, permitted them to pass the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheless, as some of them have grossly abused the liberty allowed them, by keeping up illicit correspondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cause all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which must not be confounded with the fortress of that name, from which it is intirely separate, and where they will enjoy the same ease as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly observed. This is a resolution no-body can blame; I am sufficiently authorised in it by the law of nations, and by the example of the powers who are leagued against me; the Court of Vienna having never suffered any of my Officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna; and the Court of Russia having sent some of them even to Casan. However, as my enemies let slip no opportunity of blackening my most innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reasons for making this alteration with regard to the Officers who are my prisoners, &c.'

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 26, 1759.

Orders for the Court to leave off the mourning on Sunday the 3d of June, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Orange.

May 29.

Dresden, May 16. On the 9th instant 300 Swedish prisoners were brought in here, most of whom have enlisted into the Prussian regiments that compose our garrison. Prince Henry's army having left Saxony almost without troops, the Austrians seem desirous to sieze this opportunity to form some new enterprise upon this electorate. With this view a body of about 7 or 8 thousand men, which were at Zittau, marched, on the 14th, through Romburg to Bautzen, from whence they made a shew of marching through Hoyerfwerda to Spremberg in Lower Lusatia. Count Schmettau, who commands here for the King of Prussia, fearing an attack, and his garrison, which consists only of six battalions and five squadrons, not being sufficient to guard all our out-works, has resolved to set fire to the suburbs as soon as the enemy shall approach. For this purpose combustible matter hath been put, by his orders, in all the houses of the suburbs adjoining to the ramparts, which are to be lighted on the first signal. The consternation of the owners and inhabitants of those houses cannot be expressed, being obliged immediately to remove their best effects into the city.

#### B I R T H S.

A Daughter to the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Fitzroy, in New Burlington-street.

A son to the Lady of Col. Carpenter, in George-street, Hanover-square.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Dartmouth, in St. James's-square.

#### M A R R I A G E S.

HENRY Stephenson, Esq; of the Temple, to Miss Stephenson, daughter of William Stephenson, Esq; Alderman of Bridge ward within.

John Watkins, Esq; of Kington in Herefordshire, to Mrs. Ryan, of Pallmall.

Thomas Western, Esq; of Abingdon-hall, in the county of Cambridge, to Miss Jenny Calvert, youngest sister of John Calvert, Esq; of Aubrey in Herefordshire.

William Vanderstegen, Esq; to Miss Brigham, of Kane-End in Oxfordshire.

William Dilkie, Esq; of Maxstock-castle, to Miss Lee, youngest daughter of the late Festerstone Lee, Esq.

William Walley, M. D. of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Cooke, of Bicester.

John Rogers, Esq; of Tewksbury, to Miss Appleyard, of the Myth, near the same town.

Thomas Yorke, Esq; of Hendred in Berks, to Miss Cooke, of Wandsworth.

Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, to Miss Maria Walpole, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

Francis Ayscough, Esq; to Miss Horsenail, daughter of Mr. Deputy Horsenail.

Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Weymouth, to Lady Elisabeth Bentinck, eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Thomas Middleton Trollope, Esq; eldest son of Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart. to Miss Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart.

— Cappat, Esq; Counsellor at law, to Miss Orde,



Orde, of Red-lion-square, daughter of Lord Chief Baron Orde, of the Exchequer in Scotland.

William James, Esq; banker, in Lombard-street, to Miss Bellamy, of Clapham.

Christopher Nevile, Esq; of Wellingore, in the county of Lincoln, to Miss Browne, niece of William Brotherton, Esq.

#### DEATHS.

**R**IGHT Hon. the Lady Fitzwilliam, mother of the present Earl, in St. James's-square.

Lady Decker, relict of the late Sir Matthew Decker, Bart.

Mrs. Hoare, wife of Richard Hoare, Esq; banker, in Fleet-street.

The Lady of George Warren, Esq; Member of Parliament for the borough of Lancaster.

James Butler, Esq; in St. James's-street.

John Keeling, Esq; brewer, at Clerkenwell, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace.

John Warburton, Esq; Somerset Herald.

Rev. Dr. Foley, Rector of St. Peter in the city of Hereford, and of Mordiford in Herefordshire.

Peter Tollet, Esq; at Marybone.

Mrs. Schomberg, wife of Dr. Schomberg, in Fenchurch-street.

Frederick Hill, Esq; Agent to the hospital at Rochester.

Rev. Dr. Leyborne, Principal of Alban-hall in Oxford, and Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney.

Henry Weston, Esq; of West Horsley, in the county of Surry.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Nathaniel Nash, Esq; Alderman of Castlebaynard ward.

#### PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Green, senior Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to the rectory of Hardinham in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Neale, one of the senior Fellows of the said College, to the vicarage of Great Everden in Huntingdonshire.

Rev. Mr. John Pemberton, Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Foxearth in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Higgon, to the rectory of Hubarston, in the county of Pembroke and diocese of St. David's.

Rev. Mr. John Rugg, to the rectory of Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, and to the vicarage of Bradford in the same county, and diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Mr. Elias Crespin, to the rectory of St. Andrew in the island of Guernsey.

Rev. Mr. Judson, to the vicarage of Hanny, cum capella Lydford, in the county of Berks.

Rev. Mr. Hebbes, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to be afternoon Lecturer of Kensington.

Rev. Mr. Willins, to the vicarage of Catton in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. George Tymes, to the vicarage of Dallington in Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. William Biddlecomb, to the vicarage of Monckton Tarwell, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Sarum.

#### PROMOTIONS.

**T**HE Hon. John Barrington, to be General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces at Guadaloupe.

Henry Loftus,

Henry Sandford,

Henry Lyons,

Thomas Adderly,

Robert Cuninghame,

John Magil, and

Carleton Whitelock,

Esqrs.

And the survivors of them, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners and Overseers of all barracks for quartering his Majesty's troops in the kingdom of Ireland.

Sampson Gideon, jun. Esq; son of Sampson Gideon, of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and Belvidere, in the county of Kent, Esq; to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**R**ICHARD Hunt, of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Stephen Roberts, of Stoke, near Guildford, in the county of Surry, bargeman, timber-merchant, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Tomlinson, of the parish of St. John Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, dealer in hard wood and chapman.

Edward Webster, of Sheffield, in the county of York, druggist, dealer, and chapman.

William Cawley, late of the parish of St. Botolph at Billingsgate, London, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Gabriel James Trye, late of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, wine-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Ebenezer Milligain, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, dealer and chapman.

William Sudell, now or late of Colchester, in the county of Essex, mariner, dealer, and chapman.

John Long, of the city of Bristol, vintner, dealer, and chapman.

George Warren, of London, merchant.

James Wyer, of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, innholder, vintner, and chapman.

John Moore and James Strange, late of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, cheesemongers and partners.

Joseph Hunter, of the parish of Alhallows the Less, London, glazier, dealer, and chapman.

William Pickering, late of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, snuffer-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Simpson, of London, cornfactor.

Joshua Williams, of the city of Bristol, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

James Brooke, of Fleet-street, London, engraver, dealer, and chapman.

Francis Blount, of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Adam Corner, of Duke's-street, in the parish of St. James Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

William Jones, of the Borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, lighterman, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Pickstock, of Ashley, in the county of Stafford, butcher, dealer, and chapman.

Strettell Fletcher, now or late of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.

George



George Langstaff, of Garlick-hill, London, merchant.

Roger Yaxlee, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, now or late of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, masons, joint traders, and dealers.

William Marnar, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, dealer and chapman.

William Richards, of the city of Bristol, mercer, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

George Gosling, of Masham-street, in the li-

berty of the city of Westminster, and in the county of Middlesex, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Davies, late of the county borough of Carmarthen, linen-draper.

Joseph Fyson, of the city of Bristol, merchant, butcher, dealer, and chapman.

William Moore, late of Blackman-street, in the parish of St. Mary Newington Butts, in the county of Surry, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

John Chapman, late of Ratcliff-Cross, in the county of Middlesex, tallow-chandler.

### BOOKS published in MAY, 1759.

**T**HE Theory of Moral Sentiments; by Adam Smith. Millar, 6s.

An Essay on Taste; by Alexander Gerard, M. A. Millar, 4s.

The polite Road to an Estate. Coote, 1s.

Tyburn to the Marine Society, a Poem. Cooper, 1s.

The Orphan of China, a Tragedy; by M. Murphy. Vaillant, 1s. 6d.

The History of the Marquis de Cressy. Pottinger.

The Analysis of Trade, Commerce, Coin, Bullion, Banks, and Foreign Exchanges; by Philip Cantillon. Lewis, 5s.

An Enquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Diseases in Fleets and Armies. Bladon, 3s. 6d.

Conjectures on original Composition. Millar, 1s. 6d.

A fair Enquiry into the State of Operas in England. Cooper, 6d.

The Life of Belisarius. Hinton, 1s.

Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant Epidemical Diseases, in the Island of Barbadoes; by William Hillary, M. D. Hitch, 5s.

The Annual Register. Doddsley, 6s.

Candidus, or the Optimist. Scott, 1s. 6d.

De l'Esprit, or Essays on the Mind and its several Faculties; by Helvetius. Doddsley, 14s.

Moral and Political Dialogues. Millar, 5s.

Candid, or All for the Best. Nourse, 1s. 6d.

The Seaman's Preservation or Safety in Shipwreck. Stuart, 1s. 6d.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from May 24, to April 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, May 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Dec.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.6	44	54	E.	A sunshiny day.
26	29.48	49	61	E.	A cloudy day, with small rain, afternoon wind S.
27	29.58	51	57	E.	Ditto.
28	29.7	47	55	S. E.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind N. E.
29	29.75	54	59	E.	A sunshiny day.
30	29.58	48	60	N. E.	Ditto.
May					
1	29.5	44	58	N. E.	Ditto.
2	29.7	51	58	N. E.	Ditto.
3	29.65	50	54	N. E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
4	29.38	51	54	E.	A cloudy morning, a rainy afternoon, wind S. E.
5	29.28	48	56	W.	A rainy morning, afternoon fair.
6	29.65	50	60	W.	A sunshiny day.
7	29.68	51	64	S. W.	Ditto.
8	29.88	51	65	S. W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
9	29.68	55	66	S. W.	A cloudy day.
10	29.7	51	59	W.	A sunshiny day.
11	29.8	51	61	S. W.	A cloudy day.
12	29.98	58	66	N. W.	A sunshiny day till 5 o'clock, afterwards small rain.
13	29.85	60	66	W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
14	30.	55	62	W.	A sunshiny day.
15	30.08	53	65	S. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
16	30.	61	66	W.	Ditto.
17	29.88	52	62	N.	Ditto.
18	30.28	50	56	N. E.	Ditto.
19	30.4	48	56	N. E.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
20	30.45	51	61	E.	Ditto.
21	30.28	56	67	N. E.	Ditto.
22	30.22	54	62	N.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
23	30.18	58	68	N.	A sunshiny day.
24	30.05	54	65	S.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind W.



## PRICES of STOCKS from April 26, to May 25, 1759, inclusive.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	BILLS of Mortality from April 24, to May 22, 1759.
27	112½	129¼	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	79¾	4s	1 0 0	Males 592
28	113	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	79¾	4s	1 5 0	Femal. 515
29	Sunday.											Males 653
30	113	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 10 0	Femal. 644
1	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 1297
2	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 1297
3	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 424
4	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 424
5	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 145
6	Sunday.											Femal. 145
7	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 48
8	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 48
9	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 128
10	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 128
11	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 113
12	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 113
13	Sunday.											Males 88
14	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 88
15	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 80
16	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 80
17	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 64
18	112½	129½	94	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 64
19	Sunday.											Males 26
20	111	130	93½	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 26
21	112	130	93½	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 7
22	111½	128¾	93½	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 7
23	111½	127½	93½	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Males 1297
24	111½	127½	93½	81½	81½	80½	81½	81½	80	4s	1 15 0	Femal. 1297
25												Males 104

**Buried**

Within the walls — 104

Without the walls — 284

In Mid. and Surry 601

City & Sub. West. 308

Weekly, May 1. — 309

8. — 307

15. — 365

22. — 316

1297

**Wheat** peck loaf 1 s. 9 d. ¾

Bags from 56 to 70 s.

Pockets from 70 to 100 s.

Coals per chaldron 21. 1 s.

New Subscrip. 79 ¾

Lottery Tickets, 101. 6 s. 6 d.

**Bear-Key.**

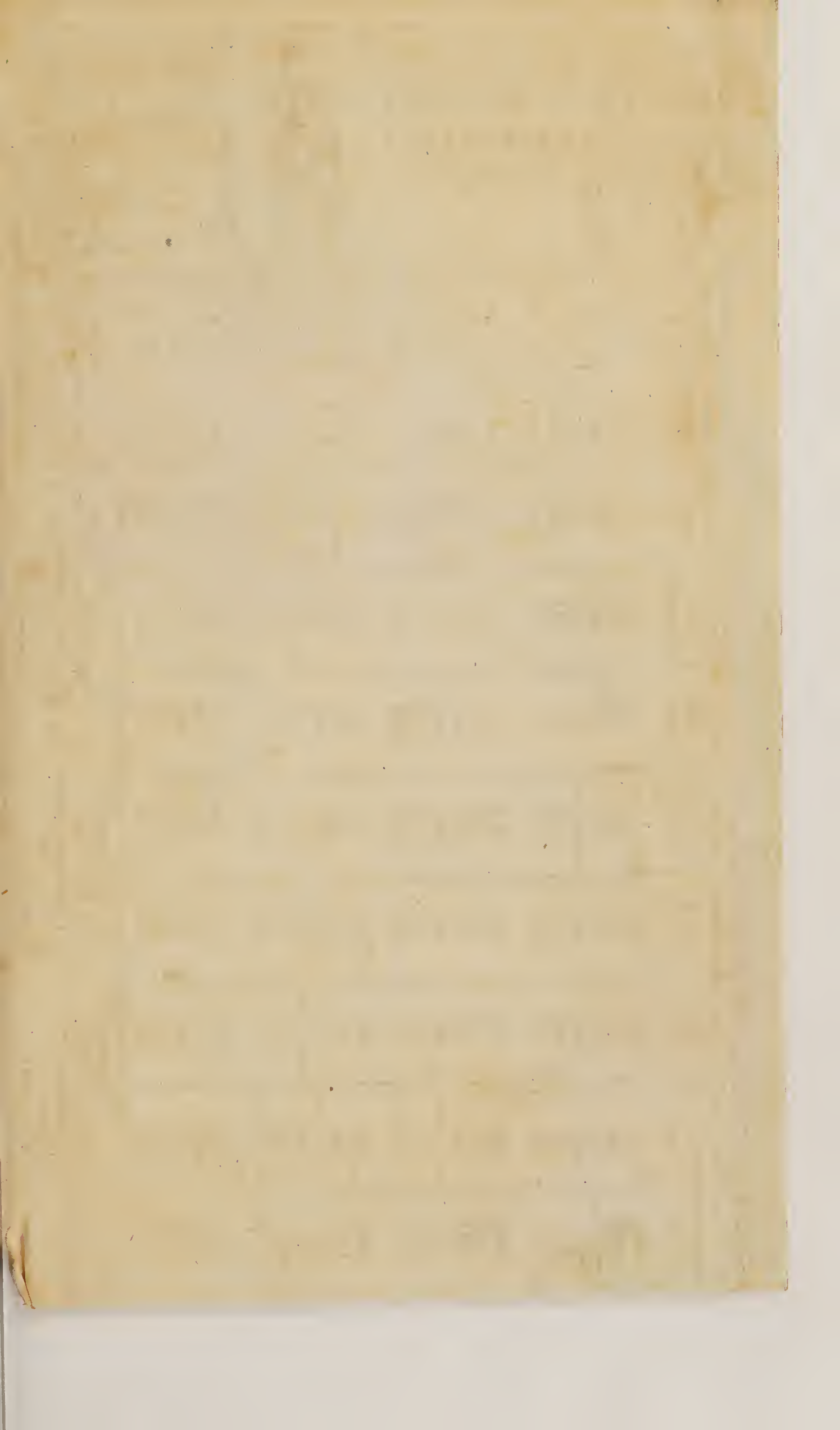
Wheat 24 s. to 30 s. qr.

Barley 10 s. to 14 s. 0 d.

Oats 9 s. to 12 s.

Beans 16 s. to 19 s.

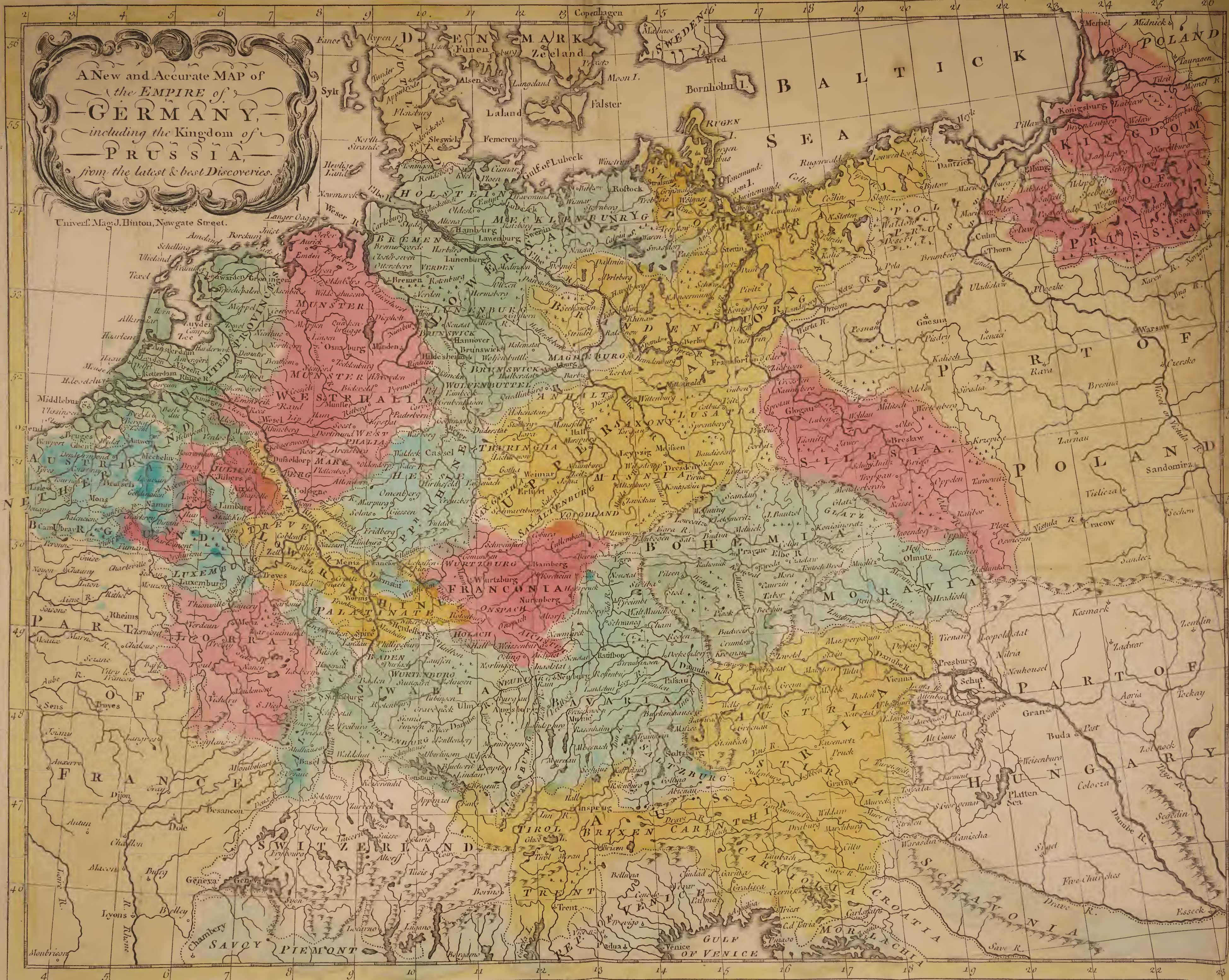






A New and Accurate MAP of  
the EMPIRE of  
GERMANY,  
including the Kingdom of  
PRUSSIA,  
from the latest & best Discoveries.

Univerf. Map: J. Hinton, Newgate Street.





*A new and accurate MAP of Germany, illustrated with a general History and Description of that Country.*

Note, It was thought proper to give this whole-sheet Map of Germany with its general History, to complete the several Maps and Descriptions, already inserted in our Magazine, of the different Parts of that Country, as in Vol. XXIII. Pag. 253. of the Electorate of Hanover. Pag. 105, same Vol. of the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Suabia, Franconia, Burgundy, Lorrain, and Countries adjacent. Vol. XXII. Pag. 169. of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia. Pag. 273. same Vol. of the Circles of Austria and Bavaria, Part of Bohemia and the Marquisate of Moravia. Vol. XX. Pag. 49. of Prussia, Pomerania, Courland, and the adjacent Parts bordering on the Baltic Sea. Vol. XIX. Pag. 193. of Saxony, Part of Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia. All these Maps, which are finely coloured, exhibit the different Seats of the present War between the Prussians, Austrians, &c.

**T**HIS country ought, with good reason, to challenge a special attention from the curious, as being the seat of a great people, and of many sovereignties of different denominations, and under various forms of government; a country of large extent, and the scene of many and great actions; a country whose affairs and transactions are interwoven with those of every nation in Europe, of which it may be termed both the head and center; a country whose Princes are every day forming alliances of marriage, which pave a way for them to the principal thrones of Europe, several of which, as those of Great Britain, Poland, Sweden, and Prussia, we see filled at this day by four of its Princes; a country which, for the great work of the reformation begun there, the good sense, considerable learning, and the many useful and ingenious inventions of the natives, highly deserves of all her neighbours: To all this it may be added, that it is our original country; that from hence came our ancestors, whose language, customs, laws, we in a good measure still retain, together with their form of government, the chief glory and happiness of the British Isles. Upon these accounts no Englishman can call this country foreign, nor its natives foreigners to him. Indeed, most nations in Europe have been either peopled from hence, or subdued by its armies; as happened to this island by the Saxons; to Gaul, by the Franks; to Italy, Spain, and Afric, by the Goths and Vandals: To those glorious people almost all Europe, and part of Asia and Africa, owed their freedom from those chains wherewith the Roman power had so long bound them; and, wherever any of their colonies settled, they established a just and mild government on the ruins of tyranny.

Germany, as set out by Ptolemy, and other ancient writers, extended northward as far as the ocean, whereby Denmark, Nor-

way, and Sweden were included; and southward it was bounded by the Danube; so that Austria, Bavaria, &c. now reckoned part of it, were then excluded, as well as Alsace, part of the Palatinate, and the spiritual electorates; the Rhine being reckoned the western bounds. The Germans afterwards possessed the latter, with the adjacent countries, and being conquered by the Romans, were by them named Germania Prima and Secunda.

Germany, as it is at present bounded by France and the Low-countries on the west, Poland and Hungary on the east, Denmark and the Baltic sea on the north, and Switzerland, with the dominions of the state of Venice and the Alps, on the south, is situated between 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. of latitude, and between 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. of longitude. It is extended from north to south, that is, from Stralsund, in Pomerania, to the frontiers of Carniola and Istria, 150 German leagues, which is 600 English miles; and in breadth, from the town of Spa in the west to the confines of Poland in the east, about 500 English miles.

The soil is exceeding fruitful, especially on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, where also the air is very temperate; but in the northern part it is cold, and the ground less fruitful. In general, this country and Poland are so like to Great Britain, both in climate and soil, that no countries in Europe agree better with English constitutions. Besides great plenty of corn, cattle, sheep, wool, cloth, horses, fish, &c. the earth also affords mines of divers sorts of metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, nitre, ocre, copper, tin, lead, and even silver in some parts; alum, vitriol, quicksilver, salt, coal, &c. In general the surface is even, and, though in some parts hilly, is no-where mountainous, except towards the south and south-west, where the Alps, and a few mountains in Alsace, serve as boundaries



daries and bulwarks against Italy and France.

Their forests and wastes yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, and abound with great variety of wild fowl, and all sorts of good venison; they also feed vast numbers of hogs; and some of them, as the forest of Ardenne, feed good mutton.

The rivers and lakes abound with fish, in greater variety and perfection than any other country, perhaps, in the world.

The orchards are full of our common fruit-trees; and in the southern provinces there is plenty of the more delicate sort, as peaches, apricots, figs, olives, &c. in good perfection. They have rich wines, of which the Rhenish and Moselle, in particular, are exported in vast quantities to foreign nations; and not only equal, but preferable to some of the wines in Italy. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German side, are in many places cultivated to the top, and the vallies abound with pastures and vines. In short, no country, perhaps, in the world abounds with such variety of every thing conducive to the comfort of life; and, though others may exceed it in the goodness of some particular articles, yet even of these they have a sufficiency, and might still have them in greater perfection, were the inhabitants industrious; or, rather, did the landed men give encouragement to husbandry and industry.

As to the trade of Germany, that of the cities on the Rhine, and the Moselle, consists chiefly of wood, corn, wine, and oil; but the traffic of many of them has failed since the settlement of the Dutch republic. The chief commodities we have from Germany are linen, diaper, and damask, of which many thousand ells are constantly imported by the way of Hamburg. We have likewise large quantities of their mineral waters, and their Rhenish wine, which last is reckoned the staple of Germany. In return, they have from us some lead and brass, much pewter; some of our woollen manufactures, as flannel, stuffs, &c. to the value of about 100,000*l.* a year, all by the way of Hamburg. They have also from us considerable quantities of buttons, buckles, scissars, and such trinkets, with which the towns of Nuremberg and Augsbourg formerly supplied not only Germany, but England, and most other countries. The same may be said of watches, which the Germans, so famous for clock-work, were at first wholly in possession of; but now they prefer English watches to their own. Both the inland and foreign commerce of the country might be very much improved, were the inhabitants duly en-

couraged, or more attentive to their particular interest. By the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Weser, it has a communication with the ocean; by the Oder, and the city of Lubec, it may at least share, if not engross, the Baltic trade; by the Moselle and the Meuse, it is capable of trafficking to France; by the Danube, which falls into the Euxine sea, it might send goods into the heart of Turkey, and supply both the European and Asiatic provinces of that empire; and, by means of the Adriatic gulph, it might have part of the trade to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

The terra sigillata is found in Germany, but seldom any-where else. Some call it terra Lemnia, because also brought from the isle of Lemnos. It is a sort of hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, and said to be an antidote against all sorts of poisons. Diamonds, agates, crystals, jaspers of several colours, fine alabaster, several sorts of pearls, Turquoise stones, rubies, &c. are dug out of the mines, and frequently found in the rivers. A remarkable natural curiosity, peculiar to Germany, is the schiefferstein, a blackish, glittering kind of stone or salt, which, melted and brayed, yields much copper, and some silver. In one part of Saxony, these stones are dug up every-where in the fields. They exhibit a lively representation, by fair copper strokes, of fishes of divers sorts, frogs, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

No country in Europe, if in the whole world, has so many great and noble rivers, as Germany. The chief are, 1. the Danube, which rises in Suabia on the borders of Alsace, and in the Black Forest, whence, tending eastwards, it receives in its course several rivers, and, passing through Austria, runs by the walls of Vienna: Afterwards, pursuing its course still eastward into Hungary, and then tending southward, it passes by Buda and Belgrade, being exceedingly increased by the Drave, which it receives at Esseck, and the Save at Belgrade; after which it loses its name, and is called Ister; and, running eastward, falls at last, with five wide mouths, into the Black or Euxine sea. It is very broad, runs with a very rapid current, and hath three great cataracts, but the watermen have a method of passing them without much danger: The whole course of the Danube, from its fountain to the Black sea, is about 27 degrees; which, reckoning 60 miles to a degree, is 1620 miles, without including its turnings and windings, which must make it at least one third more; so that it may well be affirmed to be longer than



than the Nile in Egypt, which in many particulars it resembles.

2. The Rhine rises in two springs in the Alps; but Martiniere, who distinguishes this river into the Upper, Lower, and Middle Rhine, says, that the first rises from an ice-pit in Switzerland, which has not its parallel, being two leagues in length, on the top of a frightful mountain, called, ironically, Paradise; that the two latter have each their source in the Grisons country, called Rheinwald; and that, after running some leagues separately, they join in one stream near Disentis. Its course, for 500 miles, is from south to north, till it passes the city of Cleves, and then it is due west. When it enters the United Provinces, it divides itself into three branches. It is one quarter, and in some places half a mile broad; and from one and an half to 6 or 7 fathoms deep. It washes the finest countries of the empire, and is navigable for upwards of 400 miles, to Basil in Switzerland; but the navigation is interrupted by nine cataracts, the most dangerous whereof are two in Switzerland; one near Schaffhuysen, where the whole river falls 75 feet; and the other near Lauffenburg. The watermen either hale their boats ashore, and launch them on the other side; or else let them down by ropes.

3. The Elbe rises out of the mountains near Hirschburg, in Silesia, upon the confines of Bohemia, through which it runs in eleven several springs; which being united, it passes northward, and, dividing into two branches, falls into the German ocean, 60 miles below Hamburg. It is very large and deep at that city; and its course, which is very winding, is as long as that of the Rhine. The tide runs about ten miles above Hamburg; and the river is navigable, by small vessels, a great way up into Germany.

4. The Oder springs in Moravia; and, after a course of 300 English miles through Silesia and Brandenburg, falls into the Baltic sea, between Swedish and Brandenburg Pomerania. It is navigable by small vessels a great way above Stettin, and canals are cut between it and the Elbe, which very much promote the trade of the electorate of Brandenburg.

5. The Weser rises in the mountains of Thuringen, runs through Hesse and Westphalia, and empties itself into the ocean 40 miles below Bremen. Its course is upwards of 250 miles.

6. The Aller runs through the country of Lunenburg, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

7. The Mein rises near the borders of

Bohemia, passes through Franconia, the electorate of Mentz, the south part of the principality of Nassau, washes the walls of Frankfort, and other considerable cities, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

8. The Inn is a large river that rises on the frontiers of Switzerland, runs through Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Passau. There are other rivers of less note in the several parts of this great empire.

Whether Germany was peopled, as Cluverius says, in the 136th year after the flood, by Ascenas, the grand-child of Japhet; or whether Tuisco, who, some say, was the son of that Ascenas, and others the son of Noah, was the conductor of the first colony hither, as Verstegan affirms, is uncertain; however that be, Germany was peopled very early. The ancient Germans had two deities, called Tuto, or Tuisco, and Mannus his son, under which names, by their songs and festivals, they honoured God the maker of the world, and Adam the propagator of mankind. And, from the name of the former of these two deities, Germany was called the Teutsche nation, which by the change of T for D, is now made Duytsche, and the country Duytschland.

The temper of the inhabitants of Germany was always reputed martial; but it is observable that though they are generally of large bodies, much flesh and strong sinews, they want spirit to actuate their large bulk, and heat to concoct their phlegmatic humour, and, therefore, are better at guarding a post, than gaining a pass. It is true, that they formerly opposed the Romans for 210 years, and in our days the Turks; having fought many battles, and acquired great honour by the glorious victories they obtained, not only over those infidels, but the French, Italians, Spaniards, and others. They are generally good-natured, free from malice and subtlety, much addicted to both drunkenness and gluttony, but not over-much to venery. The peasants are laborious, sincere, honest, and hospitable; as are likewise the merchants and tradesmen, who are withal very complaisant. The Nobility are men of great honour, and commonly scholars. All the sons of a Nobleman inherit their father's title, which exceedingly increases the number of their Nobility; and the more because the German Ladies are generally good breeders; and by that means the estates of the Princes are so divided, for the sake of the younger children, that the principalities and sovereign lordships have increased to a vast number. All the Nobility scorn marriage with a commoner; wherefore the younger brothers



thers are often obliged to take to arms; or enter into orders, whereby they are enabled to keep up the grandeur of the family, especially by the latter, because the ecclesiastical preferments here are both numerous and rich. The women are of good complexions, corpulent, and more obsequious to their husbands than our women, many not sitting at table with them, and none having the upper place there: They are well educated and fond of music, but more addicted to gaming than becomes their sex; but it is observed, they are not very talkative.

The genius of the Germans hath appeared in the invention and improvement of many mechanical arts, especially clock-work: They have exceeded all the world, in the contrivance of variety of motions, to shew not only the course of the hours and minutes, but even of the sun, moon, and stars; whereof the clocks at Strasburg, Prague, and many other places all over Germany, are sufficient instances. The Emperor Charles V. had a watch in the jewel of his ring, and in the Elector of Saxony's stable may be seen a clock, in the pomel of his saddle.

The Germans claim the invention of the art of printing. The Dutch say indeed, that Laurence Coster, of Haerlem, found out the art by accident, and had brought it to some perfection, but was robbed of his materials by a servant, who fled with them to Germany: But the Germans alledge, that John Guttemburg, an Alderman of Strasburg, first invented it in the year 1440, removed with it to Mentz, and printed several books, in which he made use of cast letters of metal, in the same manner as now used. The Hollanders, in answer, affirm, that it was Coster's servant that taught Guttemburg, and that the servant's name was John Fauff; which name is set in all the first printed books, as the printer of them. Upon the whole, the invention may be granted to Holland, but was improved and propagated in Germany; whence it was carried again to Holland, and thence brought to England very early, by Caxton and Tournier, whom King Henry VI. sent at his own expence to learn it.

But, to return to the Germans, the invention of guns is indisputably theirs, which was also produced by an accident in this manner: One Barthold Schwartz, a friar, in making chymical experiments, mixed some salt-petre and brimstone with other ingredients, and set them upon the fire in a crucible; but, a spark getting in, the pot suddenly broke with great violence and noise; which unexpected effect surprised him at first, but repeating the experiment, and

finding the effect constant, he set himself at work to improve it. For this purpose he caused an iron pipe to be made, with a small hole at the lower end to fire it at, and putting in some of his new ingredient, together with some small stones, set fire to it, and found it answered his expectation, in penetrating all before it. This happened about the year 1330, and was soon improved to the making of great ordnance, &c. Yet Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, is of opinion, that it was invented an hundred years before by Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, who was fellow of Merton-college in Oxford: And Dr. Dee, in his notes on that friar's Epistle ad Parisiensem, is of the same opinion.

To these inventions of the Germans we may add their improvement of the art of chymistry; which, being brought hither by Albertus Magnus, was very much studied by the monks, and much time lost by them, in the search of the philosopher's stone, and the study of the Rosicrucian philosophy.

The greatest monarchy that hath been in Germany was that of Charles the Great, otherwise called Charlemagne, King of France; for he was not only Lord of the parts upon the Lower Rhine, and the Main, but by his arms subdued Saxony and Bavaria; and acquiring in the year 800, the honour of Emperor of the Romans, resided with it here; and Germany hath ever since been called the Sacred Roman Empire; which dignity, though but a shadow of the ancient Roman, it has ever since borne; and from the time that Albert II. was chosen Emperor, in 1438, the Imperial dignity has continued in the House of Austria, in which the order of primogeniture has always determined the Electors. Not long after Albert's demise, the whole monarchy of Spain fell to the said house, by the marriage of Philip I, Maximilian's son, to the Infanta Jane, daughter of the Catholic King Ferdinand. This Philip being father to the Emperor Charles V. and Ferdinand I, they formed two branches; the eldest whereof reigned in Spain till 1700, when it came to be extinct, by the death of Charles II; and the youngest has had the good fortune ever since, by consent of the Electors, to keep the Imperial crown in their family. The said Ferdinand annexed the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Austria; by his marriage with Anne, the heiress of those two kingdoms; and the late Emperor Charles VI, after fourteen years war, begun by the Emperor Leopold his father, and Joseph his brother, to regain the Spanish monarchy, made the peace of Rastadt, in 1714, with France; and that of Vienna, in



1725, with Spain; by which he renounced the Spanish monarchy, on condition of keeping the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the ports and places on the coast of Tuscany, and that part of the Netherlands which formerly belonged to the crown of Spain. But by a subsequent treaty, concluded with France in October 1735, his Imperial Majesty parted with Naples and Sicily to Don Carlos, the second son of the King of Spain, in lieu of which he had intailed upon him the succession to the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, on the demise of the late Duke; and in consequence thereof the Duke of Lorrain, who married the present Queen of Hungary, daughter to the said Emperor, is now Great Duke of Tuscany.

The Pragmatic Sanction is the name given to the disposition for intailing the Austrian estates upon the female issue, in case of failure in the male. Charles VI. made one in 1720, which was then sworn to by his own States, and, in 1726, made a public law by the German Dyet. It was also guarantied by Spain, Muscovy, Great Britain, the States-general, Denmark, and at last by France. The tenure of this notable disposition was to this effect: All the hereditary countries were formed into one state, to remain for ever united and indivisible; and were granted, on the demise of his Imperial Majesty, to the Archduchess, his eldest daughter, and her heirs; and, on failure thereof, to her sister and her heirs: And, in default of both, the succession passes to the Electoral Princess of Saxony (the late Queen of Poland) as eldest daughter of the Emperor Joseph: Thence to the Electress of Bavaria her sister; then to the House of Portugal; and, lastly, to that of Lorrain; or the nearest relations of the House of Austria, who should offer themselves. But it must be confessed, that the justice and equity of a disposition, where the daughters of the younger brother take place of those of the elder, is not so easily perceived.

The power of the Emperor has been so restrained by several capitularies, or agreements between the Emperor and Princes, that it is difficult to say what it is. The best account that can be given of it is, that he exercises regal authority all over Germany, except in such things as by grants of his predecessors he is restrained; the chief of which are as follows: First, the Emperor hath not the legislative power. The general law all over the Empire is the civil, or Roman, mixed with the canon, and the old customs of the Germans; and, in the several states, the particular laws made by them, which firmly oblige in their own do-

minions. To these are added the statutes of the Dyets, by which alone any new laws can be introduced, or any law that will bind all the states; and such statutes of the Dyet oblige the Emperor also. Next, the Emperor cannot levy taxes out of his own dominions. If there be occasion for money to be raised for the service of the empire in general, it cannot be done without the consent of the Dyet. By the capitulary of the Emperor Leopold, he was tied up from beginning a war, or making alliance with a foreigner, without the consent of the Electors. By the same it is declared, that the Emperor shall not deprive any Prince, or state, of their dignity, or dominions, nor expel any man, though guilty of a great crime against the empire, without the Dyet: Nor can he impose religion on any Prince or state, or punish any man on that account. Except the states consent to a war, and promise their assistance, the Emperor has no right to demand their help. He cannot assemble a Dyet without the consent of the Electors, and, when he grants investitures, it is in the name of the empire as well as his own. As to his own hereditary dominions, he may act as he pleases with respect to the particular laws there.

The Emperor only can confer honours, create Princes, and enfranchise cities; he instituteth universities; and it is he only that can give leave to build cities. He is served by the greatest Princes of Germany; addressed to by the name of Cæsar and Semper Augustus; and his Ambassadors in foreign Courts take place of those of all crowned heads in Europe. He can prohibit the overrating of the customs, to prevent the ruin of the trade of Germany; which is observed to be the only instance wherein he is left to exercise his power for the public good.

The King of the Romans is chosen to be the Emperor's Deputy, in case of his absence or sickness, and, upon his death, to succeed him, without other election. This was introduced in policy by the Emperors, that they might in their life-time secure the succession to their family, and procure their successors better terms than they might be able to obtain in a vacancy. It is usual for the King of the Romans to be first made King of Bohemia and Hungary; for it is to the first of these kingdoms that the electoral dignity is annexed.

The electoral Princes are, 1. The Archbishop of Mentz, who is stiled Arch-chancellor of Germany, Dean of the electoral College, sits on the Emperor's right-hand in the Dyet, and had formerly the right of crowning the King of Bohemia. 2. The Archbishop of Triers, who is called Arch-chancellor



chancellor of France and the kingdom of Arles, and claims the first vote in the election of the Emperor: He sits overagainst the Emperor in the Dyet. 3. The Archbishop of Cologne, who has the title of Arch-chancellor of Italy, claims the first vote in choosing the King of the Romans, and the prerogative of setting the crown on his head: He sits next the Emperor, on his left-hand. 4. The King of Bohemia, who is chief Cup-bearer to the Emperor, first of the secular Electors, and in public processions walks next to the Emperor, or King of the Romans. 5. The Elector of Bavaria, who is High Sewer, and carrieth the globe before the Emperor in those processions. 6. The Elector of Saxony, who is Grand Marshal of the Empire, and carrieth the naked sword before the Emperor. 7. The Elector of Brandenburg, who is Great Chamberlain, and in processions carrieth the scepter before the Emperor. 8. The Elector Palatine, who is High Steward, and carries the crown. 9. The Elector of Brunswic-Lunenburg Hanover, who is Arch-treasurer, and bears the standard.

At what time, or by what means, these Princes first obtained the electoral power, is not certainly known: The common opinion is, that the Emperor Otho III, and Pope Gregory V, instituted them; but this is disputed, and many learned men are of opinion, that, though it be true, that, from the time of Otho, the empire was elective, yet the elections were not made by these Princes only, but by the great Officers of the empire in general; of whom, these being the chief, and most considerable by their estates, took the advantage to overtop the rest, and assume that power wholly to themselves. This is dated from the time of Frederic II. and Conrad IV, at the death of the last of which, several elections were made at the same time, and the affairs of Germany put thereby into great disorder. But these Princes, having power enough to repeal this act, made it a custom, which was at length passed into a law by the Emperor Charles IV. who made that famous Bulla Aurea (so called from the golden seal affixed to it) that contains the whole form of the election and power of the Electors, and answers to our Magna Charta. The number of these Electors was then but seven, to whom an eighth was added in the last age on the following occasion: Frederic V, Count Palatine, falling into difference with the Emperor, and accepting of the crown of Bohemia, in opposition to the pretension of Ferdinand II, was by him proscribed; and, being defeated at the battle of Prague, in the year 1620, was deprived of his coun-

try and honours, which the Emperor bestowed upon the Duke of Bavaria: But, great contests and wars ensuing thereupon, it was at last agreed, in the Westphalian treaty of 1648, that the Count Palatine should be restored to his electoral dignity; but, because the Duke of Bavaria could not be brought to part with his, an eighth electorate was erected for him; and, the Lower Palatinate (part of his country) being restored, he has since had the title of Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and the eighth seat in the electoral college. To this number another was added in 1693, and, by the Emperor's favour, was conferred on Ernestus Augustus, Duke of Brunswic Lunenburg-Hanover, father to the late King; but he did not take his seat till 1708.

In an interregnum, the Elector of Saxony and the Elector Palatine of the Rhine govern the empire, as Palatines of Saxony and the Rhine; in which case the jurisdiction of the former extends over all the northern part, and the latter governs all the countries on the Rhine, the circle of Swabia, &c. but the Duke of Bavaria disputes this right.

The Emperors are seldom crowned at same time they are chosen: The Elector of Mentz, or his Vice chancellor, directs the ceremony, which, among other particulars, is performed with Charlemagne's crown, and the ancient imperial robes.

The Dyet, or Parliament of Germany, is composed of the Electors, the Princes spiritual and temporal of the empire, and the Deputies of the imperial cities and hantowns. This general Assembly of all the estates of the empire is summoned by the Emperor, by letters directed to every Member, six months before the session, informing them of the time and place. When they are assembled, the Emperor, or his Commissioner, proposes the matters to be transacted, which are things that concern the empire in general; such as raising money for a foreign war, and making laws which oblige all the states.

The chief Court, for determining great causes in Germany, is the Imperial Chamber; and the Emperor holds another high Court of equal authority in his palace, which is called the Chamber of Vienna.

According to a constitution of Charles V, every state of the empire is taxed in proportion to its ability; which tax or quota is entered into a public register, called the matricula of the empire, and kept in the office of the Elector of Mentz, the Chancellor of the empire: There it is that a Prince or other Lord, and such city as the Emperor makes a Member of the empire, is obliged to



to be matriculated, with the consent of the college and circle to which it is to be aggregated. This constitution was established, not only for maintaining the forces of the empire, but for its other necessities. It was regulated at the rate of a certain number of horse and foot, or a sum of money to be paid monthly, by the name of the Roman months; because formerly the states of the empire were obliged to raise 20,000 foot and 4000 horse, which they kept in pay, to accompany the Emperor to Rome, when he went to receive the crown; and such as were not able to furnish their quota in troops did it in money. This contingent was settled at 12 florins for a trooper, and four for a foot soldier; but, as the price of provisions, &c. was raised, in time this tax was extended to sixty florins for the former, and twelve for the latter; so that the tax of the modern Roman month is equal to five of

the old Roman months; but, the matricula not having been altered since Charles V, and every state being taxed according to the old footing, this deficiency was supplied, without derogating from the matricula, by augmenting the number of the months, in proportion to the levies required, and other necessary demands.

The total of the matricula's is, in horse, 2528; in foot, 12,360; in florins, 77,407. Hence, and by what follows, it appears, that the Emperor and the empire make the most potent government in Europe, when they have a good understanding with one another.

The ecclesiastical Electors, with the other ecclesiastical Princes, are able to raise 74,500 men, and the Emperor, secular Electors, and the other secular Princes 379,000. Total of the forces of the empire 453,500 men.

### *Of the CURE of WOUNDS, &c. in the Magnetical Way.*

**RECIPE.** Take Roman or Hungarian Vitriol, and dissolve it in common water, in a glass jar: Put therein any linen, or other thing, stained with the blood of a wound, and let it lie for the vitriol to work upon the blood. Though the patient be at the distance of many miles, it will attract the corruption of his wounds, and stay the bleeding of them, or any other issue of blood, or other matter, of which part or parcel has been put into the vitriolic water. No other surgery is required for the patient, than keeping of the wound clean, and closing it up from the air.

The water must be kept in a place safe from frosty and cold air; and, in the winter, in a chimney corner. It must not also be so closely stopped as the air may not enter, but so only as dust or other things fall not into it; for, were it stopped from the air, the magnetic virtue would be obstructed, or hindered in its operation. Keep the vitriol in powder, ready for use.

The cure of wounds in the magnetical way was first made known in England by Sir Kenelme Digby, who had rendered himself very remarkable by the happy application of a secret, for that purpose, he had met with in his travels. This secret of his was that which since made so much noise in the world, under the title of the sympathetic powder, the virtues of which were, as he assures us, thoroughly enquired into by King James, his son the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Buckingham, with other persons of the highest distinction; and all was registered among the observations of the great Chancellor Bacon, to add, by way of

appendix, to his Natural History. The matter of fact, on which this was grounded, is as follows, in Sir Kenelme Digby's own words:

‘Mr James Howell, well known for his public works, and particularly his Dendrologies, endeavouring to part two of his friends engaged in a duel, seized with his left-hand the hilt of the sword of one of the combatants, and with his right-hand laid hold of the blade of the other. They, being transported with fury one against the other, struggled to rid themselves of the hinderance their friend made, that they should not kill one another; and one of them, roughly drawing the blade of his sword, cut to the very bone the nerves and muscles of Mr. Howell's hand; and then the other, disengaging his hilt, gave a cross blow on his adversary's head, which glanced towards his friend, who heaving up his fore hand to save the blow, he was wounded on the back of his hand, as he had been before within. The two combatants, seeing Mr. Howell's face besmeared with blood, by heaving up his wounded hand, left fighting at once, and ran to embrace him; and, having searched his hurts, they bound up his hand with one of his garters, to close the veins, which were cut, and bled abundantly. They brought him home, and sent for a surgeon; but, this being heard at Court, the King sent one of his own surgeons; for his Majesty much affected the said Mr. Howell.

‘It was my chance to be lodged hard by him; and, four or five days after, as I was making myself ready, he came to my house,



house, and prayed me to view his wounds ; for I understand, said he, that you have extraordinary remedies upon such occasions, and my surgeons are apprehensive that it might grow to a gangrene, and so the hand must be cut off. In effect, his countenance discovered that he was in much pain, which he said was insupportable, in regard of the extreme inflammation. I told him I would willingly serve him ; but if haply he knew the manner how I would cure him, without touching or seeing him, it may be he would not expose himself to my manner of curing, because he would think it, perhaps, either ineffectual or superstitious. He replied, The wonderful things which many have related unto me of your way of curing, make me nothing at all doubt of its efficacy. I asked him then for any thing that had the blood upon it, so he presently sent for his garter, wherewith his hand was first bound ; and, having called for a basin of water, as if I would wash my hands, I took a handful of powder of vitriol, which I had in my study, and presently dissolved it. As soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put it within the basin, observing in the mean while what Mr. Howell did, who stood talking with a Gentleman in a corner of my chamber, not regarding at all what I was doing ; but he started suddenly, as if he had found some strange alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed ? I know not what ails me, replied he, but I find that I feel no more pain ; methinks that a pleasing kind of freshness, as if a wet cold napkin did spread over my hand, has taken away the inflammation that tormented me before. I answered, Since you feel already so good an effect of my medicament, I advise you to cast away all your plaisters, only keep the wound clean, and in a moderate temper betwixt heat and cold. This was presently reported to the Duke of Buckingham, and a little after to the King, who were both very curious to know the circumstance of the business, which was, that after dinner I took the garter out of the water, and put it to dry before a great fire ; it was scarce dry but Mr. Howell's servant came running, that his master felt as much burning as ever he had done, if not more, for the heat was such as if his hand was betwixt coals of fire. I answered, that, though that had happened at present, yet he should find ease in a short time ; for I knew the reason of this accident, and I would provide accordingly ; for his master should be free from that inflammation, it may be before he could possibly return unto him ; but, in case he found no ease, I wished him to come presently back again ; if not, he might forbear com-

ing. Thereupon he went, and, at the instant I did put again the garter into the water, he found his master without any pain at all.

King James, who had received a punctual information of what had happened, would fain know how it was done. I readily told him what the author, of whom I had the secret, said to the Great Duke of Tuscany on the like occasion : It was a religious Carmelite, who came from the Indies and Persia to Florence ; he had also been in China ; and, having done many strange cures with his powder, after his arrival in Tuscany, the Duke said he would be very glad to learn it of him. The Carmelite answered, that it was a secret he had learnt in the Oriental parts, and he thought there was not any person in Europe who knew it but himself, and that it deserved not to be divulged ; which could not be done if his Highness meddled with the practice of it, because he was not likely to do it with his own hand, but must trust a surgeon, or some other servant ; so that, in a short time, divers others would come to know it as well as himself. But, a few months after, I had an opportunity to do an important courtesy to the said friar, which induced him to discover unto me his secret ; and the same year he returned to Persia, so that now there is no other knows this secret, in Europe, but myself. The King replied, that I need not be apprehensive that he would discover any thing ; for he would not trust any body in the world to make experience of his secret, but that he would do it with his own hands ; and therefore desired some of the powder, which I delivered, instructing him in all the circumstances ; whereupon his Majesty made sundry proofs, whence he received singular satisfaction.

If an inquisitive reader should demand, whether the Lord Bacon ever published this account or not, the answer must certainly be in the negative ; and yet no inference can be fairly drawn from thence, to the prejudice of Sir Kenelm Digby's relation ; first, because that noble philosopher never published his Appendix to his Natural History, and, next, because in that very work he has given us, of his own knowledge, and indeed as to his own person, a relation to the full as strong as this, though of another kind. He tells us he had a wart from his childhood upon one of his fingers, and that, being at Paris when he was about sixteen years old, he had a great number of warts that broke out on both hands in a month's time, upon which the English Ambassador's Lady caused them to be rubbed with a piece of bacon, with the rind on, which



which she nailed upon the post of her window, that looked to the south; and the consequence was, that in the space of five weeks all the warts died away, and, amongst them, that which he had for several years. His Lordship likewise gives the receipt for making the weapon-salve in the same place, [Bacon's Natural History, Century X, No. 997, 998.] upon which he makes several very judicious remarks.

The celebrated Mr. Bayle, in a letter of his, dated March 27, 1697, [Oeuvres de Bayle, Tom. IV, p. 735.] has the following passage, which may prove acceptable to our curious readers :

‘ It is some time ago that I mentioned to you a physician in Friseland, who has performed several cures without giving any thing to his patients. He contents himself with mingling with their urine somewhat, which, as the malady requires, either sweats, vomits, or purges. He continues this practice; and, I am told, he was a domestic to a certain great Lord of Italy, who was sent for to the Court of Vienna to cure the Emperor, which he actually did. This man discovered his master's secret, and has set up for himself. Yet he is not the only one who possesses it; for there are three others who pursue this practice as well as he; one is at Leyden, another at Antwerp,

and another has been here, in this city of Rotterdam, for two or three months. He has been but lately in any degree of credit: His house is at present like the pool of Bethesda; all who are diseased run thither. It is certain that he has cured some, and that he has sweated a great many. The physicians cry out against him with the utmost fury; and, as there are more in this country than in any other, who are apt to deny as impossible whatever they do not comprehend, so there are numbers who join in the same outcry with the physicians. Not being able to deny the fact, that many have been sweated, they attribute this to a prepossessed imagination. For my own part, I cannot think it impossible, physically speaking, that a man should be made to sweat by having something put into his urine.’

There was a German physician, who, in the year 1700, undertook to cure diseases in the same manner here in England.

It is said of *Perficaria Maculata*, that it is also of magnetic virtue. It is called in English *Arsefmart*, and the use of it to cure at a distance is thus :

Beat it into a pulp, and lay it on a sore or ulcer, till it grow warm on the part; then take it off and bury it in a dunghill, and, as it corrupts, the sore will heal.

## OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXVII.

*On the Repentance of Practical and Speculative ATHEISTS.*

Monsieur DES FONTAINES,

I Received two Letters from you, concerning a French sonnet you sent me to be inserted in this Magazine, which, though an excellent one, yet, as known by everybody, and even printed in the collection of French Poetry in Boyer's Grammar, was set aside. Since the receipt of your last Letter, I hit upon, in the course of my reading, some very judicious reflections on the same sonnet, which was written, as I found, by James de Vallée, Lord des Barreaux, one of the wits of the XVIIth century, and a person of a very licentious life, two or three years before his death. Before I proceed to the remarks that occurred to me on it, I shall first insert it, with an almost literal English translation :

Grand Dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis  
d'équité ;

Toujours tu prens plaisir à nous être propice :  
Mais j'ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta  
bonité

Ne me pardonnera sans choquer ta justice.  
Ouy, mon Dieu, la grandeur de mon im-  
piété :

Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que le choix du  
suplice :

Ton intérêt s'oppose à ma félicité,  
Et ta clémence même attend que je périsse.  
Contente ton desir puis qu'il s'est glorieux ;  
Offense toi des pleurs qui coulent de mes  
yeux ;

Tonne, frappe, il est temps, rends moi  
guerre pour guerre :

J'adore en périssant la raison qui t'aigrit :  
Mais dessus quel endroit tombera ton  
tonnerre ;

Que ne soit tout couvert du sang de JESUS-  
CHRIST.

Great God, thy judgments equitable are ;  
Mercy is still thy darling attribute ;  
Yet such a wretch, so full of guilt am I,  
Tho' mercy pleads, justice forbids to save.  
Yes, yes, my God ! my great impiety  
Leaves thee the choice of punishment alone :  
Thy interest is against my happiness,  
And even thy clemency awaits my fall.  
Then satisfy thy glory's just demand,  
And let my falling tears provoke thy wrath :  
Now, thunder, strike, and give me war  
for war :



Falling, I own the justice of the blow :  
 But, mark'd for vengeance, let me not  
     despair ;  
 Fall where thy thunders will, the blood of  
     CHRIST is there.

The author of the *Art of Speaking* finds this sonnet admirable. He inserts it in his book, as an example of the figure rhetoricians call epistrophe, or consent. This sonnet is also found in a letter of M. Bourfaut. The title of the letter shews it was written to M. des Barreaux, who did not believe in God, but when he was sick. The author mentions to him the death of an unhappy woman, who was the disgrace of her sex, and who left children the heirs of her infamy. He pretends, that, by her death, God had removed the obstacles which hindered des Barreaux from drawing near to him. Hence it may be supposed, that this woman had been des Barreaux's mistress. He adds, that he did not doubt but, by the ill examples they gave one another, she had also learned from him to believe in God, only in time of sickness. He represents to him what the mercy of God had often done for him : ' Was it not that mercy, says he, which, in order to reclaim you from your disorders, sent you the last sickness you had, when, touched by the greatness of your sins, you made that sonnet, which has procured you as much glory, as one day it will cause confusion to you, that, having had a capacity of thinking so well, you should be so unhappy as to live so ill. Let us, for a moment, lay aside the Christian, and speak only of the honest man. Tell me, I beseech you, whether a man, who should have said to another what you say to God, and should have basely violated his word, as you do to him, could be an honest man ? ' He refers him to the fable of the sick kite, in Phædrus ; and maintains, ' that if there is any thing in the world more extravagant, than not to believe in God, it is to have the weakness to invoke him without believing in him ; and, as he is no more God when we are sick than when we are well, there is neither more nor less reason to believe in him one time, more than another. ' Lastly, he earnestly exhorts des Barreaux not to weary out the divine mercy. The fable, he applied to him from Phædrus, may be thus imitated :

Kite had lain ill three months or more,  
 And all the quacks had giv'n him o'er ;  
 Mamma he calls, then thus began :  
 All flesh is grass, and life a span ;  
 But prayers, perhaps, may still prevail,  
 The Gods can cure, when doctors fail.

I'd pray, my son, mamma reply'd,  
 But fear, alas ! to be deny'd :  
 They'll say, this sudden reformation  
 Is nought but base dissimulation.

M. Bourfaut is in the right to say, that it would be the utmost extravagance to direct prayers to a Deity, that we do not believe to exist ; but it is not known, that ever des Barreaux was guilty of such folly. St. Paul seems to suppose, that such an extravagancy is not to be found among men : ' How shall they call, says he, on him, in whom they have not believed ? Rom. x. 14. ' It seems possible enough that those, who are come to no positive determination, either for or against the existence of God, should address their prayers and vows to him, upon the sight of imminent danger. Now this is the condition of almost all the incredulous. They doubt of the being of God ; they do not clearly know that he exists ; but then they are not certain, that he does not exist. The Bishop of Tournay begins his reflections upon religion with this thought. It is natural for such men, at the approach of death, to take the surest side, and, ad majorem cautelam, to recommend themselves to the divine favour and mercy : They hope for something from their prayers, in case there is a Being that hears them, and can help them ; and they have nothing to fear, in case there is no such Being. But if any one was arrived to such a degree of infidelity, as to be firmly persuaded of mere atheism, and should continue in that persuasion till he is seized by a dangerous sickness, it is not possible for such a one, from the bottom of his heart, to call upon God. Let us not imagine then, that des Barreaux fell into the extravagance he is charged with of crying to God, without believing there was a God ; but rather say, that his custom of praying to God in his sickness is a sign, that either, in the time of his health, he did not doubt of the existence of God, or that, at most, he made a problem of it, the affirmative of which he embraced, when he was afraid he should die. His inclination to pleasure made him return to his former course and language, when his health was restored. This does not prove, that he was really an atheist. It only proves, either that he rejected all the particular doctrines of positive religion, or that, through a principle of pride, he was afraid of being rallied for quitting the title of a Free-thinker, if he did not continue to talk as a libertine. It is probable enough, that those who, in company, affect to oppose the most common truths of religion, say more than they think. Vanity has a greater



greater share than conscience in their disputes: They imagine the singularity, or boldness, of the sentiments they maintain will procure them the reputation of great wits. Thus they are tempted, against their own persuasion, to expose the difficulties, to which the doctrines of providence and the gospel are subject. By little and little, they get a habit of impious talk; and, if their vanity is attended with a sensual life, they make a swift progress in wickedness. This ill habit, contracted on one hand under the guidance of pride, and, on the other, prompted by sensuality, deadens the impressions of education, that is, suppresses the sense of those truths they learned concerning the Deity, heaven, and hell. But it is not a faith quite extinguished; it is only fire concealed in the ashes. They perceive the activity of it, as soon as they reflect within themselves, and particularly on the approach of any danger; then they are more afraid than other men, nay, they grow superstitious. The remembrance of having expressed more contempt for holy things, than they were convinced they deserved, and of having endeavoured to destroy their power upon the mind, redoubles their uneasiness. It is seldom, if ever known, that a grave man, free from sensuality and the vanity of the world, argued in company for impiety, even though, by a long series of profound but ill-conducted meditations of things, he has inwardly rejected all religion. Such a man is so far from banishing out of the minds of young people the doctrines which may preserve them from debauchery; so far from desiring to inspire them with his opinions, which they might make an ill use of, or which might deprive them of the comfort which the hopes of a happy eternity make them feel in their miseries; that he would rather strengthen their belief, in that respect, from a principle of charity and generosity. He keeps his sentiments either intirely to himself, or communicates them only to persons whom he thinks capable of receiving them without injury. This is the practice of speculative atheists, who have not been spoiled by vanity or vice. The unhappiness of having been too much struck with a certain principle, and following its consequences too far, has led them to a certain persuasion. The grace of God may reclaim them from it, at the sight of death; but, without that grace, they persist in their indolence in the midst of diseases and storms. This may incline one to think, that libertines, such as des Barreaux, are not much persuaded of the truth of what they say. They have examined things but a little;

they have learned some objections, which they are always harping upon; they talk out of a swaggering principle, and, in time of danger, belye themselves. M. de Balzac has drawn the just character of them, when he ridiculed a grammarian of Gascony, who hector'd the Deity, and yet, upon every little thing, would fall into the most timorous superstition. His words are so fine, both in prose and verse, that they well deserve an English translation:

‘ You have heard him, says he, daily act some part of a ranting play, and repeating these lines of Virgil, which he has had the impudence to ascribe to himself:

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,  
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum  
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis  
                    avari.*

Happy the man, who, studying Nature's laws,  
Thro' known effects, can trace the secret cause;  
His mind possessing in a quiet state,  
Fearless of fortune, and resign'd to fate.

DRYDEN.

‘ Let not his rhodomontade impose upon you; though he may act and repeat what Virgil has wrote, he will never reason like him. Fear is his predominant passion, even when there is no danger nigh. He is not only terrified at the sight, but at the name of fire: A smoke rising at a distance, or the shadow of a post, in a moon-shiny night, makes him tremble as though he had got an ague.

‘ Grammarian vile! of base plebeian mould,  
In soul how tim'rous! and in tongue how bold!

In buskins tread, in tragic numbers roar,  
Yet thy base fear's a comedy all o'er:  
Defy the thunder of a sleeping God,  
And stand aghast at the imperial nod.  
Not like Capaneus on the Theban plain,  
Who, unappall'd, provok'd the Thund'rer's train.

The empty forms and phantoms of the night,

The dreams of danger or of ills affright.  
In mild serenity securely rave,  
With arrogance contemn the peaceful wave;  
But, if a tempest rouse the angry flood,  
Or wasteful fires boil feverish in thy blood,  
All wild with fears, that labour in thy breast,

To every shrine, and every God a jest,  
Low, prostrate low, for mercy shalt thou crave,

A base, distracted victim of the grave.'



It may be observed, on this occasion, that many persons, who are thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, forget their vows, when the danger is over. From hence comes the proverb, 'Passato il pericolo gabbato il santo.' How many orthodox sinners are there, who, when they are in danger of being cast away, or dying by a distemper, promise Almighty God, how religiously they will live, if they escape! They do escape, and live as ill as ever. Would not one think they allude to those human laws, which dispense with promises obtained by force, in prison, by

an enemy that holds a pistol to your breast; or, in short, when a man is seized with a just fear? But, as to M. des Barreaux, neither his friends nor relations deny, that he was a great libertine; yet say, that common fame, according to custom, has aggravated matters, and that, towards the close of his life, he acknowledged the truth of religion; and, as to other things, they affirm, that, according to the world, he was always a good man, and a man of honour; that he had an honest heart, was kind, courteous, charitable, a good friend, generous, and liberal.

*Some rational CONJECTURES concerning the Diseases of the Animal Spirits.*

**T**HOUGH physicians have laid aside the system of Hippocrates, to embrace other systems; yet they have kept his division of parts into 'containing, contained, and those that give motion,' which is the same as 'solid, fluid, and spirituous.' The knowledge of the two first, and of the diseases incident to them, has been considerably improved; but, far from knowing the third with the same clearness, no proof has been given of their existence. From thence proceeds the difficulty of explaining the diseases of that spirituous liquor, which seems to escape our knowledge for no other reason, but because it does not fall under our senses.

In order to explain the diseases of that liquid, commonly called 'Animal Spirits,' there is no need to prove their existence; it may very well be supposed, since those very men who deny the animal spirits admit another humour in their room, to which, under another name, they ascribe the same functions and the same use.

We shall only observe, that nothing proves their existence so effectually, as the conformity which ought to be in the organization of the human body, if it be considered as an hydraulic machine, the harmony whereof is only preserved by the proportion of the motion of liquids with the elasticity of the fibres of the tubes. Why should the nerves of that machine be the only conduits destitute of all liquor, and designed for a mechanism different from all others? There is therefore an humour contained in the nerves.

That same conformity, observable in the animal economy, leads us to a further knowledge of that humour; for, if there be in that machine a principal humour, which is the source of all the others, the latter ought to partake of the principles of the former. Now because the blood, which is that principal humour, consists of divers principles;

in like manner all the juices separated from it do also consist of different principles, as well as the primitive liquor. Therefore the animal spirits, being separated from the blood, cannot be an homogeneous and simple liquor. But what is their composition? What principles do they consist of?

We shall only argue from common notions; and therefore what we shall say of the composition of the animal spirits, will be grounded upon such opinions as are generally received. Some say, they are a liquor, in which the alkali and volatile sulphur prevail, with a little phlegm: They add, that there is also in them a great deal of æthereal matter, to fill up the vacuities occasioned by the sulphureous branches, separated by the alkali's, on which they ground the continual motion of the spirituous fluid. Others say, the animal spirits are nitrous volatile salts, diluted in phlegm, with a little sulphur. Therefore all of them look upon the animal spirits as a liquor consisting of salt and sulphur, and consequently of phlegm, without which the salts cannot be dissolved. Such is the composition of the blood, namely, salt, sulphur, and phlegm. There is nothing else in the blood besides earth, which, being necessary to that fluid, in order to curb the salts, would hinder the volatility of the spirits. The spirits must therefore be subject to the same revolutions, and susceptible of the same motions with the blood, and consequently their diseases must be almost the same; and we may easily explain the latter by the former.

All the diseases of the blood consist in the three vices of quantity, quality, and motion. The same ought to be said of the spirits; they are liable to the same vices, excepting that of quantity increased; the true plethora of the spirits being as rare as that of the blood. From thence we shall deduce all their diseases, such as phrensy, the mania, melancholy, madness, epilepsy, convulsive affections,



affections, vertigo and tremblings. These are the principal diseases of the spirits, which being once known, the others may be easily accounted for.

The phrenetic delirium is a continual fever of the spirits. A fever is only a fermentation of the blood, increased either by the exaltation of some of its principles, or by the mixture of some extraneous matters. When any principle of the spirits is exalted, or when some extraneous matter gets among them, their natural fermentation increases, and a kind of fever arises in that fluid; which chiefly happens when the blood being rarefied by the fever, and distending the strainers, the spirits do not come out of them pure, but carry along with them a coarse salt, or some other matter, the mixture whereof disturbs their regular motion. Such a disturbed motion occasions all the symptoms of phrensy, and offers the same indications as a continual fever. This motion of the spirits must be abated by frequent bleeding and cooling remedies; emetics and purges must disentangle them from an extraneous mixture, and anodynes and narcotics restore them to their natural state.

The mania may be well deemed a lingering fever in the spirits; for in the blood a lingering fever differs only from a continual fever by its duration and violence, which, being sometimes very great at first, is quickly abated: The same causes that produce it, keep it up in that degree of diminution to which it is reduced. What is the mania but a longer and continual phrensy? It begins sometimes with violence; but, being quickly allayed, continues in a moderate state.

In this case, it is not the blood rarefied by a fever, which distends and relaxes the strainers of the spirits; they are such by their own conformation, which is either natural, or occasioned by some excess; from thence proceeds that stubborn mania, which is proof against all remedies; it being extremely difficult to restore the tonus of those parts: Or some principle of the spirits is exalted by some excess; and in this case the mania may be cured by the first remedies; but the same excess never fails to produce it again, and at last it grows incurable.

The usual method of curing the mania seems to be grounded upon that theory; the same remedies are made use of for that disease as for a lingering fever: Physicians allay the humours, temper the spirits, and purify them by bleeding, purging, emetics, absorbents, coolers, bathing, whey, and other remedies of that nature. We reckon emetics among them, because we are discouraging of the lingering essential fever, the

principal whereof lies sometimes in the stomach.

There is another lingering fever, called symptomatic by physicians, which depends upon another disease, such as an ulcer. To this may be compared melancholy, which is a particular mania about a single thing: It depends upon an impression made in one part of the brain by some object, with which the sick person has been strongly affected: and as the blood, going through a vitiated part, contracts a matter proper to keep up a lingering fever; in like manner the spirits, going through that part of the brain which has been strongly affected, get a vicious configuration, which occasions the melancholy delirium. Hence it is that this kind of mania, besides the common remedies, requires some others, to restore and strengthen that part of the brain which has been affected; as, in a symptomatic fever, the usual remedies are attended with specific ones for the part affected.

It may perhaps be a matter of surprise, if we should reckon epilepsy among intermitting fevers; but the conjecture will appear less bold by comparing together these two diseases: Epilepsy has its periodical returns as well as the fever; and if they are neither so regular, nor so frequent, it is because the spirits do not run so regularly as the blood, and because, being more volatile, they have also more strength to overcome the obstacles that might bring again the paroxysm.

There are two usual causes of intermitting fevers: Some believe they proceed from an acid chyle, or some other humour, which gets into the blood at several times. Others will have it that they are occasioned by an obstruction in some part of the body, and in the whole habit at the extremity of the capillary vessels. In like manner physicians acknowledge two causes of epilepsy. One of them is an acid humour, which the blood contracts in some part of the body, and which being conveyed into the brain, by the laws of circulation, is separated from it together with the spirits. Such are the epilepsies, which depend upon some imperfection of the parts lying out of the brain. The other cause is an obstruction in the brain itself, occasioned either by an extraneous matter, or by the compression of the adjacent parts, or by an imperfect conformation either natural or accidental. Such epilepsies are called idiopathic by physicians.

In the beginning of a fever, there happens sometimes a kind of interception of the circulation of the blood, which occasions a shivering. The obstruction, which is the cause of epilepsy, suspends for some time the motion and distribution of the spirits; and this



this is the reason why the sick person falls and loses his senses. Some intermitting fevers are attended with no shivering, or only with a small one. There are also some fits of epilepsy in which the sick person does not fall, and others in which he only grows a little giddy, without losing his senses.

When the shivering is over, the blood, being disturbed by that acid matter, ferments irregularly; or, having overcome the obstacle that stopped its course, it runs with greater impetuosity, like those rivers, the waters whereof, being for some time suspended, overflow with more rapidity and violence; and the sick person, who had been for some time without any motion, struggles and tumbles with irregular motions.

The blood, being thus agitated, carries along with it the feverish matter, and subdues it: That matter comes out with the sweat, or sinks into the *primæ viæ*; which puts an end to the fit, till a new one begins again by another like matter, produced in the blood, or gets into it from elsewhere. In like manner, the epileptic matter being carried away by the rapid motion of the spirits, and wasted by their volatility, the sick person recovers his senses, and the fit is over, till a new one is occasioned by a new obstruction.

As for what concerns convulsions and convulsive motions, the former seem to be only a swelling of the nerves, or a tension, occasioned by the great plenty of spirits determined towards that part which suffers an irritation, or by an impression made in the brain itself; so that the spirits have then the same effect upon the nerves, as the obstructed blood upon the flesh in the phlegmon. Hence it is that the consequences of both diseases are equally dangerous, and that such remedies ought to be used, as are proper to moisten and relax the stretched fibres, in both distempers, and then those which are able to restore their elasticity, and to drive away the obstructed humour.

As for convulsive motions, either they begin in the parts or in the brain. Whether they begin in the one or the other, it is always an obstruction occasioned by some matter, or by the great plenty of spirits conveyed to the part by its irritation, or determined by some other cause: And as the blood being obstructed in an inflammation, either external or internal, occasions a fever, in like manner the spirits, when obstructed, break out into irregular motions, and, getting into the muscles, move them against the will; from whence it appears that convulsive motions are like a fever, which follows an inflammation.

A malignant fever must needs have an af-

finity with some disease of the spirits, as with madness, and other diseases of that kind. A malignant fever destroys the contexture of the blood to such a degree, that it dissolves; or several concretions are occasioned by it, which produce so many dismal symptoms with which they are attended. Hydrophobia does so dissolve the contexture of the spirits, that they fly out into many irregular motions, which disturb reason and disorder the animal œconomy. We omit explaining the principal symptom, from which that disease has its name, as being too long to be here inserted.

In the vertigo and tremblings there happens something similar to what happens in palpitation: That disease, which is reckoned among those of the heart, is nevertheless a symptom of the motion of the blood interrupted, either by clots, or by a wrong conformation in the heart, or in the arteries. In such cases, all the blood not being able to come out of the heart, what remains is driven back by the contraction of that viscus; and this second impression, added to the first, makes it go back by a circular motion, like a whirling, which communicates to the heart and arteries that precipitate motion, and that kind of trembling, which makes the palpitation.

To explain the vertigo according to that notion, it must be supposed that a circular motion is always compounded, either of many straight motions, which the frequent meeting of our bodies divers at every moment, or of two opposite but unequal determinations.

If therefore the spirits, running along a nervous tube, find from time to time small rubs, occasioned either by obstructed matters, or by the impression of the adjacent bodies, their direct motion will be interrupted; and, the spirits being forced to turn aside at every moment, must move round; or the spirits being forced by the meeting of an unsurmountable obstacle to run back, and being all along pressed by those that descend, which have a greater force than those that flow back; the spirits, I say, being driven by two contrary and unequal motions, cannot avoid moving in a circular motion: Thus whirlings are formed in a swift river, near a bridge, or near some other dike, whereby the stream is interrupted.

Objects seem to go round in that disease, because the spirits that flow back from the organ, being moved with those of the brain, are carried away by the latter, according to their circular determination; and because they carry to the brain the impression of the object by their motion, and move round, the object must appear to move round also.

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The sight is thought to be the only sense which receives the impression of that circular motion of the spirits; but it may not be improperly said, that the other senses are equally in some measure affected with it: For those who are troubled with a vertigo have most times a tingling in the ears, which is a motion like that of the turning round in the eyes. They have also a weakness in their legs, and would fall in turning round, if they were not supported. Thus that im-

pression is communicated to the other senses: It is also felt in the whole habit of the body, by tremblings, when the spirits meet with the same obstacles in the nerves distributed through it.

To conclude; this notion, concerning the diseases of the animal spirits, might be further improved, and made beneficial to the practice of physic; nay, the diseases of the lymphæ might be explained according to that system.

## A DEMONSTRATION of the Spirituality and Immortality of the HUMAN MIND.

**T**HE nature of the human mind cannot be known better than by its operations. Thus it is we arrive at the knowledge of any thing: We reflect with ourselves upon its affections and properties, and, if we discover them to constitute the nature of the thing, or belong to its essence, we then assert what we see clearly and distinctly comprehended in its idea.

In the human mind, or rational soul, we perceive two operations; one by which the soul understands, and the other by which the wills. These operations can neither proceed from the body, nor be in any respect affections of matter: For, considering matter, we find, that the first thing presenting itself to us, or that we take notice of, is extension, which we make its first attribute, from whence all the other affections of matter must necessarily be derived; such as divisibility, mobility, figurability, impenetrability. Now, let matter be divided and subdivided; let it be moved, let it be figured, let it receive all possible modifications, it can never be brought to such a pass, as either to understand or to will: Such functions are intirely excluded from its idea, and must belong to a substance of a different nature, which can be nothing else than a spiritual substance, in whose primary conception thought is included. Wherefore the human mind may be properly called a thinking or spiritual substance, and of consequence it must be one and simple; indivisible in itself, and in its operations, as affirmation and negation cannot be divided into parts. On the contrary, matter, having extension in its primary conception, must consist in a multiplicity of parts, which cannot square with the simplicity of a thing that is spiritual, much less be rendered capable of producing thought.

What can be imagined more absurd, than that a minute portion of dust, or a small portion of matter, should be an intelligent being; and that it should love not only things within the conception of the

senses, but also spiritual things, removed as far as can be from a commerce with the senses? For we conceive not only material things, but understand also those which have no affinity with material things, as God, and his attributes, unity, eternity, infinity, immensity, omniscience, omnipotency; not to mention the laws of demonstration, the rules of equity and justice, and several other particulars. Who now would presume to attribute to a minute portion of dust such a force and energy, as to measure the motions of the heavens; or to fix, by certain calculations, the changes and inequalities of days and nights, and the periods of times? All these things excite our admiration, and argue a more noble principle in us than rude and gross matter; whatever motion, whatever minuteness, whatever figure it may receive.

What shall we say of the acts of the will? Must they be attributed to a corporeal substance? Can matter love faith, sincerity, justice, constancy, and other virtues of the mind, as they are in reality loved by the will? It is evident it cannot be so; and we may therefore conclude, that a thinking substance, and an extended substance, or the mind and the body, are intirely different in their kind; and that a corporeal substance cannot partake of thought, nor a spiritual substance of extension.

Thus, as the human mind appears evidently to be a thinking substance, we may judge naturally, that it knows itself, and that it is conscious to itself of its own existence; for we cannot think, but we must manifestly know, by attending a little to ourselves, that we do think, and that from thence, by an inward sense, we are privy to ourselves, that we exist; and, though the mind has not so clear a knowledge of its own essence, as it has of the essence of material substances; yet it is more certain of its own existence, than of the existence of bodies; because it may have some doubt concerning the existence of bodies, but by



no means of its own existence, when it thinks. Thought then must be the life of the human mind, and of all spiritual substances; for it is an undoubted truth, that spirits cannot live otherwise than by thought, and that they cannot perish, but when they cease to think.

Now, when we consider whether the mind of man be immortal, or, rather, whether life always belongs to it, or whether it can live in a separate state from the body, we are certain, that, as it is a substance intirely distinct from the body, it stands not in need of the body to subsist, and that it always lives; first, because it cannot tend to its own destruction; secondly, as it thinks, it cannot be conceived without life; therefore it must be immortal.

It is true, we have no metaphysical certainty of the subsistence of the mind, after its separation from the body, though it be an incorruptible substance, which intrinsically in itself, and by itself, cannot be corrupted; yet extrinsically may cease to be, by the subtraction of the influx of the cause from which it has received its being. The reason is, because God, its cause, existing necessarily, and all other beings, as beings by participation, having only a contingent existence; it is evident, that, if God withdrew his influx for one moment only, there could be no longer an emanation from his being, and, of consequence, annihilation must ensue. Just so, with regard to a dark place, inlightened by the sun, if any cause has obstructed the passages through which the rays of light enter, it must be reduced to darkness. But as God, by an inviolable order, continually and constantly preserves the things he extracted out of nothing, we may naturally conjecture, that the human mind cannot perish in a separate state from the body, and that it is not of a worse condition than a substance of an inferior rank to it; that is, a body, or portion or part of a body, which, by the continued concurrence of God, cannot be annihilated; yet with this difference, that, as a body in its nature is extended, and consists of many parts, so, of consequence, it must go through a succession of changes, and must be modified with different forms and configurations; whereas the mind, being in its nature one, simple, and without any composition of parts, must remain whole, intire, and incorrupt.

Several other reasons might be alledged, in confirmation of the never-perishing state of the human mind; but one, as most fruitful in conclusions, should be particularly attended to; and this is the enlargement of the mind, or its tendency to

perfection, in proportion as its capacity, through the different stages of life, is actuated by the principles of reason.

Justly speaking, the mind, being but one and simple, cannot receive an enlargement; because a spiritual substance, having none of the dimensions which are essential and constitutive attributes of matter, cannot be made capable of the least commensuration peculiar to a body. Now a body can be made bigger or less, according to the ampliation or diminution of its parts; but a mind cannot have that ampliation or diminution, being indivisible and having no parts. We must therefore conceive, that its enlargement depends on the multiplicity of its ideas, and that this idea of the enlargement of the mind belongs properly to man, when his body can aptly discharge all its organic functions, and his soul all her faculties; then it is that the union of the soul and body is intirely perfect, that the brain has its due consistence, that the course of the spirits is just and regular, and that ideas are distinct and lively. The contrary happens when old age creeps upon us; the substance of the brain is languid and fluid; the traces begin to be defaced, and dwindle away; the spirits are for the most part extinct; and, as the body is unapt to exert its organic functions, so the soul, perceiving a kind of obstruction in the organs of the body she is united to, cannot exert her own faculties; because, according to the laws of union established between the soul and body, there must be a reciprocal communication of thoughts and motions; that is, as often as thoughts happen in the mind, they must necessarily affect the nerves, and thereby excite a movement in the body; and as often as movements happen in the body, by the impulse of external objects, they must first warn the fibres, the fibres must warn the nerves, and the nerves must propagate the movement to the brain, to which the soul is principally united. Now, should there be a dissolution of any of the parts, or an obstruction in the organs of the body, the movement could not be propagated to the soul, nor the thoughts affect the body; and thus the union becomes imperfect.

Hence it will appear, that all things and all notions, whose operations depend mostly on those of the mind, are enlarged and become more perfect, as the mind is enlarged and becomes more perfect. The mind cannot attain full perfection while cloathed with corruption and a mortal body; but, by its attention to its ideas, though one and simple, it may be the subject of increase; so may all arts and sciences, when the mind tends,



tends, by a diligent application, to promote their improvement.

By way of summary, the matter may be thus concluded: Every thing is known by its operations, and all forms whatever discover themselves the same way; for which reason, when the actions of man are of such a noble, august, and exalted nature that they can neither agree with, nor be appropriated to a mortal substance, sunk intirely in matter, we may plainly infer, that the rational mind from whence they proceed is incorruptible, immortal, separable, and distinct from matter. The intellect abstracts and separates things from matter, and knows them without the conditions of matter, without quantity, without figure: It understands things free from matter; it is not offended with the multiplicity and vehement force of objects, as the senses; it can know infinity, and, though it knows many things, it can always know more; it can amplify a number, though ever so great; it reflects on itself, and not only understands things, but also itself; it can will and nill; it produces its operations without corporeal instruments; it has an insatiable appetite and thirst after eternity, knowledge, and happiness; and, as it cannot be satisfied in this life, we must believe that it has another state in which that appetite will be satisfied.

On the contrary, to be of an opinion, to think even that the being of our minds ceases with the death of our bodies, or that our existence is not extended beyond this life, curbs our intellectual faculties, and lays such a restraint on them, that they cannot exert themselves in any glorious enterprise; this same thought, far from enlarging the mind, and making it tend to perfection, streightens it by such narrow limits, that, brute-like, it can never relish but transient and earthly things; reason speaks no longer; the senses have the ascendant; all sentiments of grandeur are banished; and we submit to the attack of, and are enslaved by every passion.

Again, as virtue cannot be a sufficient

reward to herself; and that her votaries, for the good of their actions in this life, hope firmly for a reward in the next, we naturally conceive, that, as the Governors of well-regulated commonwealths appoint rewards for the good and punishments for delinquents, so God, the Governor of this world, as a commonwealth, will give unto virtue its due reward, and will inflict a condign punishment on vice; but this can never be effected without another state of being; we very often behold the wicked in this life exercising a tyrannical dominion, flourishing with riches and magnificence, and flowing with delights and pleasures; whilst the good, the honest, and the innocent are oppressed and harrassed with misfortunes.

If no natural reason should seem to us sufficiently evincing of the soul's immortality, it should be considered, that we ought to embrace the opinion which has most certainty in it, and reject that which is uncertain. Those, who are falsely bigotted to the foolish confidence of the human mind's perishing after its separation from the body, can have no reward, as deprived of all sense and life; but, if it remains unhurt from mortality, in what a scene of misery will not they be involved! What dreadful punishments must not they undergo, who, for gratifying a bestial appetite without remorse, as they imagine, have brought themselves to such an inveterate obstinacy, as to strike out of their hearts one of the most divine principles of nature, a principle they will be forced to acknowledge when death comes to seize upon them! Then it is, with open eyes, that they will take a distinct view of their mad impiety.

As for the good Christian, he steadfastly abides by the purity of his law, which informs him, that, when we shake off this earthly corruption, we shall put on the robes of immortality, and have that spiritual part of us reunited to Him, from whence it came, in the contemplation of whose divine perfections we shall be absorbed and happy for ever.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Your inserting the List of the following Premiums, proposed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, will, it is hoped, besides being acceptable to the Public, oblige*

Strand, April 25, 1759.

PREMIUMS relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

**F**OR sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone, before the first day of May, 1760 (10 acres at least) with not less than 4 bushels to each acre; and

for fencing and preserving the same effectually for raising timber; a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing the same must be delivered to the Society, on or before



the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For erecting, on or before the 1st of September, 1761; an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives, 8 boxes, stocked with bees not less than 30; a gold medal: Also

A silver medal for the second greatest number not less than 20.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1761.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chestnuts (for raising timber) before the 1st day of May, 1760; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same; a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small leaved English elm for raising timber (commonly used for keels of ships and water-works) before the 1st day of May, 1760; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same; a gold medal.

For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

N. B. Certificates of having planted the two last articles must be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For planting out, in the year 1760, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine commonly called the Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red or yellow deal, to be two years old at least, when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same; a gold medal.

For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered, on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1761.

N. B. The like premiums will also be given for planting out the greatest number of Scotch firs, at the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1761; and certificates thereof must be delivered, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1762.

For the most effectual method to prevent or destroy the fly which takes the turnip in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759; 20 l.

For properly planting with madder roots the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) and effectually fencing and preserving the same, 50 l. Certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and

fenced between the 1st of June, 1759, and the 1st of November, 1760; and such certificates must be delivered in, on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1760.

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation on the nature and operations of manures, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759; a gold medal, if really deserving.

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation on soils, and their different natures; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759; a gold medal, if deserving.

For the most effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in sheep, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759; 20 l.

For planting out, in the year 1761, at proper distances, the greatest number of the white pine, commonly called Lord Weymouth's, or the New England pine (being the properest sort for masts) to be four years old at least, when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same; a gold medal.

For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered in, on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1762.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out Lord Weymouth's pine, as above, in the year 1762, and also in the year 1763. Certificates thereof, for 1762, must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1763; and, for 1763, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1764.

**PREMIUMS for Discoveries and Improvements in Chymistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.**

For the greatest quantity of bismuth, made from minerals or materials the produce of England, not less than 100 lb. wt. to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760; 30 l.

For 10 lb. wt. of borax, discovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760; 25 l.

For making 200 nests of the best crucibles, of a small size, each nest consisting of not less than 6 crucibles; and likewise 50 nests of a larger size, the largest crucible in each of which last 50 nests to hold 2 quarts, of British materials, and equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and salts;



to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760; 30 l.

For the best sample of flaxen yarn, dyed of a lasting and firm green colour, not less than 2 lb. wt. to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1760; 20 l.

For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, 2 lb. wt. at least; to be produced as above; 30 l.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper; specimens to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1759; 30 l.

For making a quantity of sal ammoniac, equal in goodness to the best imported, not less than 500 lb. wt. at one manufactory; 50 lb. wt. of which to be produced, as a sample, on or before the third Tuesday in March, 1760; 30 l.

N. B. If the samples produced be equal in goodness, the quantity made will determine the premium.

For the best scarlet in grain dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the finest foreign dyed scarlet in grain cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard; to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759; 20 l.

For the discovery of the best and cheapest composition of a very strong and lasting colour for marking of sheep, which will endure the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760; 20 l.

For the best and cheapest composition, which, on sufficient trials, shall appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, 50 l. Six planks of oak (cut out of the same piece of timber) must be provided by each candidate, each plank being 3 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 2 inches thick; four of the said planks must be prepared or paid with the composition, and the other two must be left unprepared or unpaid: And all the said planks must be produced to the Society, on or before the 1st day of January, 1760, in order to be sent to such places as the Society shall think proper for making trials thereon.

For ditto in the year 1762; the planks to be produced in the same manner, on or before the 1st day of January, 1761; 50 l.

In the year 1756, it was proposed to give 100 l. for making, at any one manufactory (within three years from the date thereof) 10,000 lb. wt. of the best salt-petre fit for gunpowder, by some method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's (as men-

tioned in his patent and specification) from materials the produce of England or Wales, or from sea water; 100 lb. wt. thereof to be produced, for such trials to be made thereon as the Society shall direct.

Also, for the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, made at some other manufactory within the same time, 50 l.

It is now further proposed to give 100 l. to the person who shall make the first 10,000 lb. wt. of such salt-petre fit for gunpowder (before the first Tuesday in April, 1760) 100 lb. wt. thereof to be produced as above.

For the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, at some other manufactory, by a different person or persons, 50 l.

N. B. The same persons may be intitled to double premiums, if the above quantity of salt-petre be made by them before the first Tuesday in April, 1760.

For an effectual method to edulcorate train or seal oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1759; 10 l.

For making one quart, at least, of the most transparent and colourless varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called copal varnish; the properties whereof are great hardness and perfect transparency, without discolouring any paint it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack; 20 l. The varnish that gains the premium must be better than any before produced; and each candidate, when his varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel of wood (large enough for a coach-door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, Pompadour, carmine, and red, finished with the same varnish the most perfectly secured and polished, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frost, or wet; to be left with the Society 6 months at least, in order to ascertain its merit.

Specimens of the varnish and pannels, so finished, are to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1760.

For making the most and best verdigrease, equal in goodness to the French; not less than 100 lb. wt. to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760; 30 l.

N. B. The process of making verdigrease is given in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

For making the most and best zaffre and  
P p 2 smalt



smalt from English cobalt (not less than 1 lb. wt. of zaffre, and 5 lb. wt. of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30 l.

#### PREMIUMS for Improving Arts, &c.

For the best drawings of a human figure after life, by youths under the age of 24, during their meeting next winter, at the Academy for Painting, &c. in St. Martin's lane (according to the rules hung up there) 30 guineas; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit.

For the best drawings of any statue, at the candidate's own election, in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 21; to be produced and determined as above; 25 guineas.

These drawings must be left with the person who takes care of the statues, until they are delivered to the Society.

For the best drawings of a human figure, or figures, from models cast, or basso-relievo's, the principal figures not less than 12 inches, by youths under the age of 20; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined as above; 15 guineas.

All the above drawings to be made with chalks only.

For the best drawings of a human figure, after a print or drawing, by youths under the age of 16; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, or pen, and of a different size from the original.

For the best drawings of landscapes after nature, by youths under the age of 19; to be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or bistre; and to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1759; to be determined as above; 20 guineas. On the back of each drawing, mention shall be made whence the view was taken.

For the best drawings or compositions after nature of beasts, birds, fruit, or flowers, by youths under the age of 20; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined as above; 20 guineas.

To be made with crayons or water colours.

For the best drawings or compositions as above, by youths under the age of 16; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings or compositions as above, by girls under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with crayons or water colours.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, consisting of birds, beasts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufacture, by girls under the age of 18; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be coloured or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 20; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be coloured or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 16; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be coloured or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings of a human figure, or heads, after drawings or prints, by boys under the age of 14; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of any kind (human figures and heads excepted) by boys under the age of 14; to be produced and determined as above; 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of a horse from the life, by youths under the age of 20; to be produced and determined as above; 10 guineas.

The height of the figure to be not less than 10 inches, and to be made with chalks only.

A gold medal will be given for the best original drawing of any kind, and a silver medal for the second-best, by young Ladies or Gentlemen under the age of 20; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760.

Also two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the best original drawings of any kind by young Ladies or Gentlemen under the age of 16; to be produced and determined as the last.



To be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or bistre.

The candidates must send in their drawings, without frame or glass, sealed up and marked with the number of the class they belong to; and their names must be wrote on the margin of each drawing on the inside, and covered by themselves respectively.

For a copper medal, the size of an English crown, which shall be executed the best, in point of workmanship and boldness of relief, by persons under the age of 25, after a model first produced by the candidate, and approved by the Society; the medal and dyes are to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760; 20 guineas.

The medal to be the property of the Society.

For the best model of the face and reverse of a medallion, its diameter not less than 3 inches, by youths under the age of 22, being their own composition; to be produced and determined as above; 10 guineas.

The subject to be given by the Society.

For the best models, in clay, of basso-relievo's, by youths under the age of 25, being their own invention; the height of the principal figure not less than 12 inches; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit; 30 guineas.

The subject to be Jephtha's rash vow.

For the best models, in clay, of figures, or basso-relievo's, by youths under the age of 20, being their own invention; to be produced and determined as the last; 15 guineas.

For the best models in clay (not less than 20 inches high) from the dancing fawn in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 22; to be produced and determined as the last; 20 guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments, in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 22, being their own invention; to be produced and determined as the last; 15 guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments, in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 19; to be produced and determined as the last; 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay of all these models must be left in its natural colour; and quite dry, when produced.

For the best models in wax (fit for artists who work in metals) by youths under the age of 19, being their own invention; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday

in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit; 10 guineas.

No candidate, who has gained the first premium in any class, will be permitted to enter him or herself as a candidate in any class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium, in one year.

A candidate, being detected in any dissingenuous methods to impose on the Society, will forfeit the premium for which he is a competitor, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any premium, for the future.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling (except those who draw or model in the Duke of Richmond's gallery, or at the Academy) may draw or model at their respective dwellings; but the persons, to whom premiums shall be adjudged, will be expected to give satisfactory proofs, that the drawing or models, by them produced, were intirely their own performance, without the assistance of any person; and the drawings and models, for which premiums are given, shall become the property of the Society; excepting, however, such as gain honorary premiums, which shall remain with the Society two months, and be then returned, if desired, to their owners.

For the best engraving of a history piece, consisting of not less than three human figures, the principal one not under 8 inches high; to be produced to the Society, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1761; 40 guineas.

For the best engraving, performed by youths under the age of 22, from a subject to be appointed by the Society; to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1760; 20 guineas.

For the best scraping in metzotinto, after a picture, or drawing, approved by the Society, by youths under the age of 22; to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1760; 10 guineas.

The plates to be produced to the Society, and 3 impressions to be taken from each of them, for the use of the Society.

For an engraving in wood, in the manner of Albert Durer, or of those prints commonly called Titian's, which shall be performed the best, with regard to the drawing, knowledge of the lights and shades, and freedom of cutting, by youths under the age of 19, after drawings approved by the Society, 6 guineas.

The blocks, with impressions, to be produced to the Society, on or before the last



last Tuesday in January, 1760; and three impressions, from each of them, to become their property.

For the best etching, performed by boys under the age of 18; to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1760; 10 guineas.

The subject to be appointed by the Society.

For a naked human figure, the best engraven in intaglio, on an oval red cornelian, and executed the best with regard to drawing, depth, and freedom of engraving, and excellence of polish, by persons under the age of 26 (after a model or impression appointed by the Society) to be delivered, sealed, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760; 10 guineas.

N. B. The gem to be left with the Society one month; and three impressions, in sulphur, to be made from it, for the use of the Society.

For the greatest number of casts, or impressions in glass, commonly called pastes, not less than 30, the most varied, compounded, and perfect, both in colours and subjects, and nearest in excellence to antique pastes, as well cameo's as intaglio's; to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760; 15 guineas.

The casts, or impressions, to be the property of the Society.

For the best original historical picture (the subject to be taken from the English history only) containing not less than 3 human figures as large as the life, 100 guineas.

For the second-best, 50 guineas.

For the best original landscape, upon a canvas, 4 feet 2 inches in length, by 3 feet 4 inches in height, 50 l.

For the second-best, 25 l.

Proof must be made, to the satisfaction of

the Society, that the whole of each picture was painted in England, and since the 1st day of January, 1759. The pictures to be delivered, without frames, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1760. Those which gain premiums must remain with the Society for two months after the decision, and then be returned to their owners.

For casting in bronze the best figure or group, and repairing the same in the best manner; if a single figure, not less than 15 inches high; and, if a group, not less than 12 inches; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760; 15 guineas.

N. B. The casts to be shewn to the Society, before they are begun to be repaired: The bronze, which gains the premium, to be left with the Society one month.

A sum, not exceeding 100 l. will be given, as a gratuity, to any person or persons, who shall make an accurate actual survey of any county; but this advertisement is not intended to bind the Society to any particular time for paying the said gratuity, as satisfactory proofs will be required of the merit of such performance. If any person or persons propose to make such survey, they are desired to signify their particular intentions on or before the second Tuesday in November next, that the Society may not engage in greater expences than shall be found convenient.

As a further encouragement, the surveyor, that will give an exact and accurate level and section of the rivers, in any county surveyed, that are capable of being made navigable, shall be intitled to an additional gratuity.

[To be continued.]

### GRANTS by Parliament for the YEAR 1759.

		l.	s.	d.
November 30, 1758.	FOR 60,000 seamen, at 4 l. per man per month, for thirteen months, including the	3,120,000	0	0
December 7.	For 52,543 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	1,256,130	15	2
—	For the pay of the General and General Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for the land forces	52,484	1	8
—	For forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, and Senegal	742,531	5	7
—	For four regiments and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa	40,879	13	9
December 12.	For the charge of the office of Ordnance for the land service	220,789	11	9
Carried over		5,432,815	7	11
		December		



	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	5,432,815	7	11
December 12. For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament, in 1758	323,987	13	3
—For the ordinary of the Navy, including the half-pay to sea Officers	238,491	9	8
—Towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, upon account	10,000	0	0
December 18. For defraying the charge of 38,000 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of General and Staff Officers	398,697	17	2½
—For the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, with the General and Staff Officers, &c. the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel	59,646	1	8½
—For the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, upon account, as a present supply	500,000	0	0
December 19. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy	1,000,000	0	0
January 22, 1759. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards	2,958	19	7
—Upon account of the reduced Officers of the land forces and marines	34,367	15	10
—For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers of the land forces and marines	2,128	0	0
January 29. For enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention concluded December the 7th, 1758	670,000	0	0
—For defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, with the General and Staff Officers, &c. the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 365 days, from the 25th of December, 1758, to the 24th of December, 1759, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty	182,251	2	11½
—For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse, and 6072 foot, with the General and Staff Officers, &c. the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 365 days, from the 1st of January, 1759, to the 31st of December following, pursuant to treaty	97,582	17	10½
—For enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to the separate article belonging to a treaty, concluded January the 17th, 1759	60,000	0	0
—For enabling his Majesty to discharge a sum, raised in pursuance of an act of the last session of Parliament, charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament	800,000	0	0
—Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships	200,000	0	0
January 31. For the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, upon account	26,000	0	0
February 6. Towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge	15,000	0	0
February 8. Towards enabling the Governors and Guardians of the Foundling hospital to receive all children under a certain age, and also to maintain and educate such as are now under their care	20,000	0	0
February 22. For the charge of transport service for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land forces within the said year	667,771	19	7
February 26. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia, upon account	9,902	5	0
—For defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia, in the year 1757, not provided for by Parliament	11,278	18	5
Carried over	10,762,880	9	0



		l.	s.	d.
	Brought over	10,762,880	9	0
February 26.	For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1758, to the 24th of June, 1759	4,057	10	0
March 19.	For replacing to the sinking Fund a like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1758, of the additional stamp-duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, made a fund by an act 30 George II, for paying annuities, &c.	24,371	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	For replacing to the sinking Fund a like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1758, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, to answer annuities on single lives, payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act 19 George II.	8,881	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	For maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa	10,000	0	0
—	For paying Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's astronomical and geometrical Professor in the university of Cambridge, &c.	1,280	0	0
March 29.	Towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, from the 31st of December, 1758, to the 25th of March, 1760, and for repaying to his Majesty the sum of 1332 l. 10 s. advanced for the service of the militia	90,000	0	0
—	Towards enabling the Governors and Guardians of the Foundling-hospital to receive all such children, under a certain age, as shall be brought to the hospital before the 1st of January, 1760; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate those now under their care	30,000	0	0
April 2.	For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by Parliament	466,785	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
April 10.	For enabling the Commissioners, appointed by virtue of an act made in the last session of Parliament, to make compensation to the proprietors of lands purchased at and near Chatham, and for damage done to the lands adjacent	708	3	0
—	For making compensation to the proprietors of lands purchased at and near Portsmouth, &c.	6,937	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	For ditto at and near Plymouth	25,159	17	6
—	Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford	10,000	0	0
April 12.	For paying and discharging the debts claimed upon the forfeited estates in Scotland	69,910	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
April 30.	Towards enabling the East India Company to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland	20,000	0	0
—	For enabling his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them	200,000	0	0
May 10.	For paying the victuallers and innholders of the county and town of Southampton, &c. the expences they were put to by the Hessian troops	2,500	0	0
—	For making good the like sum, issued, by his Majesty, to the Judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their salaries	11,450	0	0
—	For making good the like sum, issued to Jane Hardinge, widow, &c. for printing journals of the House of Commons	778	16	6
May 21.	For making good the interest of the several principal sums, to be paid in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his present Majesty's reign, for the purchase of several lands, &c. for the better securing his Majesty's docks, ships, &c.	1,716	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Carried over	11,747,417	16	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
				May







Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



GEORGE Lord DIGBY Earl of BRISTOL  
*Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street*



	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	11,747,417	16	4 $\frac{2}{7}$
May 21. For defraying the charges, incurred in pursuance of the said act	2,443	3	1
May 24. For enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, &c.	1,000,000	0	0
Sum total of supplies granted by the last session of Parliament	12,749,860	19	5 $\frac{2}{7}$
Total of the grants in 1758	10,475,007	0	1
So that these of the year 1759 exceed those of 1758	2,274,853	19	4 $\frac{2}{7}$
Note, The grants in 1757 amounted to	8,350,325	1	3
In 1756 to	7,229,117	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
And in 1755 to	4,073,779	11	6

*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 263.) continued.*

*With a fine Head of George Lord Digby, Earl of Bristol.*

‘ 4. As for Gawen, though he could not positively say he saw him at the consult, yet he saw his hand subscribed to the resolve; and that, in July 1678, he gave them in London an account how prosperous their affairs were in Staffordshire and Shropshire; that the Lord Stafford was very diligent, and that there were two or three thousand pounds ready there to carry on the design; all which he afterwards heard him declare, in father Ireland’s chamber.’

Stephen Dugdale, a new witness, deposed, ‘ 1. Against Whitebread, that he saw a letter under his hand to father Evers, a Jesuit, and confessor to the witness; in which he ordered him to be sure to chuse men that were hardy and trusty, no matter whether they were Gentlemen: And he swore what they were to do; that the words under his hand were in express terms,—For killing the King.

‘ 2. Against Gawen he swore, that he entertained the witness to be of the conspiracy to murder the King, as one of those resolute fellows described by Whitebread; and for that end they had several consultations in the country, as at Boscobel, and at Tixall, in September 1678. And he heard them talk, in one of those consults, that it was the opinion of the monks at Paris, who were to assist in the conspiracy, That, as soon as the deed was done, they should lay it on the Presbyterians, and so provoke the other Protestants to cut their throats. That he had intercepted and read above a hundred letters to the same purpose, to be delivered by private marks, known to father Evers.

‘ 3. That the witness himself was so zealous in the cause, that he had given them four hundred pounds for carrying on the design, which Gawen had made him believe was not only lawful but meritorious; and that

he was to be sent up to London by Harcourt, there to be instructed about killing the King.

‘ 4. That the same Harcourt did write word, to father Evers, of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey’s being dispatched, that very night it was done; so that they knew of it, in Staffordshire, several days before it was commonly known in London. And, to confirm this testimony, he produced Mr. Chetwin, a Gentleman, who swore he did hear it reported, as from Mr. Dugdale; and that he was not in town, when the murderers of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey were tried, or else he then would have witnessed the same.

5. Against Turner he swore, ‘ That he saw him, with others, at Evers’s chamber; where they consulted together to carry on this design of bringing in Popery by killing the King.’

Prance deposed, ‘ 1. That Harcourt, one day, paying him for an image of the Virgin Mary, told him there was a design of killing the King: 2. And that Fenwick told him, in Ireland’s chamber, that there should be fifty thousand men in arms, in a readiness to settle their religion, and that they should be commanded by the Lords Bellasis, Powis, and Arundel of Wardour.’

Bedloe deposed, ‘ 1. That he had seen Whitebread and Fenwick at several consults about the plot; and that he had heard Whitebread, at Harcourt’s chamber, tell Coleman the manner of sending the four ruffians to Windsor to kill the King.

‘ 2. That he saw Harcourt take out of a cabinet about fourscore or a hundred pounds, to give to a messenger, to be carried to the said ruffians; with a guinea to the messenger, to drink Mr. Coleman’s health.

‘ 3. That Whitebread told him, that



Pickering was to have a great number of masses, and Grove fifteen hundred pounds, for killing the King.

‘ 4. That Harcourt employed him three several times to carry their consults beyond the seas; and that, in Harcourt’s presence, he received Coleman’s thanks for his fidelity; and that Harcourt recommended him to the Lord Arundel, who promised him great favour, when the times were turned: Also, that he saw Harcourt give Wakeman a bill to receive two thousand pounds, in part of a greater sum; and heard Sir George say, fifteen thousand pounds was a small reward for the settling of religion, and preserving the three kingdoms from ruin.’

Besides these evidences, there was a letter found amongst Harcourt’s papers, from one Petre a Jesuit, which named a meeting, designed on the 24th of April, 1678. This letter served to fortify Oates’s evidence of the grand consult; but this was explained, by the prisoners, to signify a triennial meeting about the choice of a Procurator to be sent to Rome; though not to the full satisfaction of the Court, which looked upon it as an evasion.

The defence made by the prisoners was various and long: Besides their frequent asseverations and protestations of their innocence, and their ignorance of any designs against the King, they much argued against the witnesses, insisting: ‘ That, to the making of a credible witness, there must be integrity of life, truth of testimony, and probability of matter; but that the witnesses against them, Oates, Bedloe, Prance, and Dugdale, were men of desperate fortunes, and flagitious persons, and that false swearing was their livelihood.’

I cannot forbear remarking here by the way, that, if this maxim, ‘ That, to make a credible witness, there must be integrity of life,’ was received without restriction, it would be almost impossible to prove such plots as this, because, commonly, only villains engage in them, and they are discovered by accomplices.

‘ They alledged particularly the great improbability of trusting Oates with secrets of the highest importance, when he was turned away from St. Omer’s for his misdemeanors and immoralities, which were so great, that he was denied the Sacrament. They charged him with contradictions, with relation to his former evidences.’

These contradictions consisted, in that Oates had said, before the Council, that he knew no more, and yet added many things afterwards.

They produced about sixteen witnesses to prove, ‘ that Oates had been all April,

May, and till the latter end of June, 1678, at St. Omer’s; and that they saw him every day, and conversed and dined with him; and that he was never out of the college, except two days and one night he was at Watton, and two or three he was in the infirmary, &c. and consequently he could not be at the consult of the 24th of April.’

And further they proved, ‘ That Sir John Warner and Sir Thomas Preston, whom Oates had sworn to come over with him to the consult, were all that time beyond the seas, one at Watton, the other at Liege.

And moreover, to shew that Oates was not a man to be credited, they produced eleven witnesses to prove, ‘ that father Ireland, who was executed, was not at London, and made it appear, directly contrary to what he had sworn upon his trial.’ They added, ‘ that if the evidence of their side should be rejected, because they were Roman-catholics, all commerce with several countries would be destroyed.’

The Chief Justice replied, that they had no room to complain of the witnesses being rejected by the Court, since, on the contrary, their depositions were received without any scruple; and that it belonged to the Jury to determine upon their evidence as they saw cause.

In answer to these accusations, Oates alledged, ‘ that his coming to London to the consult was very private; yet he produced six witnesses to testify they saw him there about that time, but in a sort of a disguise.’ But none spoke very home, but Mr. Smith, a schoolmaster of Islington, who afterwards, in the reign of King James II, retracted all that he had said.

As to Ireland’s being in London, Oates produced one witness, who did affirm to have seen him there at that time.

Gawen offered to undergo the ordeal, or fiery trial over red-hot plough-shares, as a test of his innocence. But, besides that this way of proving an accused person’s innocence had been abolished six hundred years, and consequently was not to be allowed by the Court, it is certain, that, when the trial by ordeal was practised, it was never admitted, but where evidences failed, which could not be said of Gawen.

Harcourt urged in his defence, with regard to the letter, said to be writ by him to Evers concerning Godfrey’s death, that he must have been mad to send such a letter by the post.

The Jury, after a short consideration, returned, and brought in all the five prisoners guilty of high treason; but sentence was respited till the next day, on which came on.



on the trial of Richard Langhorn, a Popish Counsellor at law of the Temple, and much employed by the Papists. Being brought to the same place with the five Jesuits, and before the same persons, with a new Jury, Oates appeared and swore:

‘ 1. That the prisoner held correspondence with la Chaife and others, and that the witnesses carried several letters to persons beyond the seas; in one of which he saw, under his own hand, words to this purpose: That the Parliament began to flag in promoting the Protestant religion, and now they had a fair opportunity to begin and give the blow; with other expressions plain enough concerning the plot.

‘ 2. That he had orders from the Provincial Whitebread, to give Mr. Langhorn an account of the resolve of the great consult, April the 24th, 1678; and, upon acquainting him with it, Langhorn lifted up his hands and eyes, and prayed to God to give it good success.

‘ 3. That he saw in his chamber certain commissions, which they called patents; and that he permitted the witness to peruse several of them: One was to the Lord Arundel of Wardour, to be Lord Chancellor; another to the Lord Powis, to be Treasurer; and one to the prisoner, to be Advocate of the army; all signed Johannes Paulus de Oliva, by virtue of a brief from the Pope.

‘ 4. That, being employed as a solicitor for several of the fathers of the Society, the prisoner prevailed upon the Benedictine monks to raise six thousand pounds for carrying on the cause; and said, in his hearing, That he would do his utmost for procuring the money.

‘ 5. That he was disgusted, that Sir George Wakeman was not contented with ten thousand pounds to poison the King; and called him a narrow-spirited and narrow-souled physician, who, for so public a cause, ought to have done it for nothing.

6. An instrument being produced, signed Paulus de Oliva, found in Langhorn's chamber, Oates swore, ‘ that the fore-mentioned commissions were signed by the same hand; but they were all conveyed away, and this, being only an ecclesiastical business, and not dangerous as they thought, was left behind.’

In the next place, Bedloe swore, ‘ 1. That, going with Coleman to the prisoner's chamber, the former gave him his letters to father la Chaife, the Pope's Nuncio, and others, open, to read, and register in a book kept by him for that purpose; and that some of the expressions, in these letters,

were: ‘ To let la Chaife know, they waited only now for his answer, how far he had proceeded with the French King for the sending of money; for they only wanted money, all other things being in readiness. That the Catholics of England were in safety; that places and offices had been disposed to them; and that all garrisons either were, or suddenly would be, in their hands; and now they had a fair opportunity, having a King that was so easy to believe what was dictated to him by the Catholic party.’

‘ 2. That he brought other letters from Harcourt to Langhorn to be registered; of which letters, one was for the Rector of the Irish college at Salamanca, which specified, ‘ That the Lord Bellasis, and the rest of the Lords concerned, should be in readiness, for that they had sent some Irish cashiered soldiers, with many lay-brothers, under the notion of pilgrims from St. Jago, who were to take shipping at the Groyne, and to land at Milford-haven, and there to join with the Lord Powis.’

Mr. Langhorn, in his defence, besides the solemn protestations of his innocence, alledged, ‘ That Oates and Bedloe, the witnesses against him, were parties in the crime, and desired to know whether they had their pardons.’ Upon understanding that Bedloe had three, and Oates had two under the Broad-seal, he insisted, ‘ that they were still approvers in the eye of the law, and therefore not to be heard; and desired to know, if they expected any rewards for their discoveries.’ Oates replied upon oath, ‘ That he had been rewarded by expending six or seven hundred pounds out of his own pocket, without knowing if he should ever see it again.’ Langhorn then alledged, ‘ he had heard Bedloe had received five hundred pounds;’ but he was answered, ‘ That that was for the discovery of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's murder, and not for the plot.’ And Bedloe swore, ‘ That he was so far from having any benefit for that discovery, that he was seven hundred pounds out of pocket.’ When the prisoner insisted upon the improbability of their assertions, by reason of their great necessities and poverty, when they first made their discoveries, he was told, ‘ that such inquiries were foreign to the matter in hand.’ And so he proceeded to prove Oates to be perjured, with respect to the consult in April 24, and to the business of father Ireland, by the same witnesses that had been used by the five Jesuits the day before. Whereupon the Chief Justice told him, that a witness could not be rejected as perjured,



unless he was declared so upon a trial, and therefore his allegation could not be of any service to him.

As Oates had formerly sworn, that he lay at Grove's house about the time of the consult, he brought Mrs. Grove to testify, that he never was there about that time; which was confirmed by her maid; and both affirmed, that the house was taken up, and that there was no room to lodge him. The Court thereupon said, that, being disguised, he might lodge there without being known.

While this trial was depending, Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, came into the Hall, and told the Judges, that the mob used violence to the witnesses who had deposed in favour of the prisoners, and that they were in danger of their lives; upon this, the Court ordered immediate inquiry to be made after the authors of these violences, in order to punish them according to their desert.

In conclusion, the Jury brought in Langhorn guilty, and he received sentence, together with the five Jesuits, who had been tried the day before.

On the 20th of June, the five Jesuits were executed, protesting their innocence. Whitebread, in particular, declared, 'That he renounced from his heart all manner of absolutions, dispensations for swearing, &c. which some had been pleased to lay to the Jesuits charge, thinking them unjustifiable and unlawful.' Langhorn was reprieved for a month; he was executed the 14th of July, and died, protesting his innocence of the crimes for which he was condemned. It was the wonder of many, that so able a Lawyer, if he was innocent, had made so weak a defence.

The 10th of July, the King, contrary to the advice of his new Council, which he seemed to have resolved to follow with an intire deference, dissolved the Parliament, and summoned another to meet the 17th of October. He hoped to find the next more tractable, but was very much deceived. The people, who no longer regarded what came from the Court, affected to send such Members as were of the Country-party, as being the most proper to oppose the designs of the King. The Earl of Shaftesbury was at the head of this party, and, without doubt, greatly contributed to inflame the passions of the people; but it is, perhaps, saying too much to charge this Lord with all the King's late mortifications. If it could be proved, that the King had never given any occasion of discontent to his people, we should be obliged to recur to some extraordinary cause of the Parliament's

ill-humour, as the intrigues, cabals, and artifices of some powerful and popular person: But what need is there to seek for an extraordinary cause, when one so naturally offers in the whole conduct of the King, who had hitherto shewn, that his interests and those of his people were intirely different?

The 18th of June, Sir George Wakeman, the Queen's Physician, was brought to his trial, together with James Corker and William Marshal, two Benedictine monks, and William Rumley, a lay brother of that order. Oates and Bedloe were the witnesses against them; but, besides that their depositions were imperfect, and the greatest part upon hearsay, and could pass for proofs only on the supposition of the design to poison the King, which was not well proved; the Jury doubtless considered, that a person of Sir George Wakeman's sense would never trust such a secret to Bedloe, whom he scarce knew; nay, he swore, that he never saw Bedloe before in his life. However this be, the prisoners were acquitted, to the great mortification of the two witnesses, since it was easy to see, that Oates and Bedloe were evidences capable of swearing to things of which they had no perfect knowledge.

About the end of August, the King, being at Windsor, was seized with three violent fits of an intermitting fever, which gave great apprehension. The Earl of Essex and the Lord Hallifax, two of the four Counsellors which then managed the King's affairs, fearing, if the King died, to fall into the hands of the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Shaftesbury, advised the King to send for the Duke of York, which was done with all possible speed and secrecy; for the Duke was at Windsor the 2d of September. But the King, being then out of danger, pretended a surprise at his arrival. But this dissimulation was not capable to deceive the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Shaftesbury. On the other hand, the Earl of Essex and the Lord Hallifax, finding that they had made Monmouth and Shaftesbury their irreconcilable enemies, joined with the Duke of York for their destruction. They succeeded so well, that the King removed the Duke of Monmouth from his post of Captain-general, and sent him into Holland, to the great surprise of the whole Court; for the Duke of Monmouth was in the height of the King's favour before the Duke of York's arrival. Shortly after, Shaftesbury also was turned out from being President of the Council. Thus the Court had a new face, and the Duke of York was more powerful than ever. He improved this



this happy juncture to obtain the King's leave to retire to Scotland, representing to him the danger of his being in the Low-countries, in case of his Majesty's death. Accordingly, he returned to Brussels, to bring home his Duchess and the Princess Anne, and, arriving shortly after at London, departed for Scotland. If Dr. Burnet is to be believed, in the History of his own Times, he governed Scotland in an arbitrary manner, and gave manifest tokens of his cruelty, and inveterate hatred to the Presbyterians.

Every one impatiently expected where would end the late alterations at Court, and it was not long before it appeared. The 15th of October, the King, summoning his Council, after a little pause, told them, 'That upon many considerations, which he could not at present acquaint them with, he found it necessary to make a longer prorogation of the Parliament than he intended: That he had considered all the consequences, so far as to be absolutely resolved, and not to hear any thing that should be said against it: That he would have the meeting put off till that time twelve-month.' The Counsellors, surprised at this resolution, and still more at the manner of proposing it, were most of them silent. Some however, offering to represent to the King the dangerous consequences of this resolution, were enjoined silence. But Sir William Temple, more bold than the rest, stood up, and with great freedom told his Majesty, 'That, as to the resolution he had taken, he would say nothing, because he was resolved to hear no reasoning upon it; therefore he would only presume to offer him his humble advice, as to the course of his future proceedings; which was, That his Majesty, in his affairs,

would please to make use of some Council or other, and allow freedom to their debates and advices; after hearing which, his Majesty might yet resolve as he pleased. That, if he did not think the persons or number of this present Council suited with his affairs, it was in his power to dissolve them, and constitute another of any number he pleased, and to alter them again, when he would: But, to make Counsellors that should not counsel, he doubted whether it was in his Majesty's power, or not, because it implied a contradiction; and, so far as he had observed, either of former ages or the present, he questioned whether it was a thing ever practised in England by his Majesty's predecessors, or were so now by any of the present Princes in Christendom; therefore he humbly advised him to constitute some such Council, as he would think fit to make use of, in the direction of his great and public affairs.'

This proceeding caused several Counsellors to surrender their commissions to the King; and others to absent themselves from the Council; not thinking proper to encourage by their presence the King's secret resolutions, and give occasion to believe they approved them. The Earl of Essex resigned his place of first Commissioner of the Treasury; the Lord Hallifax, Sir William Temple, and some others, retired into the country. Thus the Council, which the King had appointed to amuse the people, was almost dissolved; and the direction of the public affairs remained in the hands of the Earl of Sunderland, Mr. Laurence Hyde, and Mr. Sidney Godolphin, or rather the Duke of York, whose interests they had embraced, and who, though absent, directed their resolutions.

[To be continued.]

*An ACCOUNT (from the London Gazette Extraordinary, June 14) of the Taking and Capitulation of Guardaloupe, one of the French Caribbee Islands in America, — See, in our Magazine for March last, the natural and political History of Guardaloupe, illustrated with a new and accurate Map, curiously engraved, Page 143: Also, in the same Magazine, Page 162, Dispatches of the 30th of January from Major-general Hopson and Commodore Moore, in the Island of Guardaloupe.*

Whitehall, June 14, 1759.

**Y**ESTERDAY morning Colonel Clavering and Captain Leslie, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the Buckingham, arrived, with letters from the Honourable General Barrington and Commodore Moore to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are extracts:

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable General Barrington to the Right Ho-

nourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, 'Head-quarters in the Capes Terre, Guardaloupe, May 9, 1759.'

IN my last letter, of the 6th of March, I had the honour to acquaint you, that the troops under my command at Guardaloupe (except the garrison of Fort Royal) were all embarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loss of a man. The fleet sailed the next morning for Fort Louis; but, from the very great difficulty of turning to the wind-

ward,



ward, were not able to reach it till the 11th, at four in the afternoon, when all the ships of war, but only twenty-five of the transports, came to an anchor; the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and strong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on shore at Fort Louis, that evening, to see the fort and works carrying on by the detachment that had already been sent thither from Basse Terre.

On the 12th I went in a boat to reconnoitre the two coasts of this bay, as well the Grand Terre side as that of Guardaloupe, to find a proper place for making a descent; but, Commodore Moore having acquainted me, in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence of a French squadron of ships of war, consisting of nine sail of the line and two frigates, being seen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this place, with all the ships of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's bay, in the island of Dominico, as a situation more advantageous for the protection of Basse Terre and this place, as well as the English islands; I thought it adviseable, the next day, to call together the General Officers to consider what, in our present situation, was best to be done; and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided state of the troops by the separation of the transports, the weak state of Fort Louis, and the impossibility of supplying it with water but from the ships, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be most for his Majesty's service, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmost to keep possession of the fort, and to wait some further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Commodore Moore sailed the next morning for Prince Rupert's bay, with all the ships of war, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, which he left, as some protection to the transports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the security of the camp, and for the finishing as well as strengthening the lines; when, the chief Engineer, who was on board one of the transports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakness of the fort, I thought it necessary to call a Council of war to consider the state thereof; and, it being debated whether the fort might not be made tenable, and kept as a garrison for his Majesty's service, on a more circumscribed plan, though it appeared impossible to keep it in the present extent of out-posts, it was de-

termined, after much consideration, that from its weakness and bad construction, its being commanded by several heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed say the impossibility) of procuring for the present, and establishing a constant supply of water, and other more necessary things for the support and defence of a garrison in this part of the world, not to be tenable. However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until some future event might convince me what was best to be done for his Majesty's service.

I reflected on the state of the army under my command, and of the little probability there was of succeeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the assistance of the ships of war to cover them in landing; but however I determined to make a descent on the coast of Grand Terre, and for that purpose I ordered Colonel Crump, with a detachment consisting of 600 men, to go in some of the transports, that carried most guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St. Anne and St. Francois, and destroy the batteries and cannon, which was happily executed with very little loss.

As I imagined, by my sending Colonel Crump to attack the towns of St. Anne and St. Francois, the enemy would be obliged to detach some of their troops from the post of Gosier, I ordered, two days after he sailed, the only 300 men I had left to be put on board transports, and lie off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments; and, perceiving that the enemy appeared less numerous than for some time before, I made a disposition of forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed, the next morning at sun-rising, with great spirit and resolution, by the troops; and, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, from their intrenchments and battery, both were soon carried with little loss, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the same time, sent orders for the garrison to make two sallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines, as I knew that which I had just made would oblige them to send troops to oppose our passage on that side. The first was made, but the latter, by some mistake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we must inevitably have been in possession of their lines. The detachment from Gosier forced their



their passage with some loss, notwithstanding a very strong pass that the enemy were possessed of, and took possession of a battery of three twenty-four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Desbrisay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Bassé Terre, having been killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty-four-pounder, that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort Royal, at a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed Major Melvill, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the Leeward islands, to be Governor in his room. Major Trollope, a Lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men, were likewise killed by this accident; and a Captain, another Lieutenant, and three men wounded: And the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the same time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb battery, and thrown several shells into the fort; and that they had, for some time past, been working, as the garrison suspected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered Governor Melvill to cause a sortie to be made from the garrison, in order to destroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men sallied out under the command of Capt. Blomer, on the 1st of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's intrenchments and got into the work; which proved to be a battery of one eighteen pounder, and one twelve, nearly compleated. Our people spiked the guns, and returned to the garrison, with the loss of only six men killed and six wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the assistance of the Chief Engineer, I sent him thither immediately, as well as the Commanding-officer of the artillery, that no time might be lost in putting it again into a proper state of defence.

The remaining part of the transports, with the troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, so soon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guardaloupe side, as the enemy had there some posts of infinite consequence, I formed (upon the information of some Negroes, who promised to conduct the troops in flat-bottomed boats by night) a design of surprising Petit Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Marie's at the same time. The first was to be effected by Brigadier Crump, who, the moment he had made himself master of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and destroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of provisions that

the enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under Brigadier Clavering, after he had surprised St. Marie's and Guoyave, was to march into the Capes Terre, and reduce that fine country. The success of this appeared not only to me, but to the Gentlemen who were to execute it, almost infallible; but the night proved so bad, and the Negroe conductors were so frightened, that they run several of the boats on the shoals, of which that coast is full; so that, though Brigadier Clavering did land, with about eighty men, yet the place was so full of mangroves, and so deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's discovering our design.

This obliged me to attempt by force what could not be effected upon the safer plan: But, as I was then laid up in a most severe fit of the gout, in my feet, head, and stomach, I sent Brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coast near Arnoville; and upon their report I ordered 1300 regulars, and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land, under the protection of the Woolwich man of war: What happened afterwards you will see by the following letter, which I received at Petit Bourg, from Brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April.

At M. Poyens, Capes Terre, Guardaloupe,  
April 24, 1759.

S I R,

ON Thursday the 12th of April, at day-break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, consisting of thirteen hundred men, exclusive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far distant from Arnoville. The enemy made no opposition to our landing, but retired, as our troops advanced, to very strong intrenchments behind the river Le Corn. This post was to them of the greatest importance, as it covered the whole country to the Bay Mahaut, where their provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia, and therefore they had very early taken possession of it, and had spared no pains to strengthen it, though the situation was such as required very little assistance from art. The river was only accessible at two narrow passes, on account of a morass covered with mangroves, and those places they had occupied with a redoubt and well palisadoed intrenchments, defended with cannon and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at last reduced to the breadth of the roads, intersected with deep and wide ditches. Our artillery, which consisted of four field-pieces and two howitzers,



witzers, were ordered to keep a constant fire on the top of the intrenchments, to cover the attack made by Duroure's regiment and the Highlanders, who, on this occasion, behaved with the greatest coolness and resolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour so intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the first intrenchment on the left, into which the Highlanders threw themselves, sword in hand, and pursued the enemy, with part of Duroure's regiment, into the redoubt.

The enemy still kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with musquetry and cannon; and though those who had carried the first intrenchments had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to pass the river, they could not get round to attack this post. This took us up near half an hour; but however we got up time enough to take near seventy of the enemy prisoners, as they were endeavouring to make their escape, amongst whom were some of the most considerable inhabitants of the island.

We found in both the intrenchments six pieces of cannon. Our loss was 1 Officer and 13 men killed, and 2 Officers and 52 men wounded.

So soon as the ditches could be filled up for the passage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit Bourg. A considerable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment about half a mile on the left of the road; but, when they perceived we were endeavouring to surround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about two hundred yards in our front, setting fire to the sugar-canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river Lezard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very strong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon, on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the side of the river, and finding it might cost us very dear to force the passage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night by firing into their lines, during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river, where, being launched, we ferried over, before break of day in the morning, a sufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilst we should do the same in front. The enemy soon perceived their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greatest precipitation.

Thus we passed without the loss of a man,

still pursuing them to Petit Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found Captain Uvedale there, in the Granada bomb, throwing shells into the fort: The enemy did not remain in it long, when they saw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us masters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted here the 14th, to get provisions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, Brigadier Crump was detached with 700 men to the Bay Mahaut, and at the same time Captain Stiel with 100 to Guoyave, about seven miles in our front, to destroy a battery there: The panic of the enemy was such, that they only discharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a post that might have been defended against an army. He nailed up seven pieces of cannon, and returned the same evening to Petit Bourg: Brigadier Crump returned likewise the next day, with his detachment from the Bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. These he burnt, with an immense quantity of provisions that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country, as far as Petit Bourg.

The heavy rains on the succeeding days had so swelled the rivers, that it was impossible for the troops to advance; however this delay gave us an opportunity of strengthening the post at Petit Bourg.

On the 18th in the evening the Antigua volunteers took possession again of Guoyave: They were supported early the next morning by a detachment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Barlow, who had orders to repair the road for the passage of the cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg, the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Marie's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up intrenchments, and made barricadoes on the road, to prevent our approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but at the same time we found, as well by our own observation as by the information of the guides, that it was not impossible to get into their rear, by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and consequently had guarded with very little care.

A detachment was immediately formed, under Colonel Barlow, for this service, and orders were sent to hasten the march of the artillery, which, from the badness of the roads, had not not been able to get up.

The



The first shot from our cannon, placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very soon sensible of the dangerous situation they were in; and indeed their precipitate flight only saved them from being all taken prisoners.

We pursued them as far as the heights of St. Marie's, where we again formed our men for a fresh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilst the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a second time to pass the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but, before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppose it; which made us resolve, without any further delay, to attack them immediately in front; and it was accordingly executed with the greatest vivacity, notwithstanding the constant firing both of their cannon and musquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in so much confusion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St. Marie's that night, and the next day entered the Capes Terre, which is the richest and most beautiful part of this or any other country in the West-Indies. Eight hundred and seventy Negroes, belonging to one man only, surrendered this day.

Here Messieurs de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the island, met me to know the terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit Bourg the next day, and there presented them to you, it is not necessary for me to mention any transaction since that time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing justice to those, to whose merit is due the success that has attended the King's arms on this occasion; I mean the spirit and constancy of the troops; to Brigadier Crump, without whose concurrence I never undertook any thing; but chiefly to yourself, Sir, who planned the whole enterprise, and who furnished me with all these means, without which, either bravery or prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CLAVERING.

The above is a journal of every thing that has passed in the military way since the letter I had the honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened since, in regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

Extract of a letter from the Honourable General Barrington to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, 'Head-quarters, in the Capes Terre, Guardaloupe, May 9, 1759.'

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that, by great perseverance, and changing intirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachments, I have at length made myself master of Guardaloupe and Grand Terre. This is a work, Sir, that, I believe the most sanguine (considering our total separation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by so small a body of men.

I shall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myself the honour of sending it to you in my other letter. I shall only say in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of Brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every obstacle; forced the enemy in all their intrenchments and strong passes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capes Terre, the only remaining unreduced part of the country: This at last brought the enemy to terms. My situation was such, that it was absolutely necessary that what was done should not be procrastinated, as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears. Mr. Moore was absent; the thing pressed; and some resolution was to be taken immediately: That which I took was according to the best of my understanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite consequence and value of Guardaloupe and Grand Terre is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more sugar grown here than in all the Leeward islands put together; besides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country especially, the Capes Terre, is the finest I ever saw, watered with good rivers every mile or two; and a port belonging to it, where all the navy of England may ride safe from hurricanes. All this can be explained, much better than I can by letter, by Brigadier Clavering, whose infinite zeal for his Majesty's service, and talents as a soldier, I hope will recommend him to protection. Such men are rare; and, I think, I may venture to assure you, there are few things in our profession that he is not equal to, if it should be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed Colonel Crump to the government; who, since Governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a Brigadier:

R r

His



His merit is very great, both as a soldier and a man of judgment: He is of this part of the world; understands the trade, customs, and genius of the people; and, as he thinks nobly and disinterestedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himself in the army by that means: I cannot say how very useful, and how much our successes are owing to his good conduct and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Isle of Cochon, for the greater security of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miserable condition, but I shall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to send you inclosed the capitulation of the Governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter have behaved, in all their dealings, with great candour; and it is a justice I owe them to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the islands, to see the different posts that must be occupied; I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number of troops that will be necessary to be left for their defence.

The great assistance I have received from Captain Lynn, of his Majesty's ship the *Roebuck*, in the different services I have been carrying on for the reduction of these islands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his First Lieutenant, Mr. Keating; both whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour.

I find it is impossible (from the different parts of the islands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and stores, (which have been delivered up in consequence of the capitulations) to send by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of sending it very soon.

I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grand Terre, when a messenger arrived in their camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the General of these islands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward part of that island, with a reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stands of spare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bompert's Squadron. This support, had it arrived there an hour sooner, must have made the conquest of that island very difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the capitulation was signed, he reembarked again.

ARTICLES of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major-general Barrington and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas; and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his Most Christian Majesty of Guadaloupe, Grand Tesre, Deseada, and the Saintes.

ARTICLE I. We, the Governor, Staff, and other Officers of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war.—'Granted, except the mortar; and, as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the Three Rivers and the hospital to-morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a Commissary, to be named by us for that purpose.'

ART. II. That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage.—'Granted.'

ART. III. That the Commissary-general, Officers of Justice, Admiralty, and all such as have the King's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage.—'Granted only for the Commissary-general and the Officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.'

ART. IV. That the Staff and other Officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and shall have a good vessel, well provided, to carry them by the shortest passage.—'Granted.'

ART. V. That the Staff and other Officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian King, viz. to the Governor twenty-four; to the Commissary-general twenty-four; to the Lieutenant-governor eighteen; to the Fort Major fifteen; to the Captains, twelve each; to the Lieutenants, eight each; and, to the Ensigns, six each.—'Granted.'

ART. VI. That it shall be allowed to all the Officers who have estates in this colony (except to me the Governor, unless the King permits me also) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace; and, if the island is not then ceded, the abovementioned Officers shall have leave to sell their



their estates, and carry off the produce.—‘ Granted.’

ART. VII. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the Lady of M. Duclieu, Lieutenant-governor-general of the islands, and Captain of one of the King’s ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants, suitable to her rank; and also to the Governor’s Lady, and the wives and widows of the Staff Officers of this island.—‘ Granted; one vessel for all the Ladies.’

ART. VIII. That M. de Folleville, Lieutenant-governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them.—‘ Granted.’

ART. IX. That the Sieur Avril, of Dominico, and his detachment, shall be sent thither, with their arms and baggage.—‘ Granted.’

ART. X. That the prisoners, soldiers and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged.—‘ Granted.’

ART. XI. That all the Negroes who were enlisted, and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the list that will be given in of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement.—‘ Granted, upon condition that they are immediately sent off the island.’

ART. XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither.—‘ Granted.’

ART. XIII. That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the redoubt, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his Excellency General Barrington shall grant his protection for the safe conveyance of the abovementioned effects to the place of embarkation.—‘ Granted.’

ART. XIV. That there shall be an hospital-ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and that the rest shall be taken care of, and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered.—‘ Granted: Those that remain here shall be taken care of, at the expence of his Most Christian Majesty.’

ART. XV. That all subjects, formerly belonging to the King of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in

this island as inhabitants.—‘ They must go out of the island.’

ART. XVI. That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the King’s troops in the Grand Terre, as are given to those in Guardaloupe.—‘ They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.’

ART. XVII. That the troops at the head of the redoubt, as well as those at the Three Rivers, shall march to the post of the camp of la Garde, and to remain there until the day of their embarkation.—‘ The transport-ships shall be at the Great Bay to morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.’

J. Barrington.

Nadau Dutreil.

John Moore.

ARTICLES of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major-general Barrington and John Moore, Esq; Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty’s Land and Sea Forces in these Seas; and the Inhabitants of the Island of Guardaloupe, represented by Messieurs Debourg De Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, by Virtue of full Powers to them given for that Purpose, and authorised by Monsieur Nadau Dutreil, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Governor of this Island.

ARTICLE I. The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.—‘ Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms so soon as they have marched by our troops; and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition and implements of war, be delivered to a Commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.’

ART. II. The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire with their arms and baggage; and a ship shall be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provisions for their passage.—‘ Granted, excepting those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.’

ART. III. The inhabitants shall be allowed



lowed the free and public exercise of their religion; the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the Superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters, wrote on this occasion, shall be transmitted by the Governor appointed by his Britannic Majesty.—‘Granted.’

ART. IV. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his most Christian Majesty, or against any other power.—‘Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or sooner if possible, to maintain all the clauses of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.’

ART. V. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Britannic Majesty’s Governor and the inhabitants: And, in case this island shall be ceded to the King of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St. Christopher’s.—‘Granted; but, when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior Council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannic Majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name: But, in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty’s pleasure.’

ART. VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their liberty.—‘Granted.’

ART. VII. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannic Majesty, but such as they have hitherto paid to his most Christian Majesty, without any other charge or imposts; the expences attending the administration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his most Christian Majesty.—‘Granted; but, if this island is ceded to

his Britannic Majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward islands, the most favoured.’

ART. VIII. All prisoners, taken during the attack of this island, shall be mutually exchanged.—‘Granted.’

ART. IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves.—‘Granted.’

ART. X. The subjects of Great Britain, who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire.—‘Granted.’

ART. XI. No other, but the inhabitants actually residing in this island, shall possess any lands or houses by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if, at the peace, this island should be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then such of the inhabitants, as do not chuse to live under the English government, shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed.—‘Granted; but such of the inhabitants, as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of Great Britain.’

ART. XII. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and most Christian Majesties are desired to give the preference to this island.—‘This will depend on his Majesty’s pleasure.’

ART. XIII. The inhabitants shall have liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them, whilst there.—‘Granted.’

ART. XIV. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys.—‘Granted.’

ART. XV. The wives of Officers, and others, who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank.—‘Granted.’

ART. XVI. The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.—‘Granted, as the island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.’

ART. XVII. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications.—‘Granted; but barracks will be pro-

vided



vided as soon as possible for the lodgment of the troops; and such Negroes who shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, on public works, shall be paid for their labour.'

ART. XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it.—'Granted; but all the inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the island.'

ART. XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others, who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico, or to Dominico (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless, those persons, who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them, before they depart.—'Granted.'

ART. XX. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such Negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island.—'Granted, on condition that they are immediately sent off of the island.'

ART. XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, throughout the extent of his dominions.—'Granted; but without affecting the privileges of particular Companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibits the carrying on of trade in any other than English bottoms.'

ART. XXII. The Deputies of the Grand Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it, when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses.—'Granted.'

Given at the head-quarters in the Capes Terre, Guardaloupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. Barrington.

Nadau Dutreil.

John Moore.

Debourg De Clainvilliers.

Duquerny.

We the Deputies of the Grand Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the capitulation, signed the first of this month, between their Excellencies the

Honourable General Barrington and John Moore, Esq; and the inhabitants of Guardaloupe, agreeable to the 22d article of the said capitulation.

Done at the head-quarters in the Capes Terre, Guardaloupe, the second day of May, 1759. Duhayeis Gaiyheton.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Moore to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated 'Cambridge, in 'Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominique, 'May 1, 1759.'

BY the Griffin, which arrived here on the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, signifying his Majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct, and of the behaviour of those under my command, which I took the liberty to communicate to those Gentlemen: And give me leave to say, Sir, nothing can contribute so much to our happiness, as being honoured with, and executing orders to the honour of his Majesty's arms.

Give me leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the islands of Guardaloupe and Grand Terre, which Major-general Barrington sends to you by this express; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strong-holds, the enemy had, could not be conquered, but by great conduct and resolution.

I hope the conquest will prove as great an acquisition as it appears to me.

It is with great pleasure, I think I may say, Sir, that, on this expedition, great unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his Majesty's commands, as from our own inclinations. It has ever been my wish to have such harmony subsist, and I flatter myself I have always succeeded.

I beg leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d instant, being informed the French Squadron, under the command of M. Bompard, was to windward of Marigalante, I put to sea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruisers, that I had sent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, saw them, the 6th instant, return betwixt the two islands into Fort Royal. From the almost constant lee currents, it being very difficult for ships to get to windward, it must always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action, or not. Their Squadron consists of nine sail of the line and three frigates.

I shall, in conjunction with General Barrington, give every assistance in my power to any other services.



*The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.*

*A New SONG, sung by Miss Stevenson, at Vauxhall.*



Where's my Iwain so blythe and clever? Why d'ye leave me all in sorrow?



Three whole days are gone for ever, Since you said you'd come to-morrow.



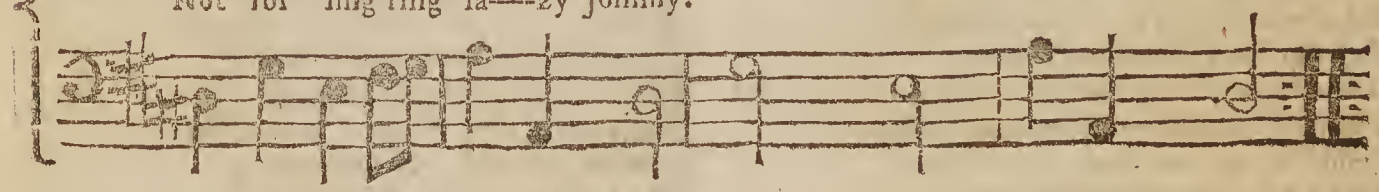
If you lov'd but half as I do, You'd been here with looks so bor'ny:



Love has flying wings I well know, Not for ling'ring la—zy Johnny,



Not for ling'ring la—zy Johnny.



2.

What can he be now a doing?  
Is he with the lasses maying?  
He had better here be wooing,  
Than with others fondly playing.  
Tell me truly, where he's roving,  
That I may no longer sorrow:  
If he's weary grown of loving,  
Let him tell me so to-morrow.

3.

Does some fav'rite rival hide thee?  
Let her be the happy creature;  
I'll not plague myself to chide thee,  
Nor dispute with her a feature.  
But I can't and will not tarry,  
Nor will kill myself with sorrow;  
I may lose the time to marry,  
If I wait beyond to-morrow.

4. Think

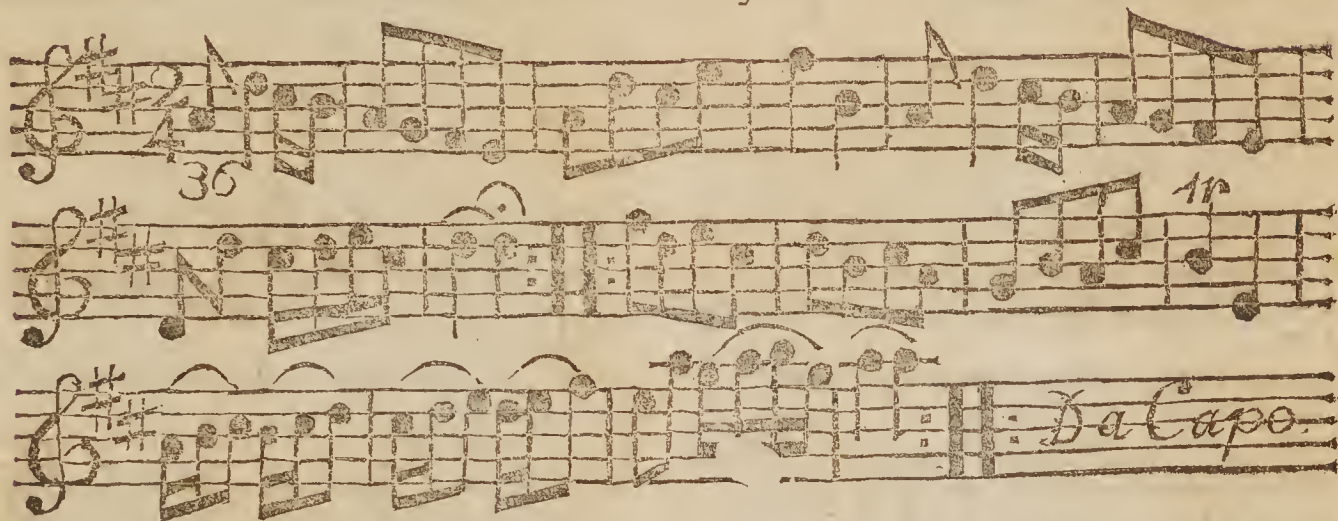


Think not, shepherd, thus to brave me,  
If I'm yours, away no longer;  
If you won't, another'll have me:  
I may cool, but not grow fonder.

4.

If your lovers, girls, forsake ye,  
Whine not in despair and sorrow:  
Bless'd another lad may make ye;  
Stay for none beyond to-morrow.

*A New COUNTRY DANCE.*  
*The WHEEL of LIFE.*



Hands across  $\text{—}$ ; and back again  $\text{—}$ ; foot across and turn  $\text{—}$ ; cross over half figure, and right and left  $\text{—}$ .

*Friar PHILIP'S GEESE: A TALE. From La Fontaine.*

**A**N austere Sage, in ancient days,  
A Frenchman, as my author says,  
On all mankind look'd with contempt,  
Thought none from blackest crimes exempt:  
But the fair sex had attracted  
Both his dread, his fear, and hatred;  
He deem'd them angry Heav'n's curse,  
Of endless miseries the source.

Now anxious care his breast alarms,  
Lest those seducers, female charms,  
In time should tempt his infant son  
To tread the paths his fire had done;  
T' involve himself in dire distress,  
Or by wedlock or a mistress.  
'What various ills surround man's life!  
Exclaim'd the Sage—'the worst a wife!  
What treach'ry lurks beneath a face,  
The curse and torment of our race!  
Yet how instruct or warn my son  
T' avoid the rock I split upon?  
How escape the tempting syren?  
Artful snares each day environ,  
And vain is reason's proudest boast,  
Who sees must love, who loves is lost.  
But if not known?—this sure protects  
Us from the false deceitful sex?  
'Tis thus, or mortal art can't shun  
That rock where thousands are undone:  
Resolv'd—my boy shall never know  
This fatal source of human woe,  
In ign'rance an asylum find  
From the devil and woman-kind.'

Thus he inveigh'd, now firmly bent  
To try the rash experiment;  
None he thought could 'scape destruction,  
Within reach of the infection;  
So purpos'd to retire from it,  
T' educate his son an hermit;  
Remove him far from human sight,  
Nor trust his safety but to flight,

The helpless innocent then straight  
He seiz'd upon, untainted yet;  
And, with him sole, his course he bent  
Through a wild forest's vast extent:  
Here a thick wood, through which ne'er yet  
Had woman pass'd, or human feet  
Attempted e'er to force a road,  
He pitch'd upon for his abode.

In this recess his son immur'd,  
And from temptation's pow'r secur'd,  
Friar Philip now remits his fears,  
Instruction to his growing years  
Adapts, and adds whate'er might seem  
Best to assist his fav'rite scheme.  
The cautious fire, at ten years old,  
Things more abstruse began t' unfold,  
Another world, the bless'd abode  
Of a supreme omniscient God,  
Whose word from nothing form'd this earth,  
And gave to ev'ry being birth;  
But omits his loveliest creature,  
Th' ornament and pride of nature.

The fifteenth year being now attain'd,  
With nicest art the Sage explain'd  
Whate'er he chose to let him know,  
About the dang'rous world below;  
But never dropp'd a single hint,  
There were such things as women in't.

Within this lonely sad retreat,  
The harmless lad to man's estate  
At length arriv'd, and hoary age  
Had stole upon the reverend Sage,  
Who, grown infirm, could scarce endure  
The toil of going to procure  
What things their wood could not afford,  
To furnish out the homely board:  
But now the precepts he had taught  
His son, his fire by this time thought  
Riveted firmly in his mind,  
Therefore at all events design'd

To



To take him with him to the town;  
 However tears of grief stole down  
 His aged cheeks, to think upon  
 The dang'rous risque the lad must run.  
 But our two hermits are set out,  
 And to'ward the city take their rout,  
 Which, though far distant, now appears;  
 This sight augments the father's fears,  
 Yet on he trudges, while his son  
 In wild amazement gazes on  
 The various objects that arise  
 To please, astonish, and surprise:  
 Behold him with extended phiz,  
 Inquiring what is that and this:  
 All he sees excites his wonder;  
 'What's that, father, look—out yonder?'  
 'A palace, lad'—'But what are those,  
 With tails and parti-colour'd cloaths?'  
 'They're Courtiers'—'Lemons!—And what's  
 that

He goes upon?' 'Nay, God knows what,'  
 Cries Philip, whose timidity  
 Ill brook'd his son's curiosity.  
 But see—the cause of all his care,  
 Some sprightly girls, divinely fair,  
 Whose soft persuasive charms might move  
 The most obdurate heart to love,  
 Come titt'ring past, in jocund mood,  
 At our poor numps who gaping stood  
 Transfix'd; and now, with strange surprise,  
 Feels various unknown passions rise;  
 Emotions, never felt till now,  
 Within his troubled bosom glow;  
 Now all that he admir'd before,  
 Fade in his eye and please no more;  
 Now these alone can yield delight,  
 Quite charm'd with this enchanting sight,  
 He cries in raptures, 'What are these?'  
 'Birds,' says the Don, 'they call 'em geese.'  
 'Sweet charming bird,' exclaims the lad,  
 'If I had one, I should be glad.'  
 'Yet see—they don't attempt to fly,  
 'I'll go catch one, father, shall I?'  
 'We'll take it with us to our cell,  
 'And I'll be bound to keep it well.'

Think you my tale is too absurd?  
 Yet, shocking! modern times afford  
 Ingrates who first the gift misuse,  
 Then thus th'indulgent hand accuse.  
 Had but too bounteous Heav'n denied,  
 That bane of all our bliss—a bride,  
 Man might have liv'd serenely blest'd,  
 Nor sigh'd for what he ne'er possess'd;  
 So had we never seen the light,  
 But all been one continued night;  
 Had yon bright orb's effulgent ray  
 Ne'er cheer'd this nether world with day,  
 Content we might have liv'd in it,  
 Nor what we never knew regret.

St. Ives.

Row. Rugeley.

PROLOGUE *spoken by Mr. Garrick,  
 on the Birth-day of his Royal Highness the  
 Prince of Wales.*

WITH head and heart, light as the nim-  
 ble air,  
 From full libations to Britannia's heir,

Your servant comes. Oh! for a muse of fire!  
 Whose glowing verse might answer my desire;  
 And paint the joy due to this glorious day,  
 Which marks our Prince mature for future sway:  
 Mature in years, in virtue ripe before,  
 Science has taught the Royal youth her lore;  
 Pointed the path to which his heart inclin'd,  
 And fix'd the generous purpose of his mind:  
 Avow'd his purpose, and confess'd his aim,  
 On freedom's base to build a Monarch's fame;  
 To stand the regal guardian of the laws,  
 And make the public good the Prince's cause.

This joyful day Britannia's foes deplore,  
 Your shouts of triumph shake the Gallic shore,  
 From liberty our island Empire rose,  
 To liberty her might Britannia owes:  
 This is the proud palladium of the state,  
 The Monarch's grandeur and the people's fate.  
 In vain shall rival Potentates combine,  
 And fickle Austria with proud Bourbon join;  
 Britain, the bulwark of the world, shall stand,  
 Whilst freedom's strength sustains a scepter'd  
 hand.

Our aged King, whose length of days renown  
 And the warm love of grateful Britons crown,  
 Long with his people mourn'd the fatal blow,  
 That laid his son, the hope of nations, low.  
 Now, thro' the cares that age and greatness know,  
 A smile paternal smooths the Monarch's brow:  
 From his own stock he sees the branch arise,  
 A native plant to bloom in Britain's skies.

Long may the parent tree his arms extend,  
 And long with sheltering shade his race defend;  
 Long may his subjects bless their Monarch's sway,  
 And oft return the Prince's natal day.

### The CONTRAST.

*Utcunque defecere mores,  
 Dedecorant bene nata culpa.* HOR.

B-Y base retreat how were those honours  
 stain'd  
 Y-our father by his valour justly gain'd?  
 N-obility, inherited by birth,  
 G-ives double infamy to want of worth.

B-e ever dear to Britain's sons thy name,  
 O brave restorer of her naval fame!  
 S-uch Chiefs as Amherst, Forbes, Wolfe, and  
 thou,  
 C-live, Osborn, Keppel, Tyrrel, Lockhart, How,  
 A-re form'd to execute, by sea or land,  
 W-hat Pitt and Legge may plan, or George com-  
 mand;  
 E-ach patriot heart shall bless your conqu'ring  
 sword,  
 N-or France once dream of Louisburg restor'd.

### An ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.

SAY who I am, bright nymphs, for surely you,  
 Or none, can prove such paradoxes true,  
 As in the subsequent discourse you'll find:  
 No mortal is more constant to his friend,  
 Than I; and yet, on t'other hand, 'tis strange,  
 There's none more wav'ring, or more apt to range;  
 All known parts of the world I travel o'er,  
 Yet a recluse, who ne'er stir out of door;

By



By sea and land, to every coast I come,  
 And, like the quack, I travel much at home.  
 To stand on pickett which the soldiers dread,  
 Enlivens me who otherwise am dead.  
 Hanging's the last course does to some befall,  
 But I, unhung, can shape no course at-all;  
 Yet soon, as hung, I scamper to and fro',  
 Looking out sharp quite round me as I go,  
 Although I have no eyes, nor can I rest,  
 'Till I the object find I fancy best,  
 Whom I respect still with my noblest part,  
 Altho' he be but of a stony heart:

I am remarkable for constancy,  
 Yet fickle mortals learn to rove from me.  
 Without doors, I in house am close confin'd:  
 And, tho' I am myself opaque and blind,  
 I so enlighten others that they know  
 By me, tho' senseless, where they ought to go.  
 I stand divided too, tho' whole and sound,  
 In quarters, which, tho' old, yet new are found.  
 Thus I by flat absurdities made clear,  
 Shall, tho' conceal'd to the fair sex appear.

*Epsomensis.*

### MEDICAMENTUM *Efficax, Tutum, citò Parabile.*

**R** Sal martis (nimirum vitriolum viride ad albedinem torrefactum, dein in minutissimum pulverem comminutum) ℥ij. pulv. crem. tartar. rad. jall. fol. fenn. ā ℥j. pulv. zinziber, ℥j & ℥ij. ol. chym. gariophyll. gutt. duodecem fyr. cort. aurantior. q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

Egregiè & præ cæteris ferè omnibus junioribus sceminis pallentibus & anhelis opitulatur; immò dicam huic inest virtus plenè divina contra CHLOROSIN. Siquidem uteri vasa muco infarcta & à muniis ferientia aperit & stimulat. — Sanguinem depauperat.

*June 20, 1759.*

tum & inertem exaltat & acuit; — humores limosos & subsistentes attenuat & expurgat; efficax medela ad obstructionem amovendam; sæpe sæpius enim notavi effectus felicissimos ex chalybeatis & catharticis unà conjunctis obtigisse.

Detur quant. nuc. mosch. per mens. integrum.

Vesperi & mane jejunanti.

Vesperi superbibendo haustum cerevisiæ cal. cum zinzibere.

Mane haustulum infus. salviæ.

Exercitium colendo, & frigus interim curiosè cavendo.

*Chart Parva, Kent.*

### *An ABSTRACT of some ACTS passed in the last Session, being the Sixth, of the present Parliament.*

An ACT for enforcing the Execution of the Laws relating to the Militia; and for removing certain Difficulties, and preventing Inconveniencies, attending, or which may attend, the same.

**A**N act passed in the 30th year of his present Majesty, intitled 'An Act for the better Ordering of the militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England,' and another passed in the 31st, intitled, 'An Act to explain, amend, and enforce the said Act;' but, as certain counties, &c. have not yet completed the same, these and the present act are required to be put into speedy execution in such counties, &c. where little progress has been made therein. A general meeting is to be held for appointing and regulating the subdivision meetings of the Deputy Lieutenants. Subdivision meetings may be changed, as shall be found convenient. When a sufficient number to act shall not appear at any subdivision meeting, the Clerk is to give notice of another meeting to be held within 14 days after. Deputy Lieutenants and Justices are annually to cause the lists, described by the act of 31 George II, to be returned to them in their subdivision

meetings, at the times and places appointed at the general meeting; and all other the regulations, provisions, and directions of the said act, subsequent thereto, and required to be observed in the year 1758, are to be duly complied with, and executed, as the case shall require; and, thereafter, the method, in this and the said act prescribed, is to be annually observed. The militiaman, having more than one place of residence, is to serve where he was first chosen; and Magistrates are to quarter and billet serjeants and drummers in inns, livery stables, and alehouses, &c. where convenient lodgings are to be found them.

The qualifications of Officers, in the Isle of Ely, are, that a Deputy Lieutenant is to be possessed of 200 l. per annum, a Captain of 100 l. and a Lieutenant, or Ensign, of 50 l. A moiety of all estates is to be situate or arising within the said isle; and a penalty of acting where not qualified is specified in the directions of the acts herein provided.

An ACT for applying the Money granted, in this Session of Parliament, towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia, from the

§ f

21st



31st of December, 1758, to the 25th of March, 1760.

The sum of 90,000 l. being granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, the Treasury is to repay, out of the said sum, the 1,332 l. 10 s. advanced by his Majesty, in pursuance of the address from the Commons; and the persons as shall have received the same, for the service of the militia, are to account with the Receivers-general of the land-tax. The Treasury, upon certificate that the number of Officers and private men required in a regiment, or battalion, are inrolled, &c. are to issue warrants to the Receivers-general for pay of the militia, four months in advance, at the rate of 6 s. a day for each Adjutant, of 1 s. for each serjeant, with the addition of 2 s. 6 d. a week for each serjeant-major; of 6 d. a day for each drummer, with the addition of 6 d. a day for each drum-major; and also at the rate of 1 s. for each private man, with the addition of 6 d. to each corporal, for every day in which such private man or corporal shall be respectively employed in the militia; and also at the rate of 2 s. for each militia-man, for his march on the Monday and Saturday in Whitsun week; and also at the rate of 5 d. a month for each private man and drummer, for defraying the contingent expences of each battalion of militia; and also for half a year's salary for the Clerk of each battalion of militia, at the rate of 50 l. a year; to the Clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5 l. 5 s. for each meeting; and to the several Clerks of the subdivision meetings 1 l. 1 s. for each meeting; and also for cloathing, where the militia hath not already been cloathed, at the rate of 1 l. 6 s. for each private man and drummer, and 2 l. 10 s. for each serjeant, with the addition of 1 l. 1 s. for a second coat and hat for each serjeant. And, for the more complete cloathing, where the militia has already been cloathed, at the rate of 5 s. for each private man and drummer, and at the rate of 1 l. 1 s. for a second coat and hat for each serjeant.

Warrants are also to be issued, by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for making the regular payments and issues, without new certificates from the Lieutenants or Deputy Lieutenants for that purpose; the money is to be paid to the Clerks of the battalions, and four months pay in advance to be paid within 14 days after the expiration of every three months. Clerks receipts are to be a discharge to the Receivers-general; and the Clerk of each batta-

lion is to pay one month's pay in advance to the Adjutant, 14 days to the serjeant-major and drum-major, and two months in advance to each Captain for his company. The Captain is to account yearly to the Clerk for the pay of his company, and pay over the balance, money allowed for contingent expences excepted; which is also to be accounted for annually, but the balance to be applied to the general use of the battalion. The Clerk may retain money to make good his own salary, and discharge the cloathing account; but is to give security, the bond to be lodged with the Receiver-general; and non performance of the conditions to be put in suit by him, who is to receive full costs of suit, and 5 l. per cent. of the money recovered thereon; the residue to be accounted for to the Auditor of the Exchequer. The Clerk of the battalion is also to render an account to the Receiver-general, of the monies received and disbursed, with vouchers for the same, and pay over the balance; the said account to be transmitted to the Auditor. The Lieutenant neglecting to take proper security, or to lodge the same with the Receiver-general, is made answerable for any loss of the public money. Penalties, &c. may be recovered by law; and no fee is to be paid for issuing warrants for payment of money.

An ACT to explain and amend an Act made in the 29th Year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy;' and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War.

Repeated complaints having been made of divers outrageous acts of piracy and robbery, in violation of the laws of nations in general, and of this kingdom in particular, in order to prevent the same, so much of the clause, as directs the Admiralty, upon application, and security given, to grant commissions to privateers, is repealed, and the Admiralty from the 1st of June, 1759, are to grant commissions, upon owners, &c. giving such bail and security as is usual. The prizes are to belong solely to, and be divided among the owners and captors, as shall be agreed between them; reserving only the customs and duties payable by act 29 Geo. II. No commission is to be granted to vessels, in Europe, under 100 tons burthen, 10 guns, and 40 men; unless the Admiralty shall think fit; the owners giving bail and security. The Admiralty



miralty may revoke any former or future commissions, of which notice is to be forthwith sent to the ship's owners, agents, or sureties. The times limited for order of revocation are to take place, at the expiration of 20 days, from and after such notice given, if the vessel be in the Channel; at the expiration of 30 days, if in the Northern seas; at the expiration of six weeks, if to the south of Cape Finisterre, or in the Mediterranean; at the expiration of three months, if in North-America or the West-Indies; and at the expiration of six months, if in the East-Indies. Complaint may be made to the King in Council of such revocation, within 30 days next after the Secretary of the Admiralty shall cause notice thereof to be given, and the Council's determination is to be final; and, if the order shall be superseded, the commission is to stand good. None are liable to punishment before personal notice received of such order of revocation. The usual bail and security is to be taken, the parties making oath of their qualification; and the Marshal satisfying himself as to the sufficiency thereof. Persons, applying for commissions, are to make application in writing, and set forth a description of the vessel, specifying the burthen, the number and nature of the guns, to what place belonging, the owner or owners names, and the number of men intended; all which particulars are to be inserted in the commission, which is to be produced to the Collector or other Officer of the port, who is to examine the ship, and see how far she agrees, in all respects, with the said description; and if she agrees thereto, or be of a greater force or burthen, is to grant a certificate, which shall be a clearance to such vessel. To depart without such clearance, or with a force inferior to that specified in the commission, makes the commission null and void, and the Commander is to be imprisoned without bail or main prize for such space as the Court of Admiralty shall direct, not exceeding one year for any one offence. The collector, &c. granting a false certificate, is to forfeit his office, and 100 l. Tonnage is to be ascertained according to the rules prescribed by act 8 Annæ. Privateers agreeing for the ransom of neutral ships made prizes, and discharging them without bringing them into port, are deemed guilty of piracy; and to suffer death and confiscation of goods, &c. Privateers may take contraband goods from on board neutral ships, with consent of the Commanders, and set the vessels at liberty; but are not to purloin or embezzle the same; which if done, every

such person shall be subject to the penalties provided by law. All papers, &c. found on board prize vessels, are to be brought into the registry of the Admiralty; but such only as shall be thought necessary by the Proctors to be translated and made use of, &c. No Officer of the Court of Admiralty, or Advocate, &c. of the Court, is to be any ways interested in privateers, on forfeiture of his employment, and 100 l. and the Advocate, &c. is to be disqualified from practising in the said Courts, and the Registers and Marshals of the Court disqualified from acting as Advocates or Proctors, on forfeiture of their respective offices. Commissions heretofore granted to vessels of inferior force and burthen, than this act allows, except such as shall be confirmed by the Admiralty, are revoked and declared void. Confirmation of commissions is to be granted without fee. Where the commissions of inferior vessels are vacated by revocation, his Majesty may appoint persons to adjust the claims of the owners for damages; and the sums, certified by them, are to be paid out of the next supplies. A session of the Court of Admiralty is to be held in March and October yearly. Commissioners of the Court, and Justices of the Peace, are empowered to take informations of piracy, &c. and, if they see cause, to apprehend and commit the offenders; and to oblige the prosecutors and evidences to enter into recognisances to appear and prosecute; and on refusal to commit them. Recognisances and informations are to be transmitted to the Register of the Court, to be laid before the Judge, and kept among the records. The Marshal, Sheriffs, and other Peace-officers, are to obey and execute all precepts and orders of the Commissioners and Justices. Where an appeal shall be interposed from the sentence of the Court, containing goods taken as prize, the capture may be appraised, and, upon security given, to be delivered to the party; and, if there shall be any difficulty or objection to the giving or taking security, the Judge may order the goods to be landed, and sold by auction, and the money to be deposited in the Bank, &c. If security be given by the claimants, the Judge is to give the capture a pass. This act is to be in force during the present war with France.

An ACT for Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons; and to oblige Debtors, who shall continue in Execution in Prison beyond a certain Time, and for Sums not exceeding what are mentioned in



the Act, to make Discovery of, and deliver upon Oath, their Estates for their Creditors Benefit.

An Officer may not carry his prisoner to any tavern or other public house, without his consent; nor charge him for liquor or other things, than such as he shall freely and particularly call for; nor demand, for caption or attendance, any other than his legal fee; nor exact any gratuity money; nor carry his prisoner to gaol within 24 hours after his arrest, unless he shall refuse to be carried to some safe house of his own appointment within some city or town, if arrested there, or within three miles thereof. Nor may an Officer take for the lodging, diet, and other expences of such prisoner more than shall be allowed, in such cases, by an order of the Justices in their general or quarter sessions, which order they are required to make with all expedition; a copy whereof is to be hung up in some conspicuous part of the sessions-house, or other proper place. An Officer shall deliver a copy of the said clauses to the prisoner, if carried to a public house, and permit him or his friend to read over the same, before any liquor or victuals be brought or called for. An Officer offending in the premises, besides the breach of covenant, is liable to be punished for a misdemeanor. Sheriffs and gaolers are to allow debtors in custody to send for, or have brought to them, victuals and beer from what place they shall think fit; and to have and use such bedding and linen, &c. as they shall think fit, or shall be supplied with, without purloining or detaining thereof, or obliging them to pay for the same. Tables of fees are to be made to be taken by the gaolers within their respective jurisdictions, and to be signed by the Judges or Justices making or altering the same, as also rules and orders for the better government of the gaols, and prisoners therein, and copies thereof to be hung up in all Courts of assize, great sessions, quarter sessions, and public rooms of each prison. The same may be said of bequests and benefactions to poor prisoners, whereof the payment, recovery, and receipt are to be settled; and Sheriffs and other Officers, offending against this act, are to forfeit 50 l. (exclusive of other penalties) to the party aggrieved.

A debtor charged in execution for any sum or sums not exceeding 100 l. &c. may exhibit a petition to the Court, certifying therein the causes of his imprisonment, with a schedule of his real and personal estate at the time, and charges affecting the same, and also the state of his effects at the time

of his first imprisonment, and the securities, bonds, notes, and books, relating thereto, with the names and places of abode of the witnesses. Fourteen days previous notice of such intended petition is to be given to the creditor, or his attorney, at whose suit he is charged in execution; with a copy of the schedule he intends to deliver into Court. An affidavit of the due service of such notice is to be delivered at the same time with the petition into Court, and read openly; and a rule to be made, upon receiving the petition, for bringing the prisoner into Court, and summoning the creditor, &c. and the creditor appearing, or not appearing thereto, oath being made of the due service of the rule, the Court is to examine into the matter of the petition in a summary way, and administer an oath to the prisoner, that the account by him set forth in his petition is full and true, except wearing apparel and bedding, and the tools and instruments of his trade and calling, not exceeding ten pounds in value in the whole. The Court may thereupon order an assignment to be made, on the back of the petition, of the prisoner's estate and effects, and conveyed to the creditor, &c. the same to be subject to prior incumbrances; and the creditor may thereupon take possession, and sue in like manner as assignees of Commissioners of bankrupts; and no release of the prisoner, subsequent to such assignment, may be pleaded in bar of any such action. The Court thereupon is to make a rule for discharge of the prisoner; and the Sheriff or gaoler, being served with a copy thereof, is to let the prisoner at liberty. The Sheriff is not liable to action of escape thereupon. The assignee is to make sale of the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make a dividend accordingly amongst the other creditors. But if the creditor shew cause of disbelieving the prisoner's oath, and desire further time for information, the Court is to remand the prisoner back to a further day. Objections to the form of the schedule are to be made at the first time the prisoner is brought up. The creditor not appearing the second day, or not making a further discovery, the Court is to make a rule for discharge of the prisoner, unless the creditor insist upon his detention, and covenant to allow him 2 s. 4 d. per week; but upon failure, at any time, in the payment thereof, the prisoner, upon application to the Court, is to be discharged, upon executing such assignment and conveyance as aforesaid. The prisoner refusing to take the oath, or being detected of falsity therein, or refusing to execute an assignment, &c. of his estate, is to be continued in execution



tion. Where more creditors than one insist on the prisoner's detention, they are to pay him each not exceeding 1 s. 6 d. per week.

A prisoner, charged in execution, in county and other gaols distant from Westminster, to proceed in like manner by petition and affidavit; and the Court is to make a rule thereupon, for his being brought up to the next assizes, &c. 1 s. per mile is to be paid to the gaoler, for his expences, out of the prisoner's estate, or by the Treasurer of the county. The creditors are to be summoned, and a copy of the rule served on them; and, upon affidavit made of such service, the Court is to appoint a time for hearing the matter of the petition; and, the creditors appearing thereto, or not, proof being made of their being duly served with the notice, and copy of the schedule of the prisoner's estate, the Court is to proceed therein in a summary way; and administer the oath to the prisoner; and make such order in the premises as shall seem meet, and proceed as aforesaid concerning the prisoner's discharge.

A prisoner refusing to deliver up his estate and effects to satisfy his creditors, the creditors may compel such prisoner to be brought up and deliver into Court a schedule of his estate and effects, and the incumbrances affecting the same, upon oath; giving the prisoner 20 days notice of such intention, in order that his estate and effects may be, divested out of him, and assigned and conveyed as herein after directed. Like notice is to be given of such intention to the other creditors; and also to the Sheriff and gaoler, requiring them to bring up such prisoner, who is to be brought accordingly at the costs of the creditors, with a copy of his detainer. A Sheriff or gaoler, making default in the premises, after due notice given, and tender of reasonable charges, forfeits 20 l. to the party aggrieved, with treble costs of suit. The prisoner, upon proof of due notice as aforesaid having been given him, is to deliver in, upon oath, to the Court a schedule of his estate and effects, and signed by him; and is to assign and convey the same in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, they agreeing to his discharge, and to accept a proportionable dividend of his effects; but, if any shall refuse to agree thereto, then the same to be in trust for the creditors only requiring the prisoner to be brought up for the purpose aforesaid. The overplus, remaining after all charges, is to be paid to the prisoner, and the prisoner complying, to the satisfaction of the Court, is to be set at liberty, paying for his discharge fees 2 s. 6 d.

The future effects of the prisoner are liable to debts unsatisfied; and no advantage is to be taken of the statute of limitation, unless he was intitled thereto before he stood charged in custody on the original suit. A prisoner, neglecting or refusing to deliver in a schedule of his estate and effects, or to make an assignment and conveyance thereof, is to be transported for 7 years; and, for delivering in a false account, to suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury. Persons convicted of perjury are to suffer in like manner, and be liable to be taken on a process de novo, and charged in execution for the debt, and never have the benefit of this act. If the prisoner's effects shall not satisfy his debt, and the Warden's fees, &c. the Warden is to receive only a proportional dividend with the other creditors. A prisoner discharged is not liable to arrest, or action, for the same debt, unless convicted of perjury; but the judgment is to remain in force, and execution may be had thereon against his estate and effects. Assignees may compound with the creditors in full discharge of their debts, and submit disputes relating to the prisoner's estate and debts, &c. to arbitration, &c. the same to be binding to creditors and prisoners, and assignees are therein indemnified. On complaint to Court of any insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour of the assignees, the parties are to be ordered to attend the Court thereon; and the Court is to make such order therein as they shall think just. On removal of any assignees, the prisoner's estate and effects are to be vested in and delivered over to the new assignees. Where mutual credit hath been given, the assignees may only state the account, and demand the balance. None are intitled to the benefit of this act, who have taken, or shall take, the benefit of any act of insolvency, unless compelled by a creditor to deliver up his estate and effects. This act is not to extend to Scotland.

**An ACT for the more effectual Preventing the fraudulent Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns.**

No cambricks, or French lawns, are to be imported, but in bales, &c. covered with cloth, containing each 100 whole pieces, or 200 half pieces, on penalty of forfeiture thereof: The same to be imported for exportation only, and to be lodged in the King's warehouses, and delivered out under like security and restrictions as prohibited East India goods. One half of the old subsidy is payable only upon the importation. What goods shall be in private custody, are to be deposited, by the 1st of August next, in



in the King's warehouses; and the bonds thereupon to be delivered up, and the drawback upon exportation to be paid; and the goods not to be delivered out again, but for exportation. Goods exposed to sale, or found in private possession, after the said day, may be seized, and the offender to for-

feit 200 l. extra. In doubts concerning the species or quality, &c. of the goods, the onus probandi is to lie on the owner, and goods seized are to be carried to the next custom-house, and, after condemnation, to be exported.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE, June 5.

Hague, May 25.

**T**HE French army upon the lower Rhine is put in motion, and Marshal Contades is marched with the greatest part of it towards Siegen, as is said, in his way to Gießen. M. d'Armentieres is left with a considerable force at Wesel. The allied army has likewise been put in motion: Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was on the 23d instant at Ham, and General Sporken, with the corps from Munster, at Dulmen. The Hereditary Prince was to be at Unna yesterday. Prince Henry of Prussia was arrived at Bamberg, and General Macguire, with his corps, had taken possession of Nuremberg. The King of Prussia was on the 15th instant still at Landshut.

June 2.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday the 2d of June, 1759.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

The King has commanded us to put an end to this session of Parliament; and, at the same time to assure you, that as your conduct, during the course of it, has highly deserved his Royal approbation, so his Majesty now returns you his hearty thanks for it.

At the opening of the session, his Majesty exhorted you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by and defend his Majesty; and vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of his allies. The King has commanded us to acquaint you, that his hopes of surmounting those difficulties were founded on the wisdom, zeal, and affection of so good a Parliament; and that you have fully answered his expectations. You have considered the war in all its parts; and, notwithstanding the long continuance of it, through the obstinacy of our enemies, have made such provision for the many different operations, as ought to convince the Powers engaged against us, that it will be for their interest, as well as for the ease and relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable terms of accommodation.

By your assistance, the combined army in Germany has been completed: Powerful squadrons, as well as great numbers of land forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the just rights and possessions of his Majesty and his people; and to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner in those parts; and, as France is now making considerable preparations in her ports, his Majesty has taken care to put his fleet at home in the best condition, both of strength, and situation, to guard against, and repel any attempts, that may be meditated against his kingdoms.

The King's measures have all been directed to assert the Honour of his Crown; to preserve the essential interests of his faithful subjects; and to support the cause of the Protestant Religion, and public liberty. His Majesty, therefore, trusts, that the uprightness of his intentions will draw down the blessing of Heaven upon his endeavours.

We have it also, in command from his Majesty, to let you know, that he hopes, the provisions you have made, to prevent, and correct, the excesses of the privateers, will be effectual to that desirable end. The King has had it much at heart: For though his Majesty is sensible of the utility of that service, when under proper regulations, he is determined to do his utmost, to prevent any injuries, or hardships, being done to the subjects of Neutral powers, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with his Majesty's just right to hinder the trade of his enemies from being collusively and fraudulently covered.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded to assure you, that, when his Majesty considers the large supplies which you have so unanimously given, he feels himself under the strongest obligations, not only to thank you for them, but also to applaud the firmness and vigour, with which you have acted; as well as your prudence in judging, that, notwithstanding the present burdens, the making ample provision for carrying on the war is the most probable means to bring it to an honourable and happy conclusion. No attention will be wanting on his Majesty's part for the faithful application of what you have granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order us to add, that he has nothing more to desire of you, but that you would carry down the same good dispositions, and propagate them in your several countries, which you have shewn in your proceedings during your sitting here.

After which the Lord Keeper said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 26th day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 26th day of July next.

Rome, May 12. In consequence of the Pope's directions, fourteen clergymen, who were newly clothed, and provided with necessaries, were privately removed from the galleys, to a prison appointed for them. On the 5th instant the Pope was seized with a fever and asthma, on which account



count his intended journey to Civita Vecchia is countermanded.

Admiralty-office, June 5. Captain Moore, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Adventure, has taken the Countess de la Serre a French privateer of 22 guns, (but only 18 mounted) and 187 men, with two ransomers on board, after an engagement of two hours, in which the enemy had 26 men killed and 15 wounded, and the Adventure but two wounded.

June 9.

Kensington, June 8. This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and, being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled.

May it please your Majesty.

'We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your royal grandson the Prince of Wales, that great object of your Majesty's paternal care and solicitude, arrived at his age of 21 years, mature in all the accomplishments that can add lustre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

Long may his Royal Highness enjoy the benefit of your Majesty's salutary precepts and example, and continue to make your Majesty the amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May his Royal Highness live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your Majesty's sacred person and government to a free people; and may there never be wanting one of your Majesty's illustrious race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from your auspicious reign.

'Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of humbly assuring your Majesty, that no hostile threats can intimidate a people animated by the love of liberty, and inspired with a sense of duty and affection to your Majesty; who, confiding in the divine providence, and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's Councils, are resolved to employ their utmost efforts towards enabling your Majesty to repel the insults, and defeat the attempts, of the ancient enemies of your Majesty's crown and kingdoms.'

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

'The cordial expressions of your constant attachment to my person and family are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and affection.

'I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity

and spirit of my people, and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the divine Providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.'

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on  
Thomas Chitty, Esq; Alderman,  
Matthew Blakiston, Esq; Alderman,  
William Stephenson, Esq; Alderman,  
James Hodges, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Saville House, June 9. This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Robert Bertie, one of the Lords of his Royal Highness's bed-chamber, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

'Your Royal Highness having happily attained your age of twenty-one years, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to compliment your Royal Highness upon an event so pleasing to the King, and so very interesting to his Majesty's faithful subjects.

'But permit us, Sir, at the same time, without offending the modesty which so eminently distinguishes and adorns your character, to express the yet greater pleasure we enjoy in beholding your Royal Highness possessed of every virtue and accomplishment which we had reason to presage from the excellence of your genius, and the goodness of your disposition.

'When we consider your Royal Highness's exemplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards the King, your respectful affection for your august mother, your early knowledge of the constitution and true interests of these kingdoms, and your solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people, we form the most agreeable prospects, and reflect with gratitude upon the wisdom and attention that have been employed to cultivate these noble sentiments in your princely breast.

'May they more and more endear your Royal Highness to his Majesty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher sphere in preserving the religious and civil rights, happily intrusted to the protection of his Majesty's illustrious house.'

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

'I return you my hearty thanks for this mark of your duty to the King, and attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmest wishes for the prosperity of this great city, and for whatever can in the least promote the trade and manufactures of my native country.'

They all had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

Leicester.



Leicester-House, June 9. This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, waited on her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. Chamberlain to her Royal Highness, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

To her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

‘ The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common council assembled, warmed with the most dutiful affection for his Majesty, and with gratitude to your Royal Highness for the early and repeated marks of your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment your Royal Highness upon the happiness of seeing your illustrious Son the Prince of Wales arrived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed with every noble quality which maternal fondness could hope, or a free people wish in the heir apparent to the crown.

‘ These, Madam, are the fruits, these the glorious reward of your Royal Highness’s pious instructions and example.

‘ By having thus laid the foundation of our future happiness and prosperity, your Royal Highness has secured the blessings of the present age, and a name of distinguished honour in the future annals of Great Britain.”

To which her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer :

My Lord and Gentlemen,

‘ I return you many thanks for your most obliging compliment; my utmost ambition has ever been to see my son answer the expectation of his country; if I have succeeded in that, all my wishes are completed.’

They all had the Honour to kiss her Royal Highness’s hand.

To the King’s most Excellent Majesty,

The humble address of the Officers of the two battalions of the Norfolk regiment of militia.

We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Officers of the two battalions of the Norfolk regiment of militia, humbly beg leave to lay at your Majesty’s feet the earliest assurances of our zeal and affection for your sacred person and government. The happiness which this nation hath enjoyed, during your Majesty’s glorious reign, intitles you to every possible instance of duty from all your subjects. But we rejoice in the hopes of having it in our power to realise those professions of allegiance, with which we humbly approach your throne. The arms, with which we are intrusted by your Majesty, shall never be employed in any other cause than the defence of your royal person and government, which is the defence of the religion and liberties of this country. We are impatient to manifest our zeal in so glorious a cause, and shall be ready to obey your Majesty’s commands, in any part

of the kingdom, with the alacrity and vigour of subjects who have no interest separate from that of their Prince, and of soldiers who are determined to hazard their lives in opposing all attempts that shall be made against your Majesty, your royal house, and the happy constitution upon which your throne is established.

Addresses have also been received from Exeter, &c.

Landshut, May 24. On the 21st instant, about three in the afternoon, a corps of about 6000 Austrians, partly regulars, commanded by the Generals Loudohn and Guisruck, attacked the little town of Liebau, on both sides, having sent parties through the woods for that purpose. And, the free battalions of Angenelli and Du Verger having retired towards the camp, the Austrians took possession of Liebau without opposition. On the first notice of this, the King of Prussia immediately ordered the troops to march, which orders were performed with great alacrity and expedition; and his Prussian Majesty went in person to the place of the attack. The Austrians seeing the good countenance of the Prussian troops, thought proper to retire, after a slight skirmish, and were followed in their retreat to Ditterback, and as far as Konigshayn in Bohemia; but night coming on, and there being dangerous defiles to pass, it was not thought proper to continue the pursuit. The loss on the side of the Prussians is very inconsiderable; and that which the Austrians have suffered was chiefly owing to the superiority of the Prussian artillery during the retreat.

Hague, June 5. Prince Ferdinand keeps his former position upon the Lippe and Roer, and his Serene Highness’s head quarters continued at Recke. Marshal Contades seems still to pursue his first plan of assembling his army upon the frontiers of Hesse. The corps under M. d’Armentieres remains at Wesel and Dusseldorff.

June 19.

Naples, May 22. The Captain of a Dutch ship, who is come into this port, reports, that on the 15th instant he was visited off the island of Giglio by the Lieutenant of his Britannic Majesty’s ship the Tarrar’s prize, who informed him they had taken a French frigate of 36 guns, after an obstinate engagement, which had been sent to Cagliari; but that Captain Baillie, having learnt from his prize that she had a consort of smaller force, was cruising in search of her.

Florence, June 2. The Fame privateer of London has brought into Leghorn a small French vessel laden with wax, &c. from the coast of Barbary, valued at about 4000 l. sterling. On the 29th past his Britannic Majesty’s ship the Glasgow, Captain Wilkinson, Commander, returned from Genoa to Leghorn, where he went to purchase a mast (as there was none to be had at Leghorn) to repair the damages she had received in an engagement near the Island of Sardinia, with the French frigate of war the Oiseau.

June 23.

Hague, June 19. By accounts received here this day, it appears that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick’s head-quarters were, on the 17th instant, at Erdberenberg, and that the allied army occupied



occupied the heights of Buren, as the French did those of Effen and Meerhoff. From the situation of the two armies, which are so near each other, it is strongly expected that an action of great consequence is not far off.

By the last account of the 8th instant the King of Prussia still kept his former position, and nothing material had passed in Saxia.

From other Papers.

June 2.

Newcastle, May 26. By the Master of a vessel, arrived this week, we are informed, that the Liverpool man of war, in engaging the French privateer which she took, had her rigging set on fire by the privateer's using a fire arrow in the attack; that she was in great danger, but being near Yarmouth roads, got immediate assistance, and was happily preserved. The fire arrow is made long, well pitched, and has a fusée at the end, which, when struck in the rigging or sails, instantly sets all in a blaze, and in utmost danger.

Thursday a remarkable cause was tried in the Court of King's bench in Westminster-hall, before Lord Mansfield; the action was laid against a butcher, for his dog biting the plaintiff in such a manner that he was confined in his house nine weeks; when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 20 l. damages.

June 5.

Madrid, May 22. The present state of the King's illness is such, that there is no prospect of a speedy recovery: Within these few days his beard has begun to drop off; which symptom seems only to increase the embarrassment of the physicians.

June 6.

The East-India Company have received an account, that the Hardwicke, Capt. Sampson, is arrived at Fort St. George; the Warren, Capt. Glover, and the London, Capt. Alwright, at Madagascar; and the Pitt ship of war, Capt. Wilson, at Anjengo.

Two English men of war, and six sail of East-India ships, were met by a Portuguese man of war, in lat. 15 deg. south, and in the south-east trade, all well.

The Latham Indiaman, Capt. Foot, arrived at Leith, has brought 984,000 lb. of coffee.

By a Gentleman, lately arrived in town from France, we hear that the distress on the French trade, occasioned by the present war, is so great, that out of 300 sail of shipping usually belonging to the single port of Bourdeaux, not above 30 ships are now remaining.

June 7.

Extract from Letters received by the Latham East-India Ship, from Bombay, dated May the 17th, 1758.

'The French Squadron arrived at Fort St. David's the 28th of April, where the Bridge-water of 24 guns, and the Triton of 20, then lay; on the approach of the French, to prevent the ships being taken, the Captains run them on shore, and joined the garrison of Fort St. David with their men.'

The 29th of April 700 Europeans, with a

train of artillery, seapoys, &c. from Pondicherry, entered St. David's bounds.

Mr. Pocock's Squadron appeared before Fort St. David's on the 29th of April; the engagement began about three in the afternoon, with the Yarmouth, Tyger, Salisbury, and Elisabeth; before five o'clock the French admiral bore away out of the line, and was immediately followed by his whole squadron. Had Mr. Pocock been properly supported by his other three ships, he would most probably have gained a complete victory. The French in this action lost 600 men (all or great part of their soldiers being on board) and the English 29 men. The Bien-Aime, of 64 guns, was obliged to run ashore that night, and it is said another sunk at sea.

English Squadron.			French Squadron.	
Tyger	Latham	60	Zodiaque	74
Salisbury	Somerset	50	Le Bien-Aime	64
Elisabeth	Steevens	70	Le Vengeur	64
Yarmouth	Pocock	70	Le Com. Provence	74
Cumberland		66	Duc de Burgoigne	64
Newcastle		50	Duc d'Orleans	64
Weymouth		60	Conde	64
			St. Louis	60
			Moras	60
			La Sylphide	36
			Le Diligent	36

Extract of a Letter from the Elisabeth in Madras Road, dated July 3.

'The Captain of the W—— is dismissed from the command, and the Captain of the C—— has lost one years rank as Post Captain; the Captain of the N—— is now on his trial. Had Mr. Pocock been properly supported, he would most probably have gained a complete and glorious victory, for the French soldiers were then on board. Mr. Pocock, during the whole action, was never engaged against less than two, but mostly against three ships. The French accounts allow only the Bien-Aime to be lost, but many affirm they saw another sunk; and by all our accounts no more than seven two-deck ships and two frigates arrived at Pondicherry. The French allow 300 men killed in the Admiral's ship, 600 in their whole squadron, and 500 wounded.'

Fort St. George, August 10, 1758. Mr. Pocock sailed from Madras the 25th of July; the 3d of August he engaged the French Squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line and a frigate, for about an hour and a quarter, when the French run; our rigging was too much cut for pursuit. Our loss of men was inconsiderable; only 31 killed, and about sixty wounded in the whole Squadron, half of which number was in the Cumberland, now commanded by Captain Martin; Captain Martin received a contusion in his left leg by a splinter, and is now lame. The Commodore is wounded by a musket-ball in the shoulder. By our accounts from Pondicherry, the French had 350 killed, and a great many wounded. We hear Mons. Buffly's army to the northward is cut off by the Morattoes and Rajali's people. We have taken a French snow from Mauritius, loaded with shot, cannon, and medicines; she had been only 32 days from Mauritius.



tius, and left there the Centaur, without any people to man her. By the Elisabeth's journal it appears, the second engagement began 18 minutes after one o'clock; and 45 minutes after two the French fleet bore away with studding sail, and all the sails they could possibly set.

June 8.

A few days since a remarkable trial came on in the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Willes, between two farmers, brothers, in the county of Surry, on an action of trespass; when his Lordship, having maturely considered the case, ordered them both to shake hands in public court, and each to pay his own costs.

June 9.

Monday being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then came of age, there was a very great Court at Saville and Leicester-houses, to compliment his Royal Highness on the occasion; when the Quality appeared extremely brilliant. And

The same day the new bridge at Kew was opened, when upwards of 3000 foot passengers went over; and 100 workmen dined in a place appointed for that purpose: In the evening there was a bonfire and illuminations at Kew-green; and the healths of his Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses were drank.

Last week 400 pensioners in Greenwich hospital were pricked down to serve on board the guard-ships.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Boys, in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 1st of June, 1759.

Captain Angel, in the Stag, returned to the Downs this morning with the French privateer cutter I sent him after, which he took yesterday. She is called La Dunkerquoise, Captain Stephen Francis Pettier, of Dunkirk, of 8 carriage guns, and 52 men; had been out 48 hours, and taken nothing.

June 11.

Dantzic, May 20. What surprises every body here is, that the Russians have no regular hospitals, and, by the best accounts we can get from the army, scarce any surgeons; so that all the soldiers, &c. who fall sick, are either left on the roads, or at the different places through which they pass, without having any surgeons to take proper care of them.

Letters from the Hague advise, that the great Officers of the Stadtholder appeared in their functions, for the last time, at the visit which the Count d'Affry lately made to his Serene Highness; their establishment being suppressed, or at least suspended; the saving whereby, it is said, will amount to 60,000 florins per ann. The suppression of the Swiss guard is to be brought on the tapis in a few days.

The Swedish army hath received orders to take the field, in order to second the operations of the allies. Daily supplies of provisions and warlike stores are sent to Stralsund, and 6000 recruits will also soon be sent there: But, the manner in which the Swedes will proceed depending upon the success of the Russians, or at least their

vigorous acting, if the system of that Court should be altered, the Swedes will not be able to perform any exploit of consequence this campaign; they have however begun, and have retaken Damgarten from the Prussians.

#### A Copy of the List of the LINE of BATTLE.

The Mars to lead with the starboard, and the Hero with the larboard tacks.

Ships.	Rates.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	Divisions.
*Mars	3	Young	74	600	Sir Cha. Hardy, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Kingston	4	Parry	60	400	
Revenge	3	Storr	64	480	
Temple	3	Shirley	70	520	
Union	2	{ Sir C. Hardy } { Capt. Evans }	90	770	Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue.
Hercules	3	Porter	74	600	
Dunkirk	4	Digby	60	420	
*Monmouth	3	Hervey	64	480	
Dorsetshire	3	Dennis	70	520	Commodore Geary.
Montague	4	Lendrick	60	420	
*Belliqueux	3	Saumarez	64	500	
*Torbay	3	Kepple	74	700	
Ramillies	2	{ Sir E. Hawke } { Capt. Taylor }	90	880	
*Magnan.	3	Lord Howe	74	700	
*Achilles	4	Barrington	60	420	
*Fame	3	Byron	74	600	
Essex	3	Campbell	64	480	
Nottingham	4	Marshall	60	420	
*Firme	4	Ferguson	60	420	
Royal Geo.	1	Dorrill	100	880	
Resolution	3	Com. Geary	74	600	
Chichester	3	Willet	70	520	
Anson	4	Whitwell	60	420	
Bienfaisant	3	Balfour	64	500	
Hero	3	Edgcumbe	74	600	

#### FRIGATES.

Sir Charles Hardy's Division.

\*Colchester Saphire  
\*Thames Pallas.

Sir Edward Hawke's Division.

Pluto Southampton  
Venus \*Ifis  
Minerva Melampe.

Commodore Geary's Division.

\*Chatham Coventry  
Proserpine Rochester.  
\*Actæon

Those marked thus \* are not with the fleet.

June 14.

The following French ships were at the Cape of Good Hope, from India and St. Mauritius, on the 28th of September last, viz. le Centaure, la Fortune, l'Illustre, and the Duke of Orleans; these were Company's ships, but fitted out for men of war; la Balaine, le Chameau, l'Elephant, and la Hermione, Company's transport ships; la Penelope, le Conde, and le Vengeur, Company's ships, fitted out for men of war; la Renommee, frigate, from St. Mauritius.

L'Achilles, le Zephir, and la Sirene, frigates, arrived there from France the 17th of January last.

Le Conde and le Vengeur are the ships that took the Gratham Indiaman.

June



June 16.

By an order of the Lords Justices of Ireland, all the Officers of the regiments in that kingdom, who are on recruiting parties in England, are directly to join their respective corps there.

The like orders are issued for Scotland.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Edward was sworn a Post-Captain of the Royal Navy, and appointed Captain of the Phoenix man of war.

June 19.

Letters from Lisbon inform us, that Don Gonzalvo Christofaro de Mello Tiexeira has been arrested, and carried prisoner to that city, by order of the new Tribunal. His Most Faithful Majesty has directed great care to be taken of the three famous Jesuits, that they may be brought to a fair and open trial; and that all the world may have an opportunity of judging of their behaviour, and of the principles propagated by the order.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Allied Army to his Friend at Amsterdam; dated the 9th instant.

'In the night between the 6th and 7th instant our hunters surprised above 1000 Frenchmen at Duisburg, whom they took prisoners, except seven who were killed; and yesterday 20 French horse, who came out of Wesel to reconnoitre, were taken by 18 hunters, three of whom were slain on the spot. Our situation is such that you may expect to hear of a battle between us and the French every moment.'

June 20.

On Saturday last Mr. Beardsmore was brought to the Court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, to receive sentence for a misdemeanor in the affair of Dr. Shebbeare's standing on the pillory at Charing-cross; when he was fined 50 l. and ordered to be imprisoned in the King's-bench prison two months.

Last week a baker was convicted before John Fielding, Esq; in the penalty of five pounds, for having in his possession a quantity of allum undissolved, and a quantity of allum dissolved, with an intention to mix with, and adulterate, the purity of meal, flour, or bread. The above penalty of 5 l. was repaid into the hands of Mr. Fielding, for the use of the Magdalen-house, by the direction of the Master of the bakers company, by whose means this discovery was made, and the prosecution carried on.

June 21.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 10.

'Mr. Yorke, in a conference which he had a few days ago with several members of the government, signified to them, That he had orders to declare, on the part of the King his master, that, if the armament making in the ports of France should be really destined against his kingdom, his Majesty hoped that the States-general would fulfil their engagements, as they had "always punctually done;" and be ready to furnish, on the first request, the succours stipulated by treaties, in case of an hostile invasion on the part of France.'

June 23.

Canterbury, June 16. On Tuesday last ten French Officers, who were on their parole of honour, formed a design of making their escape, by procuring a boat, which was to have been left for them to run away with; but one of them, having a compunction of honour still left, gave an item to the Officer on guard of their intention, who immediately took a serjeant's guard with him, and found nine of them assembled together in a room, upon which they drew their swords, and endeavoured to force their way; but the soldiers soon overpowered them, and carried them to Sisinghurst castle, where are confined upwards of 1000 common men of the French prisoners, who also last week had formed a design of making their escape, by burrowing under ground a considerable way, and then knocking down two centinels upon guard; but luckily, at the very instant of their escape at the outer gate, a party of soldiers came to the castle to exchange the guard, who soon got the better and secured them. They are now to be sent into the interior part of the kingdom.

A ship that is arrived from Louisburg brings advice, that Admiral Saunders is arrived there with twelve sail of ships of the line, and fifty transports; and that a fifty gun ship, and two fireships, are arrived at New York.

Commodore Moore's fleet consisted, when the express came away, of twelve ships of the line, viz. St. George, Cambridge, Norfolk, Burford, Buckingham, Lancaster, Berwick, Panther, Lion, Rippon, Bristol, and Winchester; to which may now be added the Reasonable, Capt. Montagu, and the Nassau, Capt. Sayer, of 64 guns each, as they sailed from England the 17th of April.

The Faulkener bomb is stranded on the island of Saints, near Guadaloupe; the Captain and all the crew are saved.

Plymouth, June 15. Last Wednesday morning arrived the Hawke cutter from Sir Edward Hawke's squadron off Brest; by whom we learn, that the Hero man of war lost all her masts and bowsprit in a storm last Tuesday, by which accident the carpenter and two men were killed. The Temple man of war, which was one of the fleet, is come in, having sprung her foremast and bowsprit in the same storm; but do not hear of any farther damage. Yesterday arrived the Montague man of war from the fleet.

June 26.

Petersburg, May 25. We hear that the Empress has resolved to go this summer, with a small retinue, upon a sort of pilgrimage to Rosdow, where the tomb of the Patriarch Demetrius is, and to carry thither a magnificent silver shrine, destined to contain the relics of that Saint, who is one of the chief patrons of this empire.

Breslau, June 10. Last night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out here, at the superb cathedral church, and with such violence, that the episcopal palace, the Prebendary's house, and 15 private houses, were reduced to ashes. The two towers of the church tumbled down during the conflagration, but no damage was done by their fall.



Vienna, June 9. We hear, from the headquarters of the grand army, that M. Harsch having found means to join General de Ville, their united corps were taking the route of Neustadt and Zuckmantel; their light troops had already made incursions up to the glacié of Neifs, and preparations were making for the siege of that place.

A private letter from Schurtz, dated the 4th instant, says, that two Russian Officers were arrived there, with advice that the two columns of their army, one of forty thousand combatants and the other of twenty thousand, had passed by Posenia; that in three marches more they should be on the confines of Silesia, and would begin their operations; that at their approach the King of Prussia had broke up the camp at Great Glogau, and put himself at the head of thirty thousand of his best troops, mostly cavalry.

Amsterdam, June 20. Letters from Saxony, of the 12th, import, that the Prussian army, under Prince Henry, was marching in two columns towards the Oder, and that the first, consisting of twenty thousand men, arrived the 10th near Dresden. General Count Dohna incamps in the neighbourhood of Custrin.

We have no news from Silesia nor from Bohemia.

They write from Francfort, that the army of the Empire decamped the 13th from Forcheim, and was going to Ebern on the right side of the Mayn. The corps under the Duke de Broglie advances towards the electorate of Hanover.

Hague, June 21. The last advices from the allied army are dated the 17th instant, and import, that Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters were then at Erberenburg, having before him a very spacious plain, round about which the French are posted, on the rising grounds, in the form of a crescent; but it was thought the two armies could not remain long in that position, on account of the difficulty of getting the necessary subsistences.

We hear that orders are sent to all the seaports, from the Admiralty, in order to contract for all the privateers which mount eighteen guns and upwards, who are to be employed in the Government's service.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated  
March 13, 1759.

Three days ago arrived here his Majesty's packet Fawkener, Capt. John Jones, in a most shattered condition, having met with a French privateer of 12 carriage guns and upwards of 100 men, 18 leagues to windward of this island; Capt. Jones engaged him nine glasses, and made him sheer off, but was terribly wounded himself, with three of his men: His rigging, sails, and yards were all torn to pieces. Capt. Jones has only ten carriage guns and 26 men.

Last Thursday was heard, before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, a cause (which took up several days) wherein Thomas Jones Esq; was plaintiff, and the Lady and executors of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. defendants, for a heriot claimed to be due upon the death of that worthy Gentleman; when a decree was made in favour of Mr. Jones, with costs of suit.

Naples, May 29. Last week our Cardinal Archbishop, attended by one of the King's Ministers, went to open the chamber of the late Father Pepe, Jesuit: They have found therein 600 ounces of gold in specie, bills of exchange for fifty-six thousand ducats, 1600 lb. of wax, ten copper vessels full of Dutch rappee, three gold repeating watches, two hundred silk handkerchiefs, and capitals to the amount of 300,000 ducats. This father caused a statue of the Conception to be made of solid silver, and of an extraordinary dimension. He also got a very high pyramid to be erected before the church of Jesus; and, a little before his death, he gave to that church a set of velvet hangings, all embroidered with gold.—Hereby we see that he had minded his temporal concerns well enough; however, he was a powerful preacher, and was himself an example of the virtues he preached up: In a word, the people hold him for a saint, notwithstanding his riches.

Falmouth, June 21. This morning, about one o'clock, there was an alarm of 700 French prisoners attempting to make their escape; they had undermined their walls, that four men might go out a-breast, but were prevented by a timely discovery. The whole town was under arms all night. There were but fifty soldiers left in the town; all the rest went from Falmouth and Penryn the 19th instant, which made them take that opportunity.

Yesterday was launched from the yard of Messieurs Batsons, at Limehouse, a new 44 gun ship, built on a new plan: His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Commander, was present at the launching, and gave her the name of the Phoenix.

Yesterday, being Midsummer-day, came on, at Guildhall, the annual elections of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgemasters, and other city Officers; when the Aldermen who have not served Sheriff, as well as the Gentlemen drank to by the Lord Mayor, being severally put up, there appeared a majority in favour of George Errington, Esq; coachmaker, and Paul Vaillant, Esq; stationer, and they were declared duly elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing. Sir Thomas Harrison was re-elected Chamberlain; and the Bridgemasters and Aleconners were also re-elected.

June 27.

The Mate of the Grantham Indiaman, which was lately taken by two French men of war, is arrived in town. He came in the Dover man of war, which convoyed the ships from the Sound: The account he gives is, that the Grantham was drove near to the Cape by stress of weather, and not by choice; and that she had not more than 30,000 l. worth of diamonds on board.

Halifax, May 13. Yesterday a transport arrived here, who left Admiral Holmes's fleet off the mouth of the harbour. This morning Admiral Saunders, with eight ships of the line, sailed for Louisburg with a fair wind: At noon ten sail hove in sight, supposed to be Admiral Holmes's fleet.

Capt. Jenkins, who arrived here yesterday from Halifax, informs, that Admiral Holmes joined



joined Admiral Saunders off the mouth of the harbour; but that the rest of his fleet, viz. one ship of 74 and one of 60 guns, with seven transports, went into Halifax.

Boston, May 21. Saturday se'nnight a vessel arrived at Newbury, in seven days, from Halifax, in which came an Officer, who informs, that General Wolfe was arrived there, which had very much animated our forces; and all possible diligence was used in forwarding the grand expedition: That a sloop had returned, which had been sent to view St. Lawrence river, with advice that the ice was broke up, and the river almost clear, except what floated down from above: And that Admiral Durell, with his Squadron of eight men of war, by Admiral Saunders's order, had sailed upon a secret expedition, having on board 650 land forces, including two companies of grenadiers, and one of light infantry, the other picked men detached from the several regiments. The said Officer hath dispatches from General Wolfe to General Amherst.

And on Wednesday last arrived here Capt. Davis, in five days, from Halifax, who informs, that Admiral Saunders was there, with eight sail of the line, several frigates, three bomb-vessels, and two fire-ships, and was getting ready to sail, as soon as possible, on the intended expedition; and confirms the account of General Wolfe's being arrived there; as also that Admiral Durell, with his Squadron, had sailed near a fortnight before he came away.

June 28.

On Tuesday evening an express arrived from Admiral Hawke, giving an account, that the fleet of French ships in Brest water were preparing to come out to attack him. Orders are sent to the Windsor man of war, at Plymouth, to join Sir Edward Hawke immediately.

A List of the French Fleet, lying in Brest Water, ready to sail.

Guns.		Guns.	
Orient —	80	Dauphin —	70
Le Tonant —	80	Thesaur —	64
Soliel —	80	Obeille —	64
Formidable —	80	Sphinx —	64
Brilliant —	74	Bizarre —	64
Superbe —	74	Dragon —	64
Glorieux —	74	Northumberland —	64
Intrepide —	74	Solitaire —	64
Magnifique —	74	Inflexible —	64
Hero —	74	Le Cueille } Frigates.	
Juste —	70	Le Comette }	

The following is sent as an exact List of the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.

Hanoverians, with the free companies and hunters	35,000
Hessians, and the militia —	20,000
Brunswickers —	7,000
English —	8,000
Two regiments of Prussian cavalry, and five squadrons of hussars	2,600
Buckeburg and Saxe Gotha troops —	2,400
In all —	75,000

They write from Lisbon, that M. de Bomjardin, a near relation of the Secretary Carvalho, is taken up there, and committed to the prison of Junqueira.

We hear, that the new regiments raising of the artificers in the several docks of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, will amount to 4000 men, who are to be ready to act on any emergency.

Yesterday morning Capt. Shafto rode 50 miles upon Newmarket course for a wager of 1000 guineas. He was allowed two hours to perform it in, but completed it in an hour and 43 minutes, riding ten horses.

June 29.

There are fifteen bomb-tenders now employed, all but one of which have taken in their stores and sailed.

The Rulers of the watermens company have received orders to give an exact list of the members of their company, and their apprentices, with the time they have severally served.

A great number of arms, together with a large quantity of ammunition, is getting ready to be embarked for Germany.

#### BIRTHS.

A Son to the Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq.

A daughter to the Lady of Lord Viscount Faversham, in Grosvenor-square.

A daughter to the Lady of the Rev. and Hon. Dr. Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, in Windsor Castle.

A daughter to the Lady of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, at the Deanry of St. Paul's.

#### MARRIAGES.

REV. Mr. Newcombe, of Hackney, to Miss Mawdsley, of the same place.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq; of Audley-street, to Mrs. Hamilton, of Queen-street, May-fair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bathurst, to Miss Scawen, of Soho-square.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Miss White, only daughter of the late Thomas White, Esq; of London.

William Frazer, Esq; to Miss Fordrum, of Hungerford.

Sir Samuel Dukenfield, of Dukenfield-hall, in the county of Chester, Bart. to Miss Warner, of St. John's-square.

Herbert-Perrot Pakington, Esq; to Miss Wilde, sister to Caesar Hawkins, Esq; of Pall-mall.

Robert Bollard, Esq; Regulating Captain at Gravesend, to Miss Maria Alexander.

Capt. Griffith, of the navy, to the Lady of the late Lord George Fentinck.

#### DEATHS.

CHARLES Montagu, Esq; who represented the town of Northampton in four Parliaments.

Dr. Stephens, one of the executors to the late Dutchess of Marlborough's will.

Lady Ward, relict of the late Sir Edward Ward, Bart.

James Horton, Esq; at Kentish-Town.

Francis Palmer, Esq; on St. Dunstan's-hill.

Robert



Robert Fowler, Esq; of Skendlethorpe in Lincolnshire.

The Lady of Col. Leighton, woman of the bed-chamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough, at Geneva.

John Clerk, Esq; of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

The Lady of Samuel Wilfon, Esq; of Hatton-garden.

The Lady of James Cresset, Esq; and sister to Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

Stephen Crow, Esq; of Bridport, Dorsetshire.

Robert Surman, Esq; in Gloucester-street, Queen's-square.

Thomas Potter, Esq; Member of Parliament for Okehampton, Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and principal Register of the province of Canterbury.

Joseph Taylor, Esq; Clerk to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Charles Ackers, Esq; printer, in St. John's-street, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Edward Pauncefort, Esq; at Early-court, near Reading.

Abraham Daking, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street.

James More Molyneux, Esq; Member of Parliament for Haslemere, in Duke-street, Westminster.

James Barnard, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Bankrupts, in Cornhill.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. Thomas Weekins, to the rectory of Mordiford, in the county and diocese of Hereford.

Rev. Mr. John Hyde, to the vicarage of Wembleton-Carey, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Sarum.

Rev. Mr. William Meyers, to the vicarage of Arlington, in the county of Southampton and diocese of Winchester.

Rev. Mr. William-Reeves Clerk, to the rectory of Walsin, in the county of Hertford and diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert Malkin the younger, to the rectory of Gillingham in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Henry Bathurst, to the vicarage of Swanscombe in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Foster, to the rectory of Chatham in Kent.

Rev. Dr. Markham, to be one of the Prebends in the cathedral of Durham.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**H**IS Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, and James Grenville, Esqrs. and Frederick North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Right Hon. William Earl of Bessborough and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Esq; to the office of Post-master-general.

William Yea, Esq; of Pyrland, in the parish of Taunton St. James, in the county of Somerset, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

John Clavering, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Aid de Camps, and to command and take rank as Colonel of foot.

John Ponsonby, William Champeneys, John Bourke, Arthur Trevor, and Hugh-Valence Jones, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Excise in the kingdom of Ireland. And also,

John Ponsonby, William Champeneys, John Bourke, Arthur Trevor, Benjamin Burton, Esqrs. Sir Richard Cox, and Hugh-Valence Jones, Esq; to be chief Commissioners and Governors in and throughout the kingdom of Ireland, of and for all and every other his Majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, or in arrear and payable unto his Majesty in the said kingdom.

Richard Cumberland, Esq; to the office of Provost-Marshal, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown, of and in his Majesty's province of South Carolina in America.

Ralph Bigland, Esq; Bluemantle Pursuivant at Arms, to be Somerset Herald at Arms.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

**R**OBERT Sawyer, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, baker and dealer in corn.

Timothy Carter, late of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, apothecary, dealer, and chapman.

Abraham Ford, of Coalbrookdale, in the county of Salop, ironmaster, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Pinchen, of the parish of St. Saviour in Southwark, in the county of Surry, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

John Melton, of West Ham, in the county of Essex, callico-printer.

William Gibson, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Henry Dobbins, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the city of London, warehouseman, milliner, dealer, and chapman.

Jacob Bright, of Lawrence-lane, in the city of London, warehouseman and factor.

William Penkett, late of the city of Chester, merchant.

John Ainsworth, of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, clockmaker, dealer, and chapman.

John Ham, now or late of Reading, in the county of Berks, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

Bartholomew Alston, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Baker, now or late of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, weaver.

John Young, of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, dealer in tallow and chapman.

George Smart, of Cannon-street, London, vintner.

George Wheelwright, of Long Ditch, in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Hermanus Waag, of St. Mary Axe, London, merchant.

Robert Lee, of the parish of St. James Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, plumber, dealer, and chapman.

Henry Winstanley, late of Liverpool, in the county



county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Isaac Maidman, late of Wallingford, in the county of Berks, shopkeeper and chapman.

Thomas Somervell, now or late of Bread-street, London, linen-draper.

Nicholas Butler, of High Holborn, in the

county of Middlesex, upholsterer, dealer, and chapman.

Daniel Bayley, late of Delahay-street, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

Peter Chamberlayn, of the city of Norwich, carpenter.

### BOOKS published in JUNE, 1759.

**C**ARACTACUS, a Dramatic Poem; written on the Model of the antient Greek Tragedy. Knapton, 2 s. 6d.

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*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from May 24, to June 24, 1759, inclusive.*

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, June 24, 1759.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
May	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.	62	74	S. E.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N. W.
26	30.1	50	58	N. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
27	29.85	52	56	N. W.	Ditto.
28	29.58	53	60	W.	A cloudy morning, afternoon small rain.
29	29.32	45	55	S. W.	A rainy day, afternoon wind S.
30	29.65	48	59	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair, wind S. W.
31	29.3	52	62	E.	Ditto. Afternoon cloudy, with rain.
June					
1	29.28	54	65	S.	Ditto. Ditto.
2	29.22	55	65	S.	Cloudy early, with small rain, afterwards a sunshiny day.
3	29.25	55	60	S.	A rainy day.
4	29.55	52	60	S. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind W.
5	29.38	56	58	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain.
6	29.28	56	64	S.	A rainy day.
7	29.88	53	63	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
8	30.1	60	69	N.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind W.
9	30.	64	66	S. W.	Ditto.
10	29.6	64	72	S.	Ditto. till six o'clock, afterwards small rain.
11	29.18	55	62	S. W.	A cloudy morning, a rainy afternoon, wind E.
12	29.6	52	62	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy, with rain.
13	29.32	58	62	S. W.	A sunshiny day, with rain and high wind.
14	29.85	62	66	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
15	30.02	59	68	S. W.	A sunshiny morning afternoon cloudy.
16	30.18	64	70	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
17	30.25	66	70	S. W.	Ditto.
18	30.22	70	78	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
19	30.2	74	79	S. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. E.
20	30.	64	74	E.	Ditto.
21	29.85	74	75	S.	Ditto. Afternoon wind W.
22	29.85	68	77	W.	Ditto.
23	29.8	63	68	N. W.	Ditto.
24	30.18	62	70	N.	Ditto.

*About the Middle of July will be published,*

The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-fourth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index to this Twenty-fourth Volume, &c.



# PRICES of STOCKS from May 25, to June 25, 1759, inclusive.

[illegible]







Engraved for the Universal Magazine;



For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



*The LIFE of BENJAMIN JONSON, Poet-Laureat.**With his Head neatly engraved.*

**B**ENJAMIN JONSON, the renowned father of the poets in the beginning of the last century, was the fruit of a posthumous birth and came into the world about a month after the death of his father, in 1574. Being born in Westminster, he was put first to a private school, in the church of St. Martin in the Fields; but removed thence, at a proper age, to that of the royal foundation, where Camden became his master. As his father was a Gentleman and a Clergyman, this step seems to have been taken in the view of breeding him to the church; but the widow, being left in narrow circumstances, thought fit not to refuse an offer of marriage, which was made to her by a bricklayer; and after her son had continued some years at Westminster school, and made an extraordinary progress in classical learning, she took him away, and obliged him to work under his step-father: This was nipping the first sprig of his dawning hopes in the bud; his spirit was not of a temper to take the bent to so mortifying a change. In the depth of his resentment he left his mother; and, inclining for a soldier, was carried to the English army, then engaged against the Spaniards in the Netherlands. Here he acquired a degree of military glory, which rarely falls to the lot of a common man in that profession: In an encounter with a single man of the enemy he slew his opponent; and, stripping him, carried off the spoils in the view of both armies.

Being not a little elated with this incident of his life, he took occasion early to touch, by the way, upon it, in the apologetical dialogue, which was once spoken by way of epilogue to (and is now printed at the end of) his Poetaster; and he afterwards gave it a place in his collection of epigrams: We find him again alluding to it, with the same elation of heart, several years afterwards, when King Charles, then Prince of Wales, was in Spain, on the business of the Spanish match; he writes thus to a friend:

Whether the dispensation yet be sent,  
Or that the match was never meant,  
I wish all well; and pray high Heav'n conspire

My Prince's safety, and my King's desire:  
But, if for honour we must draw the sword,  
And force back that which will not be restored,

I have a body yet, that spirit draws,  
To live or fall a carcase in the cause.

The glory of this action receives a particular heightening from the reflection, that he thereby stands singularly distinguished above the rest of his brethren of the poetical race, very few of whom have ever acquired any reputation in arms.

Upon his return home he followed the bent of his inclination; and, resuming his studies, went to St. John's college in Cambridge: But here he had soon the misfortune to undergo a second mortification; the shortness of his purse not supplying him with the decent conveniencies of a learned ease, he found himself under a necessity of quitting that seat of the Muses, after a short stay there. In this exigency he took a course, not uncommon to persons of genius under the like distress: He applied to the play-houses, and was admitted into an obscure one, called the Green-Curtain, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch or Clerkenwell. He had not been long in this station, when, not contenting himself with the business of an actor only, he took up his pen, and wrote some pieces for the stage; but his performances either way did no great credit to his genius.

In the character of a player his awkwardness furnished a topic of satire to his antagonist, Decker; who, in his *Satyromastix*, reproaches him with having left the occupation of a mortar-trader to turn actor; and with having put up a supplication to be a poor journeyman player, in which he would have continued, but that he could not set a good face upon it, and so was cashiered; that he performed the part of Zuliman at the \* Paris-garden in Southwark, and ambled by a play-waggon in the highway, and took mad Jeronymo's part to get service among the mimics. This play, called 'The Spanish Tragedy, or Jeronymo is made again,' was no less admired by the populace than derided by our old comedians, Shakespeare and Fletcher in particular, and after them by Jonson himself. As a poet, Ben's genius partook of his temper; it was hardy and fullen, and was not beat out without much sweat and hammering; besides, it was certainly overtopped by his learning; which at first, consequently, rather damped and held it in awe as a master, than waited upon it in its proper office as a servant.

During his continuance in this humble station, he had a quarrel with one of the players; who sending him a challenge, there ensued a duel, wherein Jonson killed his adversary: For this offence being thrown into prison,

\* The bear-garden, so called at that time from the man's name who kept it.



under that misfortune his spirit, tough as it was, sunk into some degree of melancholy, so that he became a fit object to be subdued by the crafty attacks of a Popish priest; who, officiously visiting him in his confinement, prevailed upon him to renounce his religion, and embrace the Roman Catholic faith; and he remained twelve years within the pale of that church. Not long after this change in his religious condition, he made another in his civil one, by taking to himself a wife, having first obtained his releasement from prison. His spirit revived with his liberty; and, maugre all the discouragements he met with, he went on digging in the poetic mine, and, by dint of unappalled industry, improved his genius so much, that at length he produced a play; which having the good fortune to fall into the hands of Shakespeare, that humane good-natured bard, resolving to do full justice to its merit, brought it upon the stage, where he was a manager, and acted a part in it himself: He afterwards continued to recommend our poet and his productions to the public, and even, occasionally, did not disdain to lend his hand in the finishing of some of them. Nor was Jonson wanting to acknowledge it after his manner: In the close of his preface to the tragedy of *Sejanus*, printed in 1605, 4to, and first acted in 1603, we read these words: ‘Lastly, I would inform you, that this book in all numbers is not the same with that which was acted on the public stage, wherein a second pen had good share; in place of which I have rather chosen to put weaker, and no doubt less pleasing, of mine own, than defraud so happy a genius of his right by my loathed usurpation.’ No-body can doubt that this genius was Shakespeare; and posterity may wish, with good reason, that those numbers had been suffered to keep their standing, with some note of distinction of Jonson, whatever was his true motive for putting the change upon us. After Shakespeare’s death, Jonson inscribed a copy of verses to his memory, so artfully penned, that two great poets have been divided in their opinions about it; Mr. Dryden calling it invidious and aspersing, while Mr. Pope thinks it an ample and honourable panegyric to the memory of his friend.

Jonson thus encouraged by Shakespeare, his genius ripened apace; and his comedy, intitled, ‘*Every Man in his Humour*,’ made its appearance on the same stage in 1598. This play stands at the head of the rest, in the first edition of his works, published by himself in 1616, folio; and in his *Induction* to the ‘*Magnetic Lady*,’ Vol. IV. p. 372, he calls it the beginning of his studies of this kind: It seems he did not chuse to own those abortive brats which his unripe brain had

produced before. The scene of ‘*Every Man in his Humour*’ was first at Florence, the persons represented were Italians, and the manners in a great measure conformable to the genius of the place; but, when it appeared again in the collection of his works, it had a more becoming and consistent aspect: The scene was transferred to London, the persons had English names given to them, and the dialogue, incidents, and manners were suited to the place of action. It was no small merit in our author, contrary to the general practice which prevailed when he first applied himself to write for the stage, and which he then conformed to, to proceed thus far in a reformation, by the choice of a domestic fable; but still it must be confessed the work is not fully completed; there remains one remarkable instance of Italian manners, in the allusion to the custom of poisoning, so common in the revenges of Italian jealousy: But, notwithstanding this fault, if it be one, it cannot be denied that the character of Kitem is well imagined and supported, his jealousy is constantly returning, and creates him fresh scruples in every thing he sets about; this shews itself no-where in so striking a light as in the incident which makes the third scene of act the third; and it is no disparagement to the author of the ‘*Suspicious Husband*,’ that, in this particular at least, he set Jonson before him.

‘*Every Man in his Humour*’ was followed, the next year, by ‘*Every Man out of his Humour*.’ A late excellent critic sends his readers to this play, for a sight of the extravagance of building dramatic manners on abstract ideas, in its full light: “*Every Man out of his Humour*,’ says he, under the name of a play of character, is, in fact, an unnatural, and, as the painters call it, hard delineation of a group of simply existing passions, wholly chimerical, and unlike to any thing we observe in the commerce of real life; yet, continues he, this comedy has always had its admirers; and Randolph, in particular, was so taken with the design, that he seems to have formed his “*Muses Looking-glass*” in express imitation of it.’ To this censure it hath been observed, on the part of Jonson, ‘That the characters are indeed very strongly marked, yet some of them have been thought to glance at particular persons of the author’s acquaintance; and that his enemies did not scruple to tax him with quarrelling with his friends, and afterwards representing them on the stage; and particularly in the characters of this very play; so that, far from being thought, at that time, to build his characters upon abstract ideas, he was really accused of representing particular persons then existing; and that even



even those characters which appear to be the most exaggerated are said to have had their respective archetypes in nature and life.' But this solution does not go to the bottom; nay, indeed, rather eludes than dissolves the force of the objection; which does not mean to assert the exaggeration of the leading or predominant quality above nature or the life, in any of the characters; but that every other quality, as it really exists in nature, is dropped, so that the man is turned all into a single passion, of which nature affords no specimen. Thus the ancients observed of the famous statue of Apollodorus, by Silarius, 'That it expressed not the angry Apollodorus, but his passion of anger \*.'

Jonson continued to furnish a new play every year; and the first of these, 'Cynthia's Revels,' he called a comical satire, as being not properly a comedy, since there is little or no plot, and the persons of the play are rather vices or passions personified, than characters copied from real life. His design was a compliment to Queen Elizabeth, under the allegorical personage of the goddess Cynthia: It was acted, in 1600, by the children of her Majesty's chapel, who vied with the most celebrated players of that time: Accordingly, his next piece, 'The Poetaster,' had the same performers, in 1601. The contest between Jonson and Decker has been already mentioned; and this satire was the genuine offspring of it, wherein that competitor is ridiculed under the character of Crispinus. Our author was also taxed with reflecting, in it, on some professors of the law and military men, both well known at that time. As the popular clamours against him ran very high, he thought proper to make a reply in an epilogue, which however was spoken only once. Decker resolved to attack the aggressor at his own weapons, and wrote a play intitled 'Satyromastix; or, the Untrussing the humorous Poet;' where, under the character of Horace junior, he lashes Jonson, who, in the 'Poetaster,' had stiled himself Horace, and given many long and direct versions from that favourite author, in contempt, as it should seem, of the vulgar clamour, which had before censured him for his imitations. To complete the opposition, as Jonson's piece was acted by the children of the chapel, so Decker's revenge was performed by those of St. Paul's, who were the only rivals to the former.

Our author was called off from his design of furnishing annually a new play, by the masques and entertainments made for the reception of King James I, on his accession to the throne of England. In these performances he was the chief factor for the Court; the

writer's share in most of them was furnished by him, and there seldom passed a year wherein he did not provide one or two poetical pieces of this kind. The first piece of this sort, which he had a hand in, was an entertainment composed for King James, as he passed through the city from the Tower, to his coronation in Westminster abbey, on Thursday, March 15, 1603: Our poet applied the first and last pageants only; the other three were devised by Decker, that antagonist being associate with Jonson on this occasion; and he published his own part under this title, 'The magnificent Entertainment given to King James, and Henry-Frederic the Prince, upon the Day of his Majesty's Passage from the Tower, through this honourable City and Chamber of London, being the 15th of March, 1603, London, 4to, 1604.' This rival of our author projected a device too, at the King's first arrival in the city, but it was never executed: In that he had introduced the genius of London; and, Jonson afterwards having done the like in this, and printed his part of the work, with explanatory notes of the ancient rites and passages alluded to therein, Decker attempted to ridicule his taste in these words: 'To make a false flourish here, with the borrowed weapons of all the old masters of the noble science of poesy, and to keep a tyrannical wit in anatomising genius from head to foot, only to shew how nimbly we can carve up the whole mass of the poets, were to play the executioner, and to lay our city's household god on the rack, to make him confess how many pair of Latin sheets we have shaken, and cut into shreds, to make him a garment: Such feats of activity are stale and common among scholars, before whom it is protested we come not now (in a pageant) to play a master's prize.' This censure is supposed to be the legitimate offspring of envy or malice in Decker, who had no genius or learning himself, and thought to be even with his betters, by endeavouring to rail or laugh them out of countenance; however that be, it is evident the present attack is not defective either in point of wit or spirit. But the truth is, Jonson's taste was the taste of their common master, who, as is well known, was no less pedant than pageant wife: No wonder then that he became the Court-factor in general for those shews, which he took care to perfume with another essence, still more grateful than the former, I mean the incense of the most servile and abject adulation. He saw how very acceptable this tribute was, and provided it with no unsparing hand; for this all the stores of his learning were ransacked and rifled; and in that search he has been lucky

\* Non hominem ex ære fecit, sed iracundiam. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xxxiv, c. 81.



enough to find out the foundation of a handsome compliment to Prince Henry, (that darling of the people as long as he lived) which has escaped the diligence of our best historians, I mean his resemblance in the face to Henry V. It is introduced in a piece called 'The Speeches at Prince Henry's Barriers,' where Merlin, addressing himself to that Prince, recounts the heroical deeds of his ancestors, Kings and Princes of England; and in that detail, after the Black Prince, he descends to Henry V, in these lines:

Yet rests the other thunderbolt of war,  
Harry the Fifth; to whom in face you are  
So like as fate would have you so in worth.

But these slighter efforts of our poet's muse did not wholly occupy his genius; both inclination and ambition concurred in prompting him to the graver and weightier works of the drama. Accordingly, in 1605, came out his comedy of 'Volpone, or the Fox;' which, being wholly finished in the space of five \* weeks, did not hinder him from indulging the sourness of his temper, in a satirical comedy, called 'Eastward Hoe,' written, about this time, against the Scottish nation. In this piece of intemperance Chapman and Marston were his coadjutors; and they were all three committed to prison, and, by Sir James Murray's representing the affront to his Majesty, were brought in danger of losing their ears and noses in the pillory, but however had the good fortune to obtain a pardon. To repair this fault Jonson sacrificed both his time and muse almost intirely to gratify the taste of the Court, in masques, for some years; so that his next play did not make its appearance till 1609; but he made some amends for the length of this interval by the perfection of the piece, which he intitled 'Epicene, or the silent Woman;' this being generally esteemed the most exact and finished comedy that our nation hath produced.

Mr. Dryden was so much struck with the perfection of this performance, that he sets it down for a pattern of a perfect play, wherein all the unities insisted on by the nicest and most scrupulous critics are most strictly observed: For instance, the length of the action, so far from exceeding the compass of a natural day, does not make up an artificial one; but is all included in the limits of three hours and a half, which is no more than is required for its presentment on the stage. The scene is laid in London: The latitude of the place is almost as little as you can imagine; for it lies all within the compass of two houses, and, after the first act,

in one. The continuity of scenes is observed more than in any of our's, except his own *Fox* and *Alchemist*. The action of the play is intirely one; the end or aim of which is the settling of Morose's estate upon Dauphine: The intrigue is the greatest and most noble of any pure unmixed comedy in any language: The conversation of Gentlemen, in the persons of Truewit and his friends, is described with more gaiety, air, and freedom, than in the rest of Jonson's comedies. The contrivance of the whole is still the more to be admired, because it is a comedy where the persons are only of a common rank, and their business private, not elevated by passions or high concerns, as in serious plays. Lastly, the unravelling of the plot is so admirable, that, when it is done, no one of the audience would think the poet could have missed it; and yet it was concealed so much before the last scene, that any other way would sooner have entered into your thoughts. Thus that excellent poet may be said to have governed the opinion of the public so far, which must needs be pleased, as he was, to view the English theatre rivalling that of France in its most boasted quality, a strict observation of the unities; but when his fondness carried him farther, to justify the character of Morose, as quite in nature, and not overcharged, it is no wonder that some critics appeared, who, being of a sourer disposition, judged with less partiality to the author in this point. It has been observed, that Jonson might probably borrow the character and marriage of Morose from the declamation of the Greek sophist Libanius upon a morose person; who, having married a talkative wife, is supposed to plead his own accusation before the Judges, in order to obtain a sentence of death against himself: However, Mr. Dryden tells us, from tradition, that Jonson was really acquainted with a person of this whimsical turn of mind, which indeed is very possible in nature; and then, the design being to expose the foible of a real person, it was very convenient to exaggerate the peculiarities and enlarge the features of the character; notwithstanding he may be censured therein for sinking beneath the true dignity of the comic scene, and degenerating into farce.

The next year he brought forth 'The Alchemist,' one of the best of his comedies. Mr. Dryden intimates, that the character of the Alchemist was copied from the Astrologer, in the comedy of Albumazar, a play which was revived in his time, and a prologue wrote by him, wherein are these lines:

\* See his prologue to that comedy, in answer to a reproach, that he was not less than a year about every play.



Subtle was got by our Albumazar,  
That Alchemist by this Astrologer ;  
Here he was fashion'd, and we may suppose,  
He lik'd the fashion well who wore the  
cloaths.

The author of this play is unknown ; but the earliest edition of it is several years later than the *Alchemist* ; and the silence of Jonson's enemies on this head is a presumption in his favour, wherein it has been suggested, that Mr. Dryden might possibly be misinformed or mistaken.

The very judicious critic mentioned in a preceding remark, having shewn the incongruity there is between farce and comedy, and, in consequence thereof, the absurdity of the modern practice in perpetually mixing them together, proceeds thus : ' Of our own comedies, such of them I mean as are worthy of criticism, Ben Jonson's *Alchemist* and *Volpone* bid the fairest for being written in the genuine unmixed manner ; yet, though their merits are very great, the impartial critic will hardly allow them this perfection : The *Alchemist* is, I think, throughout exaggerated, and at best belongs to that species of comedy which we have before called particular and partial ; the extravagant pursuit, so strongly exposed in that play, hath been now of a long time forgotten, and we therefore find it difficult to enter fully into the humour of this highly wrought character : We may remark in general of such subjects, that they are a strong temptation to the writer to exceed the bounds of truth and mediocrity in his draught of them at first, and are farther liable to an imperfect, and even unfair sentence from the reader afterwards ; for the welcome reception which these pictures of prevailing local folly meet with on the stage, cannot but induce the poet, almost without design, to inflame the representation ; and the want of archetypes, in a little time, makes it pass for immoderate, were it originally given with ever so much discretion and justice. The plan of the *Alchemist* is then essentially such as subjects this comedy to the imputation of farce.

' The *Volpone*, on the other hand, is a subject fitted for the entertainment of all times, and is therefore of the sort a great writer would chuse, when he wanted to transmit a monument of his art and genius to posterity. Such appears to have been the generous purpose of the poet in this admirable comedy, and the fate of it has been answerable to his intentions ; yet I am afraid it cannot well be deemed a complete model ; there are even some incidents of a farcical invention, particularly the mountebank's scene and Sir Politique's tortoise, are in the

taste of the old comedy ; besides, the humour of the dialogue is sometimes on the point of becoming inordinate, as may be seen in the pleasantries of Corbaccio's mistakes through deafness, and in other instances : The cast of his plays indeed could hardly be any other, if we attend to the character of the writer ; for his nature was severe and rigid ; and this, in giving a strength and manliness, gave at times too an intemperance to his satire. His taste for ridicule was strong but indelicate, which made him not over curious in the choice of his topics. And, lastly, his style in picturing characters, though masterly, was without that elegance of hand which is required to correct and allay the force of so bold a colouring. Thus, the bias of his nature leading him to Plautus, rather than Terence, for his model, it is not to be wondered that his wit is too frequently caustic, his raillery coarse, and his humour excessive.' This impartial pen concludes the remark in the following terms : ' Some late writers for the stage have, no doubt, avoided these defects in the exactest of our old dramatists : But do they rival his excellencies ? Posterity, I am afraid, will judge otherwise, whatever may now be thought of some more fashionable comedies ; and, if they do not, neither the state of general manners, nor the turn of the public taste, appears to be such as countenances the expectation of greater improvements. To those who are not over sanguine in their hopes, our forefathers will perhaps be thought to have furnished (what in nature seem linked together) the fairest example of dramatic as of real manners.'

The *Alchemist* was followed, the ensuing year, 1611, by the worst of Jonson's tragedies intitled ' *Cataline*.' This and the *Sejanus* are the only trials of his skill and taste in tragedy ; and they have both been condemned by the general sentence, from their first appearance down to this day : Nevertheless our poet himself appears to have set no small value on each of them, a conspicuous proof of the common remark how ill a judge any author is of the merit of his own productions. The following extract will justify this censure. Horace, in his *Art of Poetry*, lays down three rules to be observed by every dramatic writer in the management of his fable ; first, not to follow the trite obvious round of the original work ; that is, not servilely and scrupulously to adhere to its plan or method ; secondly, not to be translators instead of imitators ; that is, if it shall be thought fit to imitate more expressly any part of the original, to do it with freedom and spirit, and without a slavish attachment to the mode of expression ; thirdly, not



to adopt any particular incident that may occur in the proposed model, which either decency or the nature of the work would reject.

A late ingenious commentator upon this passage having observed, 'that though the poet refers to the Iliad of Homer for an illustration of these rules, probably without an eye to particular instances of the errors here condemned, in the Latin tragedies, proceeds thus: For want of these, says he, it may be of use to fetch an illustration from some examples in our own; and we need not look far for them. Almost every modern play affords an instance of one or other of these faults. The single one of Cataline by B. Jonson is, itself, a specimen of them all. This tragedy, which hath otherwise great merit, and on which its author appears to have set no small value, is, in fact, the Catalinarian war of Sallust put into poetical dialogue, and so offends against the first rule of the poet, in following too servilely the plain beaten road of the chronicle. Next the speeches of Cicero and Cataline, of Cato and Cæsar, are, all of them, direct and literal translations of the historian and orator, in violation of the second rule, which forbids a too close attachment to the mode or form of expression. Thirdly, there are several transgressions of that rule which enjoins a strict regard to the nature and genius of the work: One is obvious and striking. In the history, which had for its subject the whole Catalinarian war, the fates of the conspirators were distinctly to be recorded, and the preceding debates concerning the manner of their punishment afforded an occasion too inviting to be overlooked by an historian (and above all a republican historian) of embellishing his narration by set harangues. Hence the long speeches of Cæsar and Cato in the Senate have great propriety, and are justly esteemed amongst the leading beauties of that work. But the case was totally different in the drama; which, taking for its subject the single fate of Cataline, had no concern with the other conspirators, whose fates, at most, should only have been hinted at, not debated with all the circumstances of pomp and rhetoric on the stage. Nothing can be more flat and disgusting than this calm impertinent pleading, especially in the very heat and winding up of the plot. But the poet was misled by the beauty it appeared to have in the original composition, without attending to the peculiar laws of the drama, and the indecorum it must needs have in so very different a work.' Thus that judicious critic. And in aggravation of Jonson's fault it hath been farther observed, that, though he was conscious of what might

possibly be objected to him upon those heads, yet he was so far from regarding them as errors or imperfections in his poem, that he, in truth, considered them as beauties, and prided himself upon his translations as so many real excellencies, and the chief ornaments of his play. However, in justice to him, it must be acknowledged, that he hath discovered great art and spirit in designing and supporting his characters; and has occasionally deviated from the leading thread of the story, and varied the arrangement of circumstances in the manner that was most conducive to draw out his characters, and display the ruling passion inherent in the breast of each.

These remarks upon the Cataline are, in some degree, also applicable to his Sejanus. In this indeed the narration from which he copied was less obvious and direct; and hence it demanded a greater share of judgment to combine and connect the distinct periods and members, to form a regular and consistent whole; but as the story lay before him, from which he drew his incidents, he copied with too close an attachment to historic composition; and, in breach of the second rule, what he hath translated in the Latin, is expressed with too exact a conformity to the mode and letter of the original expression. And, lastly, he hath adopted incidents which the law and nature of his work would reject. The play should naturally have ended with the fall and tragical death of Sejanus. For this reason the subsequent descriptions taken from Juvenal, of the indignities and insults offered by the multitude, both to himself and his statues, are wholly out of place. Nor was it less improper to describe, with the attendant circumstances, the unfortunate end of the son and daughter of Sejanus, who with brutal violence were dragged from home, and inhumanly put to death by the public executioner. But the poet intended to recount a tale of horror, and excite pity in the breasts of the spectators, by relating the untimely fate of the innocent and tender sufferers; and this farther contributed, in concurrence with the moral, to insinuate that divine vengeance would not fail to punish and exterminate the whole race of those who contemned the providence and power of Heaven. He might also have still another design in his view in not concluding his play without these stories, as they served to take off the force of the objection made to the choice of his subject, that Sejanus and Cataline were historical characters so well known, that no distress which befalls them, can possibly raise any kind of pity, the chiefest and noblest passion belonging to tragedy, in the breast of the beholder. However, after

all,



all, it must be acknowledged, that pity is not the only passion, which the tragic poet is concerned with. To excite dread and terror in the mind of the spectator is equally the design of tragedy with raising the softer and more tender emotions of the heart. Wickedness and guilt, when they are represented to an audience, should naturally create no other sensations but those of fear and horror; and the catastrophe should be designed as a monitory lesson to deter others from perpetrating the like crimes. Our poet is not singular in the choice of his subjects. One of them has lately been exhibited on a stage that is no way remarkable for presenting scenes of cruelty to the beholder. The rival wits of France, M. Crebillon in his 'Catalina,' and M. Voltaire in his 'Rome sauvée,' have actually pitched on the same event with Jonson, in their contest for the dramatic laurel.

In 1613, our author took a tour to Paris, where he was admitted to an interview and conversation with Cardinal Perron, whom he treated with all that frankness and bluntness, which was so much his nature: Among other things, the Cardinal shewing him his translation of Virgil, he scrupled not to tell him flatly it was a bad one.

It was about this time, that he commenced a quarrel with Inigo Jones, whom he therefore made the subject of his ridicule in his next comedy, called 'Bartholomew Fair,' acted in 1614. The rupture seems not to have ended but with Jonson's death. A very few years before that happened, he wrote a most virulent coarse satire, which he called an 'Expostulation with Inigo Jones.' The time when this was written is ascertained by Howell's Letters, among which there is one, dated May 3, 1635, addressed to his friend and father Ben Jonson, concluding in these terms: 'I heard you censured lately at Court, that you have lighted too foul upon Sir Inigo, and that you write with a porcupine's quill dipped in too much gall. Excuse me that I am so free with you; it is because I am in no common way of friendship.

Your's, J. H.'

But the poet, it seems, was too much incensed, and too vain withal to listen to the first advice of his friend, whereupon Mr. Howell addressed the following letter to him intirely upon this subject, assuring him that the King was much offended, especially with the coarseness of his abuse:

'Father BEN,

'The fangs of a bear, and the tusks of a wild boar, do not bite worse, and make deeper gashes, than a goose-quill sometimes; not the badger himself, who is said to be so tenacious of his bite, that he will not give

over his hold, till he feels his teeth meet and bone crack. Your quill hath proved so to Mr. Inigo; but the pen, wherewith you so gashed him, was made rather of a porcupine than a goose-quill, it is so keen and firm.—Anser, apes, vitulus, populos & regna gubernant.—The goose, the bee, and the calf, (meaning wax, parchment, and the pen) rule the world; but, of the three, the pen is most predominant. I know you have a commanding one; but you must not let it tyrannise in that manner, as you have done lately. Some give out there was a hair in your pen, and that your ink was too thick with gall; else it would not have bespattered and shaken the reputation of a Royal Architect; for reputation, you know, is like a fair structure, a long time a raising, but quickly ruined.—If your spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more copies of the satire; for, to deal plainly with you, you have lost some ground at Court by it; and, as I hear from a good hand, the King, who hath so great judgment in poetry as in other things else, is not well pleased therewith. Dispense with this freedom of your respectful son and servant,

Westminster, July 3, 1635. J. H.'

After the expostulation just mentioned, Jonson added another piece, intitled, 'To a friend. An Epigram of him.' And also a third, inscribed, 'To Inigo Marquis Would be. A Corollary.' Howell, in his first letter, plainly points to the epigram, which runs thus:

Sir Inigo doth fear it, as I hear,  
And labours to seem worthy of this fear;  
That I should write upon him some sharp  
verse,

Able to eat into his bones, and pierce  
The marrow. Wretch! I quit thee of thy  
pain,

Thou'rt too ambitious, and dost fear in vain:  
The Lybian lion haunts no butterflies;  
He makes the camel and dull ass his prize.  
If thou be so desirous to be read,  
Seek out some hungry painter, that, for bread,  
With rotten chalk or coal upon the wall,  
Will well design thee to be view'd of all  
That sit upon the common draught or strand;  
Thy forehead is too narrow for my brand.

Father Ben seems at length to have followed his son's advice, finding it necessary, perhaps, to comply thereto, and accordingly suppressed the whole. The Architect had made some attempts in the poetical way, either in the business of masques, or otherwise, or perhaps both. This intrusion into the poet's province had raised Ben's spleen; and, in the beginning of the quarrel, one principal stroke of the ridicule, bestowed upon Lan-  
them



thern in 'Bartholomew Fair,' consists in the title there given him of 'Parcel-Poet.'

'Bartholomew Fair' was succeeded by the 'Devil's an Ass,' in 1616. This year he published his works in one folio volume, and the Poet-Laureat's salary, of 100 marks per annum, was settled upon him for life by King James I. the same year. Crowned with these honours by his Prince, he saw the most distinguishing wits of his time crouding his train and courting his acquaintance. And, in that spirit, he was invited to Christchurch, in Oxford, by Dr. Corbet, then senior student of that college. Our poet gladly accepted the invitation; and, having passed some time in cultivating his muse in that delightful seat, he received an additional attestation of his merit from the University, who presented him with the honorary degree of Master of Arts, at the act in 1619. On the death of the Laureat, Samuel Daniel, in October following, Jonson succeeded to that post, the duty of which had been chiefly performed by him a long time before. The year had not expired, when our new-crowned Laureat took a tour into Scotland, on purpose to visit a favourite brother-poet, Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden in that country. He passed some months with this ingenious friend, to whom he opened his heart with a most unreserved freedom and confidence, the sweetest gift of friendship.

Our author was much pleased with the adventures of this journey, and celebrated them in a particular poem; which, together with several more of his productions, being accidentally burnt, about two or three years afterwards, that loss drew from him a poem, which he called 'An Execration upon Vulcan.' It begins with these lines:

And why to me this, thou lame Lord of fire?  
What had I done, that might call on thine ire,  
Or urge thy greedy flames thus to devour  
So many my years labour in an hour?  
I ne'er attempted, Vulcan, 'gainst thy life.—  
Had I wrote treason there, or herefy,  
Imposture, witchcraft charms, or blasphemy,  
I had deserv'd then thy consuming looks.

In proceeding, he enumerates the several kinds of loose or low writing, and particularly the unnatural romances, spawned in the age of chivalry, together with the factious pamphlets, written especially by the Puritans in this and the preceding age; all which being condemned to the flames, he goes on thus:

These, had'st thou pleased either to dine or sup,  
Had made a meal for Vulcan to lick up.

He seems to have let no year pass without the amusement of writing some of these

smaller pieces. And those, with the masques, which the office of Poet-Laureat then particularly called for every Christmas, filled up the interval to the year 1625; when his comedy, intitled 'The Staple of News,' appeared upon the stage. Not long afterwards he fell into an ill state of health, which, however, did not hinder the discharge of his duty at Court. And he found time also to gratify the more agreeable exercise of play-writing; for, in 1629, he brought another comedy, called 'The New Inn, or the Light Heart,' to the theatre. But here his adversaries prevailed over him; the play was hissed out of the house on its first appearance there; and our Laureat had recourse to his pride for a revenge, which dictated an 'Ode to himself,' threatening to leave the stage. It consists of six stanzas. The two first are as follow:

Come leave the loathed stage,  
And more the loathsome age,  
Where pride and impudence in fashion knit,  
Usurp the chair of wit;  
Indicting and arraigning every day  
Something they call a play.  
Let their fastidious, vain,  
Commission of the brain  
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn;  
They were not made for thee, lest thou for them.

Say that thou pour'st them wheat,  
And they will acorns eat:  
'Twere simple fury still thyself to waste  
On such as have no taste.  
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread,  
Whose appetites are dead;  
No, give them grains their fill,  
Husks, draught to drink and swill.  
If they love lees, and leave the lusty wine,  
Envy them not their palates with the swine.

This disappointment added to the continuance of his illness; and, the poet's ordinary foible, bad œconomy, having reduced his finances to a low ebb, the King graciously sent him a purse of a hundred pounds. That goodness was properly and in character repaid by an epigram, addressed to his royal benefactor:

Great Charles, amongst the holy gifts of  
grace,  
Annexed to thy person and thy place,  
'Tis not enough (thy piety is such)  
To cure the call'd King's evil with a touch,  
But thou wilt yet a kinglier mastery try,  
To cure the poet's evil, poverty:  
And in these cures dost to thyself enlarge,  
As thou dost cure our evil at thy charge.  
Nay,



Nay, and in this thou shewest to value more  
 One poet, than of other folks ten score.  
 O piety! so to weigh the poor's estates.  
 O bounty! so to difference the rates.  
 What can the poet wish his King may do,  
 But that he cure the people's evil too.

The two last lines allude to the murmurs of that time upon the dissolution of the Parliament. But his Majesty's munificence did not stop there; he augmented the Laureat's salary of a hundred marks to a hundred pounds a year; together with the addition of a tierce of Canary wine; which pension has been continued to his successors in that office ever since. Our poet drew up a petition for this favour in the following form:

The humble petition of poor Ben,  
 To th' best of Monarchs, masters, men,  
 King Charles.

Doth most humbly shew it,  
 To your Majesty, your poet:  
 That whereas your royal father,  
 James the blessed, pleas'd the rather,  
 Of his special grace to letters,  
 To make all the muses debtors  
 To his bounty: By extension  
 Of a free poetic pension,  
 A large hundred marks annuity,  
 To be given me in gratuity,  
 For done service, and to come:  
 And that this so accepted sum,  
 Or dispensed in books or bread,  
 (For on both the muse was fed)  
 Hath drawn on me from the times  
 All the envy of the rhimes,  
 And the rattling pit-pat noise  
 Of the less poetic boys,  
 When their pot-guns aim to hit,  
 With their pellets of small wit,  
 Parts of me (they judg'd) decay'd,  
 But we last out still, unlay'd.  
 Please your Majesty to make,  
 Of your grace, for goodness sake,  
 Those your father's marks your pounds:  
 Let their spite (which now abounds)  
 Then go on, and do its worst,  
 This would all their envy burst:  
 And so warm the poet's tongue,  
 You'll read a snake in his next song.

Notwithstanding the handsome addition here made to him, his finances were continually in disorder and deficient, and that defect made him a beggar. There is good reason to believe, that he had also a pension from the city, from several of the Nobility and Gentry; and particularly from Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house-hospital, in London. It is certain the applications we have of his, in this way, shew, that Ben's foibles were the usual ones gene-

rally incident to a head poetically turned, heedlessness and extravagance. This sufficiently appears from the following address:

To Mr. JOHN BURGESS.

Father John Burges,  
 Necessity urges  
 My woeful cry  
 To Sir Robert Pye,  
 And that he will venture  
 To send my debenture.  
 Tell him his Ben  
 Knew the time when  
 He lov'd the muses,  
 Though now he refuses  
 To take apprehension  
 Of a year's pension,  
 And more is behind:  
 Put him in mind,  
 Christmas is near;  
 And neither good chear,  
 Mirth, fooling nor wit,  
 Nor any least fit  
 Of gambol or sport  
 Will come at the Court;  
 If there be no money,  
 No plover or coney  
 Will come to the table  
 Or wine to enable  
 The muse or the poet,  
 The parish will know it.

Nor any quick warming-pan help him to bed;  
 If th' Chequer be empty, so will be his head.

To this purpose Cowley comforts himself, that

—Such were all th' inspired tuneful men,  
 Such all his grandfires from Homer down to Ben.

King Charles the First's personal character makes it no improbable supposition, that these acts of favour might be in some measure the effects of his compassion for this servant, who began now to sink into a visible decay both of body and mind. It is true, we have two comedies wrote by him afterwards; but they are such as have not unfitly been called his dotage; and he found himself under a necessity of absolutely laying down his pen soon after the year 1634. His last masque, called 'Love's Welcome,' &c. was personated July 30, 1634. The only piece we have with a date after that is his New-year's ode for 1635. There are indeed two dramatic pieces left unfinished; the time of writing them is uncertain. These are intitled, 'The Sad Shepherd, a Pastoral Tragedy, and the Fall of Mortimer.' Of this last there is only the plan of the drama, and one or two scenes. It is said he died and left it unfinished. His editor is of opinion



nion that, had he completed his design with the same spirit in which he began it, we should have been able to boast of one perfect tragedy at least, formed upon the ancient model, and giving us the happiest imitation of the ancient drama. The *Sad Shepherd* is carried on almost to the conclusion of the third act, and in act I, scene V, we read the following lines of a true poetical inspiration :

No sun or moon, or other chearful star,  
Look'd out of heaven! but all the cope was dark

As it were hung so for her exequies!  
And not a voice or sound to ring her knell,  
But of that dismal pair, the screeching owl,  
And buzzing hornet! Hark! hark! hark!  
The foul bird! How she flutters with her  
wicker wings.

Peace! You shall hear her scratch.

The remaining pieces of our author, are his translation of Horace's '*Epistola ad Pisones*'; an English Grammar; and his observations on men and things, called '*Discoveries*.' The first of these was translated in his youth. In the preface to *Sejanus* he says, he intended shortly to publish it with notes; but it did not appear in print till after his death, and then without notes, the fate of which has been already mentioned; and much of what was intended for them, is inserted in the '*Discoveries*.' These make a very excellent piece, the fruits of mature and judicious age, valuable not only for the sentiments and observations, but as a pattern of a nervous and concise style. His Grammar was also written by him when advanced in years; and Mr. Wotton speaking of it, observes, that it was the first considerable attempt with regard to the subject. But we must agree with that author, that herein Jonson made Lilly's Grammar his pattern; and for want of reflecting upon the grounds of a language, which he understood as well as any man of his age, he drew it by violence to a dead language that was of a quite different make, and so left his book imperfect.

His disorder was the palsy, which put a period to his life, August 6, 1637, in the 63d year of his age. He was interred three days afterwards in Westminster abbey, at the north-west end near the belfrey. Over his grave was laid a common pavement-stone, with this laconic inscription, '*O Rare Ben Jonson*.' It was done at the expence of Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Young of Great Milton, in Oxfordshire. But a much better monument was raised to his memory six months afterwards, when there came out a collection of elegies and poems, intitled, '*Jonsonius Virbius: Or, the Memory of Ben*

Jonson revived by the Friends of the Muses.' And, presently after, there was a design set on foot to erect a marble monument with his statue, and a considerable sum of money was collected for the purpose; but the breaking out of the rebellion prevented the carrying of it into execution, and the money was returned. The bust, in bas-relievo, with the former inscription under it, that is now fixed to the wall in the poets corner, near the south-east entrance into the abbey, was set up by that great patron of learning, the second Earl of Oxford of the Harley family.

As to our poet's own family, it became extinct with him, for he survived all his children. It remains that we exhibit a kind of portrait of his person and character. As to the first, then, if we may depend upon his own description, his body was large, corpulent, and bulky, and his countenance hard and rocky; so that his figure greatly resembled that of Sir John Falstaff, and consequently could not be much less apt to raise laughter. Nor was the cast of his temper and natural disposition at all more respectable, as represented by his friend Mr. Drummond, who observes him to be '*A great lover and praiser of himself; a contemner and scorner of others; chusing rather to lose his friend than his jest; jealous of every word and action of those about him, especially after drink, which was one of the elements in which he lived; a dissembler of the parts which reigned in him; a bragger of some good that he wanted; he thought nothing right, but what either himself or some of his friends had said or done. He was passionately kind and angry; careless either to gain or keep; vindictive, but, if he was well answered, greatly chagrined; interpreting the best sayings and deeds often to the worst. He was for any religion, being versed in both; oppressed with fancy, which overmastered his reason, a general disease among the poets.*' As an instance of this, he told this friend, that he had spent many a night in looking at his great toe, about which he had seen Turks and Tartars, Romans and Carthaginians, fight in his imagination.

He had a very strong memory; for he tells us himself in his *Discoveries*, that in his youth he could have repeated whole books that he had read, and poems of some select friends, which he thought worth charging his memory with. Lastly, as to his genius, the character of it, in respect to dramatic poetry, has been already touched upon. To which must be added Mr. Pope's remark, that, '*When our author got possession of the stage, he brought critical learning into vogue; and that this was not done without difficulty, which appears from those frequent lessons*



lessons (and indeed almost declamations) which he was forced to prefix to his first plays, and put into the mouths of his actors, the grex, chorus, &c. to remove the prejudices and inform the judgment of his hearers. Till then, the English authors had no thoughts of writing upon the model of the ancients: Their tragedies were only histories in dialogue, and their comedies followed the thread of any novel as they found it, no less implicitly than if it had been true history.' Thus that much admired poet followed Jonson in borrowing from the ancients, as much as he surpassed him in harmonious versification, for which Jonson seems to have had no nice ear. However, Mr. Drummond declares, that his inventions were smooth and easy, and it may be justly said, that, though he is usually much more attentive to the matter than to the music of his poetry, yet in many places his poetry is smooth and easy as his invention; we are even surprised with the most beautiful harmony. The following hymn will justify our remark; it is taken from the piece called *Cynthia's Revels*, and addressed to that Goddess, under which character he means to compliment Queen Elizabeth:

Queen and huntress chaste and fair,  
Now the sun is laid to sleep,  
Seated in thy silver chair,  
State in wonted manner keep;  
Hesperus intreats thy light,  
Goddess excellently bright.

Earth, let not thy envious shade  
Dare itself to interpose;  
Cynthia's shining orb was made  
Heav'n to clear when day did close.

Bless us then with wished light,  
Goddess excellently bright.

Lay this bow of pearl apart,  
And thy crystal shining quiver;  
Give unto the flying hart  
Space to breathe how short soever.  
Thou that mak'st a day of night,  
Goddess excellently bright.

He does not appear to have had much conception of those breaks and rests, or of adapting the sound of his verse to the sense, which are the chief beauty of our best modern poets. It is universally agreed with his last mentioned friend, that translation or imitation was his most distinguished talent, wherein he excelled all his contemporaries; and, besides his new forming our drama after the ancient models, he gave us the first Pindaric ode in the English language that has a just claim to that title.

Mr. Selden styles Ben Jonson his 'beloved friend and a singular poet,' and extols his 'special worth in literature and accurate judgment.' Mr. Dryden gives him the title of the 'greatest man of the last age;' and observes, that if we look upon him, while he was himself (for his last plays were but his dotages) he was the most learned and judicious writer, which any theatre ever had; that he was a most severe judge of himself as well as others; that one cannot say, he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it; that in his works there is little to be retrenched or altered; but that humour was his proper sphere. Mr. Shadwell likewise declares, that he was incomparably the best dramatic poet, that ever was, or probably ever will be.

### *Of the PLEASURES of Variety, Symmetry, Contrasts, and Surprise.*

**I**F order in objects is necessary, variety is so also: Without this, the soul grows languid; for objects, which resemble each other, appear to it to be the same; and if one part of a picture, which is shewn to us, should resemble another which we have seen, this object would be new without appearing to be so, and would afford us no pleasure. And, as the beauties of the works of art consist in the pleasures which they afford us, they ought to be made as fit as possible to vary those pleasures; the mind ought to be shewn objects which it has not seen; the sentiments it is inspired with ought to be different from that which it had before.

It is thus that histories please us by the variety of relations; romances by the variety of prodigies; theatrical pieces by the variety of passions; and that they, who know properly how to instruct us, vary, as

much as they can, the uniform strain of instruction.

A long uniformity renders any thing insupportable; the same order of periods, a great while continued, quite fatigues us in an oration; the same numbers, and the same cadences, make a long poem extremely tiresome. If it be true, that they have finished the famous road from Moscow to Petersburg, the traveller must be tired to death, shut up between the two rows of that alley; and one, who should travel a long time upon the Alps, would come down from them disgusted with situations the most agreeable, and points of view the most charming.

The soul loves variety; but it does not love it, as we have said, but because it is formed to know and to see: It must then be possible for it to see, and the variety must permit it to do so; that is to say, an object must



must be simple enough to be perceived, and varied enough to be perceived with pleasure.

There are some things which appear varied, and are not so; and others which appear uniform, and are much varied.

The Gothic architecture appears extremely varied; but the confusion of its ornaments fatigues us by their smallness, which makes it impossible for us to distinguish them from each other; and their number prevents the eye from fixing upon any one of them; so that it disgusts us by those very parts which were intended to render it agreeable.

A building of the Gothic order is a kind of riddle to the eye which beholds it; and the mind is embarrassed, in the same way as when an obscure poem is presented to it.

The Grecian architecture, on the contrary, appears uniform; but, as it has as many divisions as it ought, and are proper to make the mind see precisely as much as it can without being fatigued, and, at the same time, enough to give it employment, has that variety which makes it be beheld with pleasure.

Great objects ought to have great parts; large men have large arms, great trees have great branches, huge mountains are divided into other mountains bigger and less in proportion; it is the nature of things which does this.

The Grecian architecture, which has few divisions and grand ones, imitates the nature of things; the soul is struck with a certain majesty, which every-where abounds in it.

It is thus that painting divides, into groupes of three or four figures, what it represents in a picture; it imitates Nature; a numerous troop is always divided into platoons; it is thus too, that the painter makes grand divisions of his light and shade.

I have said, that the mind loves variety; however, in most things, it loves to see a certain symmetry. This seems to imply a sort of contradiction: I thus explain it.

One of the principal causes of the pleasure of our soul, when it perceives objects, is the facility with which it perceives them; and the reason that makes proportion please the mind is, that it saves it trouble, that it gives it ease, and that, so to speak, it cuts the work into halves.

From this a general rule is derived; every-where that symmetry is useful to the soul, and can assist its functions, it is agreeable to it; but, wherever it is useless to it, it is insipid, because it takes away variety. Now those things which we see in succession ought to have variety, for our mind has no difficulty to perceive them; those, on the contrary, which we perceive all at once, ought to have

symmetry. Thus, as we perceive with one glance of our eye the front of a building, a parterre, a temple, they are with propriety proportioned; which pleases the mind, by that facility which it gives it of embracing all at once the whole object.

As it is necessary that an object, which we ought to see all at once, should be simple, it is necessary too that it be one, and that all its parts have a relation to the principal object; it is for this reason also that we love symmetry, it makes an united whole.

It is according to nature, that a whole be complete; and the mind, which sees this whole, wishes that it may have no part imperfect. It is on this account also that we love symmetry; there must be a sort of poising or balancing; and a building with one wing, or one wing shorter than another, is as unfinished, as a body with one arm, or one arm too short.

The soul loves symmetry, it also loves contrasts; this requires to be a good deal explained. For example: If Nature requires of painters and sculptors, to proportion the parts of their figures, it requires also, that they contrast their different attitudes. One foot placed like another, one member extended like another, are insupportable; the reason of it is, because this symmetry makes the attitudes be almost always the same; which we may observe in Gothic figures, which by this almost always resemble each other; thus there is no more variety in the works of art. Besides, Nature has not made us thus; and, as she has given us motion, she has not formed us in our actions and manners like pagods; and, if men thus stiff and constrained are intolerable, what must it be in the productions of art?

The attitudes must then be contrasted, especially in works of sculpture, which, naturally languid, cannot be animated, but by the force of contrast and situation.

But, as we said that the variety, which they have endeavoured to give the Gothic, has made it quite uniform; it has often happened, that that variety, which they have endeavoured to give us by the means of contrasts, has become a vicious symmetry and uniformity.

This is not perceived in certain works of painting and sculpture only, but also in the style of some writers, who, in every phrase, contrast the beginning with the end by perpetual antitheses; such as St. Augustine and other authors of the low Latin; and some of our moderns, as St. Evremont. The turn of the phrase always the same, and always uniform, displeases extremely; this perpetual contrast becomes symmetry, and this



this opposition, always studiously fought for, becomes uniformity.

The mind finds so little variety in it, that, when you have seen one part of the phrase, you guess at the other; you see words opposed to each other, but opposed always in the same manner; you see a turn of phrase, but it is always the same.

Many painters have fallen into this fault of putting contrasts every-where, and without art; so that, when one sees one figure, the disposition of those next it can easily be divined: This continual diversity becomes something of a resemblance. Besides, Nature, which places every thing in disorder, never discovers an affectation of a perpetual contrast; without adding further, that she does not put all bodies in motion, and in a forced motion; she is more various than to do this; she places some in rest, and gives to others different kinds of movement.

If the intelligent part of the soul loves variety, the sensitive part of it is no less fond of it; for the soul cannot long bear the same situation, because it is joined to a body which cannot endure it. That our soul may be excited, the spirits must flow in the nerves; but there are in this two things, a lassitude in the nerves, and an intermission of spirits which flow no more, or are dissipated from those places where they run.

Thus at length every thing fatigues us, especially great pleasures; we quit them always with as much pleasure as we began them; for the fibres, which were the organs of them, have need of rest; we must make use of others more proper to be of service to us, and, so to speak, make a proper division of our toil.

Our soul grows tired with enjoyment; not to perceive any pleasure at all is to fall into a state of lifeless insensibility, which quite oppresses it. We find a remedy for all this, by varying its modifications; it feels, and it does not grow tired.

This disposition of the soul, which carries it always to different objects, makes it relish all the pleasures which flow from surprise; a sentiment which pleases the soul by the object which it beholds, and by the suddenness of the action; for it perceives or feels something which it does not expect, or in a manner which it did not expect.

A thing may surprise us as wonderful, and, at the same time, as new, and also as unexpected; and, in these last cases, the principal sentiment is united to this accessory one, that the thing is new, or unexpected.

It is by this that games of hazard interest us; they present us with a continued series of unexpected events; it is by this that social games please us; they too are a set of unforeseen events, brought about by address joined to chance.

It is by this also that we are pleased with theatrical pieces; they are unravelled by degrees, the events are concealed till they happen, new subjects of surprise are always prepared for us, and they often afford us a sensible pleasure, by shewing the events to be such as we ought to have foreseen they would be. In a word, works of genius are commonly read for no other reason but because they procure an agreeable surprise, and make amends for the insipidity of conversations that have not this effect.

Surprise may be produced either by the object, or by the manner of producing it; for we see an object greater or less than it is in fact, or different from what it is; or we see the same object, but with an additional idea which surprises us. Such, in any thing, is the accessory idea of the difficulty of making it, or the person who made it, or the time when it was made, or the manner how it was made, or some other circumstance connected with it.

Suetonius describes the crimes of Nero with a coolness of blood which surprises us, by making us almost believe, that he does not feel sufficient horror for what he describes; but he suddenly changes his style, and says, 'The universe, having suffered such a monster fourteen years, at last abandoned him: *Tale monstrum per quatuordecim annos perpeffus terrarum orbis tandem destituit.*' This produces in the mind different kinds of surprise: We are surprised at the author's change of style; at the discovery of his different manner of thinking; at his method of relating, in so few words, one of the greatest revolutions that ever happened: Thus the soul finds a vast number of different sensations that concur to move it, and to inspire it with pleasure.

## REFLECTIONS *on the* PHILOSOPHY of SOCRATES.

**T**O understand well the philosophy of the great Socrates, it is necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with the character and manners of the Greeks, particularly of the Athenians in his time. The cities of Greece were then under a democratical, or

aristocratical government; and, eloquence being of great use to work upon the Senate or the people, those who had a mind to raise themselves, grew very fond of it. The sophists took hold of that opportunity, and, setting up for teachers of eloquence, were admired



admired by young people. They spoke with great eloquence, but wanted solidity. The Greeks, especially the Athenians, were vain and self-conceited. The latter pretended to exceed all other nations in wit and learning. All manner of vices prevailed among them, proceeding not only from a long course of prosperity, but also from the wrong notions of the gods, entertained by the poets and the people. Such was the state of Athens, when Socrates undertook to reform his fellow-citizens. The better to succeed in his noble design, he used to speak ironically; which Cicero expresses in the following manner: 'Socrates (says he, *Academ. Quæst. Lib. IV. 5.*) detracting from himself in disputation, attributed more to those whom he designed to refute. When he therefore said otherwise than he thought, it was customary with him to adopt that sort of dissimulation, the Greeks call irony.' Sometimes that great man declared he would be the disciple of those, who pretended to know what they were ignorant of; hoping that by that means he might beget in them a sense of modesty. At other times he would say he knew not the thing that was in debate; and expressed a great desire of inquiring into the truth of it, and helping others in that inquiry. He never grew angry with those who had a slow apprehension, or appeared obstinate, though their answers were never so proud and foolish; but he endeavoured with great humanity and gentleness to quicken, and bring them off from their errors. Sometimes, to put off the character of a master and learned man, he discoursed carelessly, and used a very mean stile. The several parts of this method of Socrates are observable in many passages of Plato, Xenophon, and Plutarch.

By examining into that philosopher's religion and morals, we may find that he worshipped a supreme God, and many inferior beings raised above the condition of human nature. The gods of the Grecians were fictitious beings; but the philosophers thought they might use the names ascribed to them, to denote invisible and eternal spirits, by which the world was governed under the direction of the supreme Being. Those philosophers ought not to be taxed with little religion upon such an account, since they had no revelation about it. Even among Christians, now and in all times, many think with the learned, yet speak with the common people. As for the morality of Socrates, one may judge of its purity by these two maxims: 'That no man ought to revenge an injury, and that one ought to suffer death rather than do any thing contrary to virtue.'

Socrates says, speaking of his genius, 'A certain dæmon, allotted to me by God, has accompanied me, ever since I was a child. It is a voice, which always deters me from doing what I would do, but never advises me to do any thing.' Hence it may be believed with good reason, that God's providence watched not only over the Jews, but also over all nations; and that the same providence raised some great men in some countries, such as Confucius in China, and Socrates at Athens, to promote virtue among men, and hinder them from running into all manner of vices. To that end, God assigned a guardian angel to Socrates, with a limited power, consisting only in advising him not to do some things, that might prove prejudicial to him.

*Premiums proposed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Page 297 of our last Number, finished.*

**PREMIUMS** to encourage and improve Manufactures, Machines, &c.

For making the largest quantity of the crapes, commonly used for mourning hats, bands, scarves, &c. nearly equal in goodness to the best foreign crapes, not less than 100 yards; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760; 30 l.

For making a piece of drugget, of the same quality, and nearest in price to a pattern which will be delivered by the Register of the Society; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760; 20 l.

The length of the piece to be not less than 30 yards, the breadth about 21 inches.

N. B. The person who gained the first

premium last year, will not be admitted a claimant for this year's premium.

A premium of 100 l. will be given for the first year, 50 l. for the second year, and 25 l. a year for the three succeeding years, to the person or persons who shall first erect and exercise a saw-mill, capable of sawing timber into useful planks and scantlings.

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1760, the best model of a tide-mill, made by a scale of at least one inch to a foot, and capable of being tried by water, in which, from the proper height and width of the water-wheel, the number, size, and position of its floats or ladles, and the just application of the water to the same at the



the first drawing; and all the intermediate heights of twelve feet down to a four feet head or fall, measuring from the bottom of the conduit to the top of the water; and the most proper and simple construction of the gears to move or drive the stones or other work of the mill; the greatest effect shall be produced in proportion to the quantity of water expended; 50l.

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1760, the best model of a wind-mill, in which the number, form, size, and positions of the sails are such as to produce the greatest effect from the action of the wind in all its various velocities; and the machinery of the whole such as to communicate in the most simple manner a proper uniform motion to the shaft of the mill in all the variations of the wind's velocities—The model to be made by a scale of one inch to a foot; 50l.

For marbling the greatest quantity of paper, equal in goodness to the best marbled paper imported, not less than one ream; to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1760; 10l.

For making the greatest quantity of paper, and best in quality, from silk rags alone, not less than two reams of white paper, and five reams of paper of a light brown colour, nearest and most agreeable to the colour of a pattern, which will be delivered by the Register of the Society; to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1760; 20l.

For the second greatest quantity, and best in quality, not less than two reams of white, and five reams of the light brown colour; 10l.

For the third ditto, not less than the above quantity; 5l.

For discovering and producing, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, the most effectual, easy, expeditious, and cheap method, whereby the various colours out of a large quantity of silk rags may be readily discharged; yet the fibres of the silk may still keep their strength firm as before, and be no ways rendered unfit for the purpose of making silk paper; and on condition that such method may be published for the benefit of the paper manufacturer; 10l.

N. B. All persons are desired to save their silk rags.

To the person who shall produce the best block of a ship, to draw seventeen feet water (depth of keel included) and to be 650 tons burthen, with those two properties united in the greatest degree; 50l. Also,

To the person who shall produce the best block on the same principles of 12 feet draught of water, and 380 tons; 30l.

Each block to be made by a quarter scale, that is a quarter of an inch to a foot.

The bodies of the blocks of each size to be hollowed and worked nearly to the same scantling or thickness, which the timber and planks together of ships of such burthens respectively usually are.

The keel of the larger size not exceeding one foot, four inches.

The keel of the less not to exceed one foot.

Each block to have the knee of the head or cutwater, as well as the rudder fixed to it.

A deck to be fixed in each with a hatchway, large enough to pass the hand through, to shift her load or ballast, for trimming her; and a mast of proportionable dimensions to be fixed in each, for making the experiments necessary to ascertain her stiffness.

The bottoms to be painted with white paint up to the sailing water-line, which is to be marked in feet upon the stem and port.

The wales not to be raised, but to be expressed in black paint, and no decorations to be allowed, except in paint only.

The configuration of the body, and every circumstance not prescribed above, is left to the judgment, genius, and choice of the artist.

The angle, at which their stiffness will be tried, is to be 20 degrees of inclination from the perpendicular, that, which requires most force to heel her to that angle, being accounted the stiffest.

Each candidate must produce his block to the Society, with an exact draught thereof, and his reasons in writing, why he prefers that particular form, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1760; and the trials to be on (or as near as may be to) the first of May following.

A method of trial will be contrived by the Society, in order to determine which has the greatest share, or maximum, of both qualities taken together, so that a deficiency in either property shall be balanced by a proportionable excellence in the other.

If no more than one candidate for each kind do offer, or in case no more than one model in each kind be thought by the Society to answer their description, or be worthy of trial, then such candidate or model, in either kind, to be intitled to 15l.

The candidates are to take notice, that the tonnage, weight of the body, ballast, mast, yards, stores, provisions, &c. included, are to bring the ship down to her sailing water-line.

For



For the finest spun yarn from flax of English growth, not less than 6 lb. wt. to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1760; 10 l.

20 l. will be given to any parish, within the bills of mortality, in whose workhouse the greatest quantity of wheat shall be ground into meal, with hand-mills worked by the poor, in proportion to the number maintained therein; which meal shall be consumed in the said workhouse, or sold out to other persons; satisfactory proof to be made thereof on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1760.

For the second greatest quantity in like manner, 15 l.

For the third ditto, 10 l.

To the masters, or mistresses, or those who under any denomination superintend the labour of the poor in workhouses, the following premiums will be given, viz.

For spinning the best worsted yarn, in any workhouse wherein the poor are not let to farm, not less than 500 lb. wt. (fit for the use of weavers) which shall on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1760, be proved to have been spun therein, between the present date and that day, by such poor persons only as shall have been there relieved; 20 l.

For spinning not less than 1000 lb. wt. of linen yarn, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trade in the lower branches of weaving) in any such workhouse, and by such poor persons as above, within the time aforesaid; sufficient samples to be produced; 20 l. to the best deserving.

For spinning not less than 200 lb. wt. of the finest linen yarn, fit for the principal branches of weaving, for making stockings, or to be used as sewing thread. The time and condition as abovementioned; 20 l.

For spinning not less than 500 lb. wt. of cotton yarn, nearest to the sort called Surat or Turkey cotton yarn, in any workhouse. Time and conditions as above; 20 l.

For causing to be knit within the time abovementioned, in the workhouse of any parish, whose poor are not farmed out, by not less than 20 women and children, the largest quantity in proportion to the number so employed, of white low-priced, slight worsted hose for women, from yarn spun in the said workhouse; such hose to weigh about 3 lb. wt. per dozen, and each stocking to measure full 23 inches in the leg, and nine inches in the foot; and to be knit from two threads of soft worsted, spun on the short wheel called the Canterbury or Leicester wheel; 20 l.

N. B. The premium will given for the greatest number of such hose, as come

nearest to a pattern to be given by the Society, in proportion of one dozen at least for each woman and child.

For the second parcel in quantity and quality of the like hose, on the same conditions; 10 l.

For causing to be knit, on the above conditions, the best and largest quantity of the like worsted hose, of the same size, and about the same weight, but knit from three threads the long wheel spinning; 15 l.

For the second parcel ditto, in quantity and goodness; 10 l.

The hose must be produced to the Society, or to such persons as they shall appoint to examine the same; and must be made as near as can be to samples of each sort, which will be delivered by the Register to any person who shall apply by a subscriber.

N. B. Certificates will be required from the masters, mistresses, or superintendants of such workhouses as are candidates for spinning or knitting; specifying the number, sex, and ages of the poor maintained in their respective workhouses, distinguishing such of them as are employed therein, and the justness of the samples delivered in; and also a certificate or certificates, from the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and from the Overseers of the poor of the parish where each workhouse is situated, that they have respectively examined into the facts certified by such master or other person, believe the same to be true, and that the poor have been treated in the mean time with humanity and compassion.

No person will be intitled to more than one of the above premiums.

For such parish or parishes as shall separately or jointly set up, open, or regulate workhouses, for the relief and employment of their poor, upon the plan lately printed and published by Mr. Bailey, and shall before the third Wednesday in February, 1760, lay before the Society, in writing, an account or narrative of their proceedings, with such remarks as their experience in the execution of the said plan shall point out as material for the improvement thereof, or for remedying any defects therein.

To the parish or parishes, which in managing their workhouse shall appear to the Society to have kept the nearest to the said plan, to have made the most effectual trial thereof, and to have suggested the best remarks for improvements to be made upon it; 150 l.

To such other parish or parishes as shall, in



in the judgment of the Society, stand in the second degree of merit, on the like account; 100 l.

### PREMIUMS for the Advantage of the British Colonies.

For the greatest quantity of cochineal properly cured, not less than 25 lb. wt. first produced from any plantation or plantations in South Carolina, within the space of three years, from the date hereof; 100 l.

For the second greatest quantity not less than 25 lb. wt. as above; 50 l.

For the greatest quantity not less than 25 lb. wt. produced as above, in Jamaica; 100 l.

For the second greatest quantity not less than 25 lb. wt. 50 l.

The like premiums will be given to any person who shall first produce in any of the British colonies, settlements, or dominions, the abovementioned quantity.

A certificate under the hands of two or more Justices of the Peace, residing in the county, or of the Minister and Church-wardens of the parish where such cochineal was cured, setting forth that the said cochineal was cured at the place mentioned therein; and such certificate backed or countersigned by the Governor or Commander in Chief in Council, under the seal of the colony; will be expected by the Society, at the time the premium is claimed.

For planting the greatest quantity of logwood, in any of the plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759; 20 l.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the first Wednesday in June, 1760.

For planting, fencing, and securing, the greatest number of logwood-trees (not less than 500) in any of our plantations, before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, 40 l. and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in June, 1761.

30 l. will be given for the greatest quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the British colonies in America, not less than 500 lb. wt. at one importation in the port of London, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1761.

For the second greatest quantity not less than 500 lb. wt. 20 l.

For the third ditto, not less than 500 lb. wt. 10 l.

A certificate or certificates, under the hands of the Collector of the customs and naval Officers of the port where the wax is shipped, will be required.

If the quantities should be equal, the quality will determine the premium.

Whereas the Society on the 5th day of April, 1758, offered a premium of 50 l. for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date thereof, in any of our colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of olive-trees, not less than 1000, for the production of oil; also a premium of 40 l. for the second greatest number, not less than 800; and likewise a premium of 30 l. for the third greatest number, not less than 600. The Society hereby proposes to give three other premiums of 50, 40, and 30 l. on the above conditions, for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our said colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of olive-trees.

Each claimant will be required to produce (within six months after the expiration of the said four years respectively) a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the province, that a sufficient proof had been made before him, that the number of trees mentioned in the said certificate are under actual improvement and cultivation.

To the person who shall on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1760, import into any one port in England, from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, the produce of the said colonies, not less than 50 tons, nearest in goodness to the best foreign pot-ash. The quantity landed to be ascertained by certificates under the hands of the Collector and Comptroller of the customs, and the quality to be ascertained in such manner as the Society shall direct; 100 l.

N. B. The same premium will be given, on the same conditions, to the person who shall after the second Wednesday in December, 1760, and on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1761, import into England, from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, not less than 50 tons.

To the person in any of our American colonies who shall first raise and cure from his own plantation, and import into the port of London, within six years, from the 25th of March, 1759, 500 lb. wt. of good raisins; 50 l.

A certificate under the hands of two or more Justices of the Peace residing in the county, or of the Minister and Church-wardens of the parish where such raisins were raised and cured; setting



setting forth that the said raisins were raised and cured at the place mentioned therein, and such certificate backed or countersigned by the Governor or chief Magistrate of the colony; will be expected at the time the premium is claimed.

It was proposed in April, 1758, to give for sowing, raising, and curing, the greatest quantity of safflower, in any of our plantations (not less than 500 lb. wt.) before the 25th of December, 1759; 15 l.

For the second greatest quantity, 10 l.

Certificates of such sowing, &c. to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1760. Also,

Two premiums on the same conditions for sowing, raising, and curing safflower, before the third Wednesday in December, 1760; and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1761.

The Society hereby proposes to give two other premiums, one of 15 l. and the other of 10 l. on the above conditions for sowing, raising, and curing, after the third Wednesday in December, 1760, and before the third Tuesday in December, 1761, the greatest quantity of safflower; and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Tuesday in June, 1762.

For every pound weight of cocoons, produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1759, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun; three-pence.

For every pound of cocoons, produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality; though only one worm has spun in the same; two-pence.

For every pound of cocoons, produced in the same year, wherein two worms have interwoven themselves; one penny.

N. B. These premiums will be paid under the direction of Ottelenghe, Superintendent of the silk-culture in Georgia, on bringing the balls or cocoons to the public filature at Savannah, according to notice already sent to Georgia.

For every pound weight of merchantable raw silk, raised and produced in the colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, in the year 1760, 2 s. 6 d. The said premiums to be paid in

Connecticut, by Dr. Jared Eliot and the Rev. Mr. Clap.

Pennsylvania, by Benj. Franklin, LLD. and John Hughes, Esq.

North Carolina, by George Pollock, Cullen Pollock, and John Rutherford, Esqrs.

Upon proof being made to their satisfaction by every person claiming such premiums, that the silk for which it is claimed has been actually and bona fide reeled from cocoons of such claimants own raising and produce.

Also a further premium of one shilling for every pound weight of raw silk imported into England from the said colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, will be paid by the Society's Secretary to the importer, upon producing a certificate under the hands and seals of the abovementioned Gentlemen in the said colonies respectively, that proof had been made to them that such silk for which the premium is claimed, expressing the quantity, was of the actual growth of one of the said colonies respectively; and also a certificate, from the proper Officer of the customs of the port or place where such silk was imported, of its having been entered in such port or place from the said colonies.

To that planter in any of our said colonies who shall first produce (within 7 years from the 5th day of April, 1758) from his own plantation 5 tons of white or red wine, made of grapes, the produce of the colonies only, and such as, in the opinion of competent judges appointed by the Society in London, shall be deemed deserving the reward, not less than one ton thereof to be imported at London; 100 l.

A certificate under the hands of two or more Justices of the Peace, residing in the county, or of the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish where such wine was made; setting forth that the wine was grown and made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the wine is equally good with that imported; and such certificate, backed or countersigned by the Governor or chief Magistrate of the colony, will be expected by the Society at the time the premium is claimed.

#### T R E A T I S E.

A gold medal will be given for the best treatise on the Arts of Peace, containing an historical account of the progressive improvements of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in that part of Great Britain called England; with the effects of those improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the most practicable means of their future advancement.

All treatises are to be sent to the Society on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1761. Each writer is desired to mark his treatise with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address,



dress, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse as the treatise is marked with; which paper, in case his treatise is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back, if it be so desired; and the medal will be delivered to the author or any person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the medal.

A sum not exceeding 200 l. is allotted annually by the Society, to be bestowed in such proportion, on such conditions, and at such times as the Society shall judge proper for new discoveries or improvements in husbandry, mechanics, arts, manufactures, or other matters which shall be found really to deserve encouragement, on account of their public utility, and for which no premium has been offered. These rewards to be determined and distributed only between the second Wednesday in November, and the last Wednesday in May.

N. B. No premium will in any case be given, unless the performance be deemed by the Society to have sufficient merit to deserve their encouragement.

It is required in all cases where it can be done, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit; he or she sending with it a paper sealed up, having without-side

a corresponding mark, and within-side the claimant's name and address.

No papers shall be opened but such as gain premiums; all the rest shall be returned unopened, with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by their marks within half a year; after which time, if not demanded, they shall be publicly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the Society.

Whereas there are Societies for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and also in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary; and the claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens. Proper affidavits, or such certificates as the Society shall require, are to be produced on every article.

By order of the Society,  
George Box, Secretary.

Note. Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this Society for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter directed to Mr. Box, the Secretary at the Society's office, opposite Beaufort-buildings in the Strand, London.

*Of the FOLLY of associating with Young Men of Spirit and Gaiety; and the Deceptions we are subject to, in fancying some Men wise and happy.*  
*From the History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia.*

RASSELAS rose next day, and resolved to begin his experiments upon life. 'Youth, cried he, is the time of gladness; I will join myself to the young men, whose only business is to gratify their desires, and whose time is all spent in a succession of enjoyments.'

To such societies he was readily admitted, but a few days brought him back weary and disgusted: Their mirth was without images, their laughter without motive; their pleasures were gross and sensual, in which the mind had no part; their conduct was at once wild and mean; they laughed at order and at law; but the frown of power dejected, and the eye of wisdom abashed them.

The Prince soon concluded, that he should never be happy in a course of life of which he was ashamed. He thought it unsuitable to a reasonable being to act without a plan, and to be sad or chearful only by chance.

'Happiness, said he, must be something solid and permanent, without fear, and without uncertainty.'

But his young companions had gained so much of his regard, by their frankness and courtesy, that he could not leave them without warning and remonstrance: 'My friends, said he, I have seriously considered our manners and our prospects, and find, that we have mistaken our own interest: The first years of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks never can be wise; perpetual levity must end in ignorance; and intemperance, though it may fire the spirits for an hour, will make life short, or miserable. Let us consider, that youth is of no long duration, and that, in maturer age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good. Let us, therefore,



therefore, stop, while to stop is in our power; let us live as men who are some time to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils not to count their past years but by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health, only by the maladies which riot has produced.'

They stared a while in silence one upon another, and, at last, drove him away by a general chorus of continued laughter.

The consciousness that his sentiments were just, and his intentions kind, was scarcely sufficient to support him against the horror of derision; but he recovered his tranquillity, and, pursuing his search, as he was one day walking in the street, he saw a spacious building, which all were, by the open doors, invited to enter: He followed the stream of people, and found it a hall, or school of declamation, in which professors read lectures to their auditory. He fixed his eye upon a sage, raised above the rest, who discoursed with great energy on the government of the passions: His look was venerable, his action graceful, his pronunciation clear, and his diction elegant. He shewed, with great strength of sentiment, and variety of illustration, that human nature is degraded and debased, when the lower faculties predominate over the higher; that, when fancy, the parent of passion, usurps the dominion of the mind, nothing ensues, but the natural effect of unlawful government, perturbation and confusion; that she betrays the fortresses of the intellect to rebels, and excites her children to sedition against reason, their lawful Sovereign. He compared reason to the sun, of which the light is constant, uniform, and lasting; and fancy to a meteor, of bright but transitory lustre, irregular in its motion, and delusive in its direction.

He then communicated the various precepts given from time to time for the conquest of passion, and displayed the happiness of those who had obtained the important victory; after which, man is no longer the slave of fear, nor the fool of hope; is no more emaciated by envy, inflamed by anger, emasculated by tenderness, or depressed by grief; but walks on calmly, through the tumults or the privacies of life, as the sun pursues alike his course through the calm or the stormy sky.

He enumerated many examples of Heroes immovable by pain or pleasure, who looked with indifference on those modes or accidents to which the vulgar give the names of good and evil. He exhorted his hearers to lay aside their prejudices, and arm themselves against the shafts of malice or misfortune, by invulnerable patience; concluding,

that this state only was happiness, and that this happiness was in every one's power.

Rasselas listened to him with the veneration due to the instructions of a superior being, and, waiting for him at the door, humbly implored the liberty of visiting so great a master of true wisdom. The lecturer hesitated a moment, when Rasselas put a purse of gold into his hand, which he received with a mixture of joy and wonder.

'I have found, said the Prince, at his return to Imlac, a man who can teach all that is necessary to be known; who, from the unshaken throne of rational fortitude, looks down on the scenes of life changing beneath him. He speaks, and attention watches his lips; he reasons, and conviction closes his periods: This man shall be my future guide; I will learn his doctrines, and imitate his life.'

'Be not too hasty, said Imlac, to trust, or to admire, the teachers of morality; they discourse like angels, but they live like men.'

Rasselas, who could not conceive how any man could reason so forcibly, without feeling the cogency of his own arguments, paid his visit in a few days, and was denied admission. He had now learned the power of money, and made his way, by a piece of gold, to the inner apartment; where he found the philosopher, in a room half darkened, with his eyes misty, and his face pale. 'Sir, said he, you are come at a time when all human friendship is useless; what I suffer cannot be remedied, what I have lost cannot be supplied: My daughter, my only daughter, from whose tenderness I expected all the comforts of my age, died last night of a fever; my views, my purposes, my hopes are at an end; I am now a lonely being, disunited from society.'

'Sir, said the Prince, mortality is an event by which a wise man can never be surprised; we know that death is always near, and it should therefore always be expected.' 'Young man, answered the philosopher, you speak like one that has never felt the pangs of separation.' 'Have you then forgot the precepts, said Rasselas, which you so powerfully enforced? Has wisdom no strength to arm the heart against calamity? Consider, that external things are naturally variable, but truth and reason are always the same.' 'What comfort, said the mourner, can truth and reason afford me? Of what effect are they now, but to tell me, that my daughter will not be restored?'

The Prince, whose humanity would not suffer him to insult misery with reproof, went away convinced of the emptiness of rhetorical sound, and the inefficacy of polished periods and studied sentences.



*The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXIV, Page 309.) continued.*

In the latter end of October (1679) about a fortnight after the prorogation of the Parliament, a sham plot was discovered, contrived by the Papists to bring an odium upon the Presbyterians and the Heads of the Country party. This project had been formed, the beginning of August, by the Countess of Powis; Elisabeth Cellier, a midwife; the Earl of Castlemain, and the five Lords in the Tower. The design was to make use of false witnesses to accuse Oates of perjury and sodomy; to assassinate the Earl of Shaftesbury; and to charge the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Essex, the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Hallifax, and several considerable citizens of London, with being concerned in a plot against the King: One Dangerfield was to be the principal actor in this scene. He received his instructions from the Lady Powis, and the Lords in the Tower, with a list of the persons whom he was to accuse. Moreover, the Lady Powis gave him a model of this plot, which he was to convey into the house of some pretended conspirator, and there cause it to be found.

Dangerfield, furnished with these instructions and papers, informed the Duke of York of it, after his arrival from Brussels. The Duke of York made him a present of twenty guineas, and introduced him to the King, who, after hearing him, gave him forty more. Then he made some attempts to assassinate the Earl of Shaftesbury, but was prevented by several accidents. At last, on pretence of seeing some rooms, which he said he intended to hire, he went to Colonel Mansel's lodgings, and found means to pin some dangerous papers behind his bed's head. This done, he informed two Officers of the Custom-house, that there were, in those lodgings, prohibited goods to the value of two thousand pounds. The Officers, repairing thither the 22d of October, searched every-where, in hopes of finding their prey; but, as they did not think to search behind the bed, Dangerfield himself found the papers. The Officers, carrying these papers to their Superiors, had orders to return them to Mansel. Four or five days after, the Colonel, meeting Dangerfield in the street, carried him directly to Whitehall, and brought him before the King and Council. He was strictly examined; and, after a full hearing, his contrivance being detected, he was sent to Newgate, the 27th of October.

Two days after, Sir William Waller, a Magistrate of London, searching Cellier's

house, found the model of the pretended plot, writ very fair, in a paper-book tied with ribbons, and hid in a meal-tub, which gave it the name of the Meal-tub plot. Dangerfield, perceiving himself ruined, if he persisted in a thing which he could not support, applied himself to the Lord-mayor of London, and gave him, in writing, a large confession upon oath, with a discovery of the persons by whom he was employed. This confession being transmitted to the Council, several persons were apprehended, and, amongst the rest, Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain. The Lady Powis, accused by others, besides Dangerfield, of conspiring the death of the King, was sent to the Tower, and ordered to be prosecuted for high-treason. This affair greatly contributed to the resolution taken by the Earl of Essex and the Lord Hallifax to retire from Court, because they observed, that, though they were mentioned in the plot, they were left out of the secret examinations about it.

The famous philosopher Thomas Hobbes died this year, in the 91st year of his age. His writings are, unhappily, too well known;—but to be a little more large upon the character of this philosopher: He was the son of a clergyman, born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, and called, from this place of his birth, Malmesburienſis. He went out Bachelor of Arts, at Magdalen-hall in Oxford, and from thence was taken very young into the Earl of Devonshire's family. With the son of that Nobleman he travelled into France and Italy, and made an acquaintance with Gassendus and some of the greatest men of the age. In his 63d year, he settled in England for the remainder of his days, and, in the healthful air of Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, held it out to the 91st year of his age. The King, having learned mathematics of him abroad, allowed him a pension of one hundred pounds a year. His genius was vast and extensive; but, notwithstanding his pretences to philosophy and the mathematics, young Wallis, of Oxford, convinced the world, that his self-sufficiency was much greater than his real abilities. He likewise aimed at a reputation in poetry, translated Homer, and writ some other little things, which have only ranked him with our Ogilby's in this part of learning. He certainly writ Latin with great purity; and his version of Thucydides shews him a master in his own language. It is said, that his years improved his fears of death, and that he did not leave the world with the decency and resignation of a philosopher.



Affairs, in the beginning of the year 1680, were in such a situation, that the King had need of all his patience and address. There were visibly two parties in the kingdom, that of the Court, and that of the Country. To the endeavours of the Court to gain proselytes, the Country party opposed swarms of libels to inflame the people, by representing the mischiefs with which England was threatened, if the designs of the Court and the Papists were not prevented; for no scruple was made of affirming, in these libels, that the Papists were countenanced by the Court. The year forty-one seemed to be returning; and it was even probable, that the contrary party to the King had no better intentions against him, than the enemies of Charles I. had, in 1640. It was a melancholy thing to see the kingdom thus divided by the opposite interests of the King and the subject; but, when it was known, that the King had resolved to prorogue the Parliament till November, not only anonymous libels were published, but petitions flowed from all parts for the sitting of the Parliament the 26th of January, according to the last prorogation. The King received these petitions with great trouble, and failed not to return a disobliging answer to those who had the boldness to present them; nay, he published several proclamations against these petitions, using the same reasons that James I. and Charles I. had alledged on the like occasions. He said 'he was the Head of the Government, and the only Judge of what was fit to be done in such cases, and that he would do what he thought most for the good of himself and his people; desiring they would not meddle with a matter that was so essential a part of his prerogative.' All this is very true, in the ordinary course of the Government; but, when the people believe the Sovereign is using, to the destruction of the kingdom, a prerogative intended for their welfare, the bare allegation of the royal prerogative is not capable to satisfy them. Whatever colour is given to it, the English would never be convinced, that it ought to turn to their ruin. Accordingly, the proclamations were not able to put a stop to the petitions, as, on the other hand, the petitions obliged not the King to alter his measures.

However, the King resolved to meet the Parliament the 26th of January, but it was only to tell both Houses, that the unsettled condition of the nation rendered a long interval of the Parliament absolutely necessary for composing and quieting of men's minds; that, nevertheless, he would only prorogue them to April, in order to meet them again in that month, if the condition of his allies abroad demanded their assistance. After

this short speech, the Chancellor, by the King's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 15th of April.

Two days after, the King declared in Council, 'That he had sent for his Royal Highness, not having found such an effect from his absence, as should incline him to keep him longer from him, when questions were started of such a nature, as made it reasonable, that he should be present at the next session.' Upon this invitation, the Duke of York appeared at Court, the 24th of February, where he was received with great pomp and satisfaction by the King, his brother.

The Duke's arrival, and the King's late firmness in proroguing the Parliament, notwithstanding the clamours of the malecontents, greatly encouraged the Court party, so that multitudes of addresses were presented to him, testifying an abhorrence of the liberty taken by some men to require him to hold the Parliament; and, in that from Norfolk, he was thanked for recalling the Duke of York. Though it is certain the general sense of the people, for or against the Court, is seldom to be known by these petitions, it is no less certain they are, for the most part, the work of a few popular men, who, by intrigue and cabal, procure subscriptions to these addresses, from those with whom they have interest, and who often sign them without examining the contents. Accordingly, these addresses are usually not to be regarded, most of the subscribers being ready to sign the contrary, if they think it for their private advantage. They are however urged, as a proof of the people's being of this or that sentiment, though, in the main, it is a very dubious proof. On the present occasion, petitions had been presented to the King for the sitting of the Parliament. As soon as the Parliament was prorogued, and the Duke of York at Court, many addresses were presented in abhorrence of the former, so that two parties were formed, called the Petitioners and Abhorers; and, as the animosity between the two parties gradually increased, they bestowed upon each other names of reproach, and from hence arose the so much famed distinction of Whig and Tory. The Petitioners, looking upon their adversaries as intirely devoted to the Court and the Popish faction, gave them the name of Tories, a title given to the Irish robbers, villains, and cut-throats, since called Rapparees. Thus the name of Tories serves only, now, to distinguish one of the two factions which still divide England. The Abhorers, on their side, considering the Petitioners, as men intirely in the principles of the Parliament of 1640, and as Presbyterians, gave them the name of Whig,



Whigs, or four milk, formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid Covenanters. These two denominations are too well remembered at this time.

The Whigs were directed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, looking upon the Duke of York not only as his own, but also as the mortal enemy of his party, believed there was no medium between perishing or ruining that Prince. To this end, he had made it his business to extol the Duke of Monmouth, and render him the darling of the people; imagining, that, when he had the people on his side, the supplanting of the Duke of York would not be impracticable. With this view it was, at least as it is pretended, that the Earl of Shaftesbury found means to spread a rumour, that the King was lawfully married to Mrs. Walters, the Duke of Monmouth's mother, and that the marriage contract was in a black box, in the custody of Sir Gilbert Gerard. The King and the Duke of York easily perceived the tendency of this rumour, and therefore omitted nothing to undeceive the people. To this end, the King called an extraordinary Council, the 26th of April; in which he declared, 'That the said report was altogether false, and that he thought himself obliged, in honour and conscience, to have the matter thoroughly examined and searched into.' Gerard, appearing before the Council, declared upon oath, 'That he never had any such writing, as was reported, committed to his charge; nor did he ever see or know of such writing.' In short, after many fruitless inquiries after the author of this report, the King was forced to content himself with publishing, the 3d of June, a declaration, to confirm one made January the 6th, and another made March the 3d; which was entered in the Council-books, and signed by sixteen Privy-counsellors; wherein he said, 'That, to avoid any dispute, which might happen in time to come concerning the succession to the crown, he did declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that he never gave, nor made any contract of marriage, nor was married to Mrs. Barlow, alias Walters, the Duke of Monmouth's mother, nor to any other woman whatsoever, but to his present wife Queen Catharine, then living.'

This summer were several prosecutions and trials; and, the 23d of June, Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, a Papist, husband to Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, the King's mistress, was brought to his trial and acquitted. Cellier, the midwife, who had assisted the Lady Powis in the sham plot, was likewise acquitted. Shortly after, she published a narrative of her trial, with

severe reflections upon some persons then in credit, for which she was tried a second time, and sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, and pay a thousand pounds fine. The Grand Jury found not the bill against the Countess of Powis. Thus all the persons concerned in the meal-tub plot were acquitted. The torrent did not then run in favour of the party against the Court.

Bedloe, the famous witness of the Popish plot, died at Bristol, the 20th of August. Three or four days before his death, the Lord Chief Justice North, then in his circuit, visiting him, Bedloe, in his presence, signed the following deposition:

'That the Duke of York hath been so far engaged in the plot, as he hath seen by letters in Cardinal Barbarini's Secretary's study, that no part that hath been proved against any man already, that hath suffered, but that, to the full, those letters have made him guilty of it; all but what tended to the King's death.' And, at Rome, I asked father Anderton and father Lodge, two Jesuits, 'What would the Duke do with his brother, when he was King?' And they answered me, 'They would find a means for that; they would give him no trouble about it.' Then I told them, 'I believed the Duke loved his brother so well, he would suffer no violence to be done to him.' They said, 'No: If the Duke could be brought to that, as he had been religiously to every thing else, they might do their work; their other business was ready, and they might do it presently. But they knew they could not bring him to that point; but they would take care for that themselves; they had not begun with him to leave him in such scruples as that. But they would set him into his throne, and there he should reign blindfold three or four days; for they had settled some they should pitch the action upon, should clear their party; and then he should fly upon them with the sword of revenge.'

And this examinant doth further add, 'That the Queen is not, to this examinant's knowledge, nor by any thing he could ever find out, any way concerned in the murder of the King; but barely, by her letters, consenting and promising to contribute what money she could to the introducing of the Catholic religion; nay, it was a great while, and it made her weep, before she could be brought to that.'

He also declared to the Lord Chief Justice, '[That he looked upon himself as a dying man, and found within himself, that he could not last long, but must shortly appear before the Lord of hosts, to give an account of all his actions: And because many persons had made it their business to baffle and



and deride the plot, he did, for the satisfaction of the world, there declare, upon the faith of a dying man, as he hoped for salvation] that whatever he had testified concerning the plot was true; and that he had wronged no man by his testimony, but had testified rather under than over what was truth;—and that he had other things to discover, which were of great importance to the King and the country;’ with other matters of the like nature. In conclusion, his Lordship was desired to represent to his Majesty his condition, and that his sickness was very chargeable; and move his Majesty in his behalf, for some supply of money for his subsistence.

This deposition deserves some remarks: The first, That it comes from a dying man, and who indeed died three days after. If the protestations of those who had been condemned, either for the plot, or Godfrey’s murder, may form a presumption in their favour, I do not see why this of dying Bedloe should not form the like, unless the point in question is taken for granted, namely, that the condemned persons were innocent, and Bedloe a villain for swearing against them. 2. Bedloe distinguishes perfectly the several articles of the plot, in that he accuses the Duke of York of being engaged in the plot, but acquits him from designing the King’s murder. Now the plot, with regard to the government and religion, is so evident, and the part the Duke of York had in it so clear from Coleman’s letters, that nothing can better agree with Bedloe’s deposition. Thirdly, it is really improbable, that two Jesuits at Rome, directors of so important an affair, should speak so openly to Bedloe. But, on the other hand, the manner of the King’s death, three or four years after Bedloe’s, gives but too just cause to suspect there was foul play, and causes this improbability to vanish in part. Lastly, Bedloe declared, in his deposition, ‘That whatever he had testified concerning the plot was true;’ and this last deposition, far from giving room to suspect it of falshood, may rather create a belief, that it was not an invention, since, being so near death, he could have no inducement to acquit the Duke of York upon one article, and accuse him upon others, or even to trouble the Chief Justice with any deposition at all.

This deposition a little perplexes Echard, who, in this part of his History, undertakes to prove the plot to be a fiction. To free himself from this difficulty, he scruples not to oppose his own authority to Bedloe’s deposition. ‘We know not, says he, how to speak softly of the dying words of one hardened by many years villainies; but must

expressly declare, that, as to his public oaths, he did not only swear to the most shocking improbabilities, but sometimes changed, and other times contradicted his own evidence.’ After this authority, no man, doubtless, will regard this last deposition of Bedloe, otherwise than as a continuation of the crimes he had been guilty of, in falsely swearing there was a plot, when in reality there was none.

While the time of the meeting of the Parliament was yet remote and uncertain, the Court party had some advantage; but, as it approached, the Country party gained the superiority. The Duke of Monmouth was returned from Holland without leave, and, instead of going to Court, made several progresses in the kingdom to encourage his friends, and increase their number. This party were resolved to run all hazards, and ruin themselves or the Duke of York, the next session of Parliament. To this end, the Earl of Shaftesbury, attended by twelve Lords and Gentlemen of note, went publicly to Westminster-hall, and at the King’s-bench bar, by a bill in form, presented the Duke of York as a Popish Recusant. The thing was but too true, and the whole kingdom was sensible of it; but, till this time, no man had dared to take such a step, which was considered as a formal design to break all measures with the Duke. This action so surprised the three principal Ministers, that they concluded the contrary party must necessarily be assured beforehand of the resolutions of the Parliament; wherefore, to ingratiate the King with the Parliament, they advised him to send the Duke of York into Scotland, believing it would not be in his power to support him, if he left him in England, during the session of the Parliament. The King, approving their reasons, obliged the Duke to return to Scotland, after repeated assurances that he would never forsake him: So the Duke departed, the day before the meeting of the Parliament, to the great satisfaction of his enemies, who hoped to ruin him more easily in his absence.

At last, the Parliament met, the 21st of October, as the King had promised in his proclamation. In his speech at the opening, he acquainted both Houses, ‘That he had made and perfected an alliance with the Crown of Spain, suitable to that which he had before with the States of the United Provinces, consisting of mutual obligations of succour and defence. He assured them, that nothing should be wanting, on his part, to give them the fullest satisfaction their hearts could wish, for the security of the Protestant religion, consistent with preserving the succession of the crown in its due and legal







# The VERMIS-LEO, or LION-WORM.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

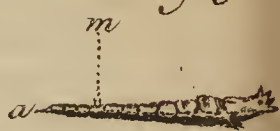


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



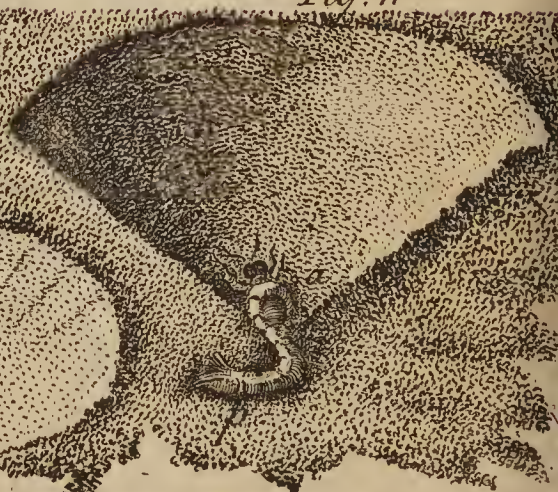
Fig. 9.



Fig. 10



Fig. 11





legal course of descent. In order to this, he recommended to them to pursue the further examination of the plot, with a strict and impartial inquiry, neither thinking himself nor them safe, till that matter was gone through with; and therefore it would be necessary that the Lords in the Tower should be brought to their speedy trial, that justice might be done.—He told them it would be impossible, without their support, to preserve

Tangier, and therefore desired their advice and assistance.—In conclusion, he recommended to them a perfect union with himself and one another, as the only thing which could restore the kingdom to its ancient strength and vigour, and raise it up again to that consideration which England had usually had.

[To be continued.]

*The History of the LION-WORM, by M. Reaumur, illustrated with a Copper-plate curiously engraved; exhibiting the various Operations and Transformations of the Worm. A copious Explanation is subjoined of the several Figures.—From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

THE formica-leo, which remained unknown during so many ages, or of which at least the ancients made no mention, is now one of the most famous insects, being generally produced as an example of the singular operations whereby these little animals shew themselves worthy of our attention. Its art is not unnoticed, by which it forms in sand, or in a fine and moveable earth, a funnel, at the bottom of which it lurks on the catch to seize, and afterwards suck the insects that imprudently give into its snare. However, the formica-leo is not the only one that knows how to put in practice this stratagem, and for whom it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to it, in order to prevent its perishing of hunger. An insect of a very different form digs also a funnel in sand, or pulverised earth, and lodges at its bottom for the same purpose. This insect is a worm of the class of those that have no legs, and are to be transformed into flies with two wings only, whereas the formica-leo undergoes a metamorphosis into a fly with four wings and six legs. This worm, much rarer in the kingdom than the formica-leo, was not favoured, as the other, with historians, who entered into a detail of its actions during the course of its life. It was first mentioned in the History of the Academy for 1706, page 7; but, what was there said of it being not sufficiently exact, a more circumstantial account of its actions and transformation seemed requisite. It was called formica-vulpes, to distinguish it from the formica-leo; but the latter is not less a fox by its craft than the former, and the former is not less a lion by its strength and voraciousness than the latter: I should therefore chuse to call the new insect by the name of lion-worm, this appellation being more suitable to its primitive state, and withal expressive of the terrors it seems armed with in regard to other insects.

Though the formica-leo occasioned my often calling to mind such voracious worms,

that aim at the same prey, and employ the same stratagems to catch it, it was in vain I sought after lion-worms in the neighbourhood of Paris, and other parts, where it seemed they might like to settle. My hopes were but faint of having it in my power to observe them, till I received a letter of the 11th of February, 1751, from M. Rebory, then Rector of Palud, in the diocese of Riez, in Provence. In his little excursions from home, he passes in review the objects that may deserve his attention, and he seldom fails to acquaint me of any striking particular in point of curiosity or singularity. One of the passages of his letter was to me a very interesting question, asking, 'If I knew a little white worm, always folded on itself, which digs a hole like the ant-lion, lurks in it in ambuscade, and throws dust in the air to make its prey fall into the hole.' I made no doubt but that this was the worm I was so desirous of seeing for several years past. The great number of other insects I often sent on a journey without perishing, gave me room to hope that several of these worms might come from Provence to Paris without dying on the road if sent with proper precautions, and being otherwise satisfied that M. Rebory was well disposed to oblige me, I promised myself that he would comply with my directions for their arrival in good condition. I desired him to fill a little box with the earth reduced to powder or fine sand in which these worms keep, to put into this pulverised earth or sand a good number of lion-worms, and to send me the box by the post. Of a dozen and upwards he shut up in the box, about four only arrived alive. They were enough to satisfy my desire of seeing them, but I fancied I had an occasion for being better stocked, in order to study their operations, and to inform myself of their intire history. The box they came in happened to open a little on the road, and, part of the sand having got out, the lion-worms were tossed about, which proved fatal.



fatal to the greatest number, but might not have happened, had the box remained full.

M. Reborn having apprised me that these worms were not scarce in his parish, I requested him to send me some others, and in greater abundance, and to take besides the necessary precautions for keeping the sand in the box during the journey. The injunction was accordingly executed. Three or four other journeys brought me each time about fifty, and all in good condition, except three or four that perished on the way.

The lion-worms are endowed with a quality common to them with the formica-leo, whereby they are sent at a considerable distance without endangering their life. They are capable of supporting very long fasts: They can pass weeks and even months without food, yet do not therefore die of hunger: And, indeed, it may be a general observation that animals of prey are under a necessity of being able to undergo a long privation of aliments.

The places, the lion-worms keep in, resemble those inhabited by the formica-leo, and are often the same; and, though they have no commerce with them, it is usual to find them together. Both have the same end in forming funnels in a fine sand, or pulverised earth; and both seem to know that the funnels, formed in this earth or sand, would be exposed to ruin by rain, if not sheltered from it; or that the rain by falling into the funnels, though it should leave them their form, would notwithstanding deprive the particles of earth or sand of their mobility, which herein is essential. Water, by cementing together these particles, must keep the walls of the hole from tumbling in, and then the insects would have a fixed prop for extricating themselves from the snare they might give into. It is therefore at the bottom of ruinous walls, or under rocks that jut out horizontally, that the lion-worms and the formica-leo have their settlements, and wherever they find parts forming a kind of pent-house that shelters from rain a sandy ground, or pulverised earth. The funnels of the formica-leo usually occupy the more exterior parts of these little grotts, and those of the lion-worms the inner and deeper. The conical holes of the latter are distinguishable by being deeper than those of the formica-leo of the same diameter.

The lion-worm, which so much resembles in disposition and craft the formica-leo, is very different from it in figure. The formica-leo has six legs, a small flattish body, and a head of a permanent form with two horns, of which each extremity serves for a mouth. The lion-worm is intirely destitute

of legs. (Fig. 4, 5, 7, and 8.) Its body is long in proportion to its thickness, and terminated by a head *a* of a variable figure, and, being fleshy, permits the insect to lengthen or shorten it, make it thicker or smaller. However, it is always smaller than the rest of the body, and by its extremity, which may be taken for the mouth, the lion-worm pushes forth, at pleasure, the ends of two scaly darts (Fig. 5, and 8, *a*.) parallel to each other, as those of the worms that feed upon vine-fretters. Each is furnished with a scaly case, and when these two cases are sought for in the skin left by the insect in the time of its transformation into a nymph, or in the preceding changes of the skin, their brown colour and volume make them sensible their form is round and oblong, and they are thicker in the hinder than fore part.

The body of the worm is of a dirty white, and has sometimes a reddish cast. Its flesh has a transparency, whereby a brown matter is perceptible that fills the interior of the hinder part. It is rare to find it sufficiently extended in a right line for measuring its length; because it does not assume this position, (Fig. 5.) till it has remained for some time, after being taken out of the sand, on a body which it cannot penetrate, as on a leaf of paper, or on a book. This attitude also being forced, it does not take it but by necessity. If the largest worms are then measured, they are found to be between 8 and 9 lines in length. The hinder part *p*, the thirds at least of this length, is the thickest. The rings towards the head, proceed in diminishing in breadth and diameter; the head is the slenderest part, and terminates almost in a point.

When the worm is extracted from the bottom of its funnel, it usually appears in the form of an S (Fig. 1, 2, and 3.) The head terminates the upper extremity *a*; the belly is situate as that of the letter: But different worms of this kind drawn from their hole, or the same drawn forth different times, turn their bodies into an S of a very different figure. Sometimes they only fold their body into two parallel parts, sometimes they put it in the form of a carpenter's square. When lodged as they like in their funnel, their fore part appears (Fig 9.) extended in a straight line, and the hinder, lying under the sand, makes with the other an angle, whose cavity is towards the back. This angle is not always the same, being sometimes obtuse, sometimes right, but rarely acute. The reason for the lion-worm's keeping always his body doubled down will be seen, when we consider him labouring to make himself master of some insect that has fallen into his hole.



The last ring is the largest part of the body; in the upper part it is somewhat flat and shaped like an inclined plane; it terminates by four conical nipples, but flat, whereof each is pointed by a stiff hair, resembling a kind of small thorn. This part is not unlike an open hand with only four fingers, yet at a greater distance from one another at their origin, than those of a human hand. The ring that precedes this, has its hinder circumference thick set with from 8 to 10 small red hooks, which make with the body an angle, whose cavity is turned towards the head.

On the upper part of the last ring, towards the middle of its length, two red points (Fig. 6, *f. f.*) are perceptible by the help of a magnifying-glass, which probably may be the two principal stigmates that serve for respiration; these points being placed as the stigmates of the greater part of worms transformed into flies with two wings, none perhaps will hesitate to allow these two red points the same function, when, having endeavoured to see in the interior of the body whatever the transparency of the flesh permits to be seen, they perceive two white tubes, whereof each terminates in one of the yellowish points. These tubes cannot be any other than two trunks of the tracheæ.

The anus, more easily seen than the two stigmates, is on the middle of the same ring and nearer the extremity of the body, according to the length of which that of the cleft it forms, is proportioned. (Fig. 6, *q.*) It is oblong and seems new-bordered. The position of this anus, found on the back, is a singularity of which we have already given an example in the history of the nasty worm, always covered by its excrements, which becomes the handsome lilly-beetle.

This position of the lion-worm's anus might occasion a doubt whether the side we take for the back of the insect, be not that of the belly, were it not observed, that when inclined to walk, the anus-side being underneath, it struggles to bring it upwards, and cannot proceed at ease till it is so. The belly-side is somewhat flatter than the other.

The naked eye does not discover the worm's hairs, but, if examined with a good magnifying-glass, they are found abundantly. Its rings are edged with them all round, some more, others less. Each hair has for basis the point of a triangular nipple; some of them are of a very different length and thickness, and, under the belly at the ending of the last ring but one, a row of such thick and stiff hairs is remarked, that they bear a nearer resemblance to thorns. (Fig. 8, *r.*)

On the fifth ring, and on the back, is a part that might escape the naked eye of a

slenderly attentive observer. It is scarce bigger than a grain of sand, (Fig. 6 and 7, *m.*) yet, when examined by the help of a good magnifying-glass, may be thought destined for very important uses. It then appears formed as one of the membranous legs of caterpillars, crowned with complete hooks; and it is in like manner surrounded with little points, but less straight and very short. It is a nipple that can more or less open and shut. It contains a cavity, in whose center I sometimes fancied to have perceived a very brown conical body, which must be horny, and seems shaped like a dart, whereof the point is a little blunt. This part did not seem to me of any use to the worm for walking, but it is very probable there is a time of its being of singular service, especially when the worm endeavours to make itself master of an insect that struggles hard to escape; because it then serves to hold faster, and might also serve for dealing mortal blows, if armed with a dart, of the existence of which I could not be intirely certain. The position of this nipple does not permit us to see it when in action, being then concealed from sight by the thickness of the body.

If the worm, extracted from its hole, is laid on a plane it cannot penetrate, it remains there for some time folded into an S, or into two parts that form a sort of hook. It then sometimes shews that it can leap like cheese-maggots, by letting loose its hinder part, that is, by drawing it briskly to make a more open angle with the fore-part: It throws itself upwards obliquely; it rises in the air sometimes half an inch, or even an inch, to fall seven or eight lines, more or less from the place it was in before: It is often made to take this leap, by touching it slightly with a stiff point, as that of a pin or pen-knife; but sometimes it remains in its place, notwithstanding all the provocation given it; and, if it rather chuses to walk, it then defaces all the angles its body formed, (Fig. 5.) and, not satisfied in making it straight, it also lengthens it to push its head forward as far as possible: Afterwards it thrusts, out of the aperture that terminates it, the two little darts or hooks (Fig. 6, *a.*) we already spoke of, with which it pricks into the body it is laid upon: These give it a fixed point on which it draws its body, and it is thus it takes a step, which is never long, and after which it can take a second and several others successively.

When the lion-worm, taken out of his hole, is laid on the same sand in which the hole was formed, or on sand of the like sort, he seldom delays to bury himself in it, and fails not to make straight his body, to drive



his head under the sand, and to draw it over. Then it is that he proceeds downwards, as we have seen him do horizontally; and after every step a part of his body is hid, and the whole body soon covered with sand.

It usually happens, that the lion-worm does not think of making himself a funnel, (Fig. 9 and 10.) till he has been for several hours in the sand or pulverised earth. Some go to work sooner, others later, according probably as they are more or less excited by the desire of eating; but generally the evening is their time of work, and it is with reluctance they seem to do any during the day. Let them be observed when night approaches, and still more after night-fall, in the place where a good number of them are assembled, and, if one or several candles are lighted, they will be almost all found very busy. Those who had not a funnel, make themselves one, and others repair the havock that might have happened in theirs, by making them bigger, deeper, wider, and more regular. The *formica-leo* begins always by marking out the circumference of the hollow cone he designs to form in the sand. The lion-worm does not know how to determine in that manner the plan of the aperture he has a mind to dig: All he knows is to throw sand into the air in an oblique direction, which may make it fall at some distance from the place where it was raised, and beyond the upper edge of the hole, if one has been already formed. When he begins one, he is hid under the sand, and the lay that covers his back is pretty thin. By raising briskly his upper part, he throws up in the air the lay that covered him, and, by repeating several times the like motions after very short intervals, a great portion of his body is at last left naked, and the center of a hole, which he intends to make deeper and larger, is marked out.

The lion-worm makes no delay in drawing a great part of the rest of his body from under the sand; for the body is almost always in sight, while he is hot at work; it is extremely flexible, and it is necessary it should be so, as it is by the means of its inflections, that he uses it as a sort of shovel for taking and throwing sand beyond the brim of the hole. Sometimes he turns about its fore-part, so as that the back or top of the fore-part may be observed almost under, whilst the rest of the top of the body preserves its natural elevation. Then it is the portion of the belly that corresponds with the fore-part, which discharges the office of a shovel for heaving and driving the sand into the air. Sometimes, and this is his most usual position at work, the top of the fore-part passes under the sand, loads itself with

it, and throws it up. I shall not undertake to describe all the different contortions the insect gives as he pleases to his body, which is round, to use it for executing what might seem to require a flat instrument: I shall only say, that these sorts of contortions are varied in a multiplicity of ways; some I have seen assume the form of a compass with two unequal legs, and turning about the shorter, made by the hinder part, throw up continually sand with the end of the fore-part. This manner of throwing was very proper for forming a cone. I said already, that the hole made by the lion-worm is deeper, proportionally, than that of the *formica-leo*; the declivity is more rapid, and the inconsiderate insect, that advances beyond the edge of the precipice, has a much less hold to keep him from falling to the bottom.

When the funnel is become deep enough, and formed to the lion-worm's satisfaction, he lies there on the lurch, and waits, without putting himself in the least motion, till some prey arrives to indemnify him for the trouble he has been at in laying his snare. A great part of his body is commonly exposed to view there (Fig. 9, *a, p.*) but it is not therefore more visible, or, to speak more exactly, not so easy to be known for what it is in effect. One may fancy, that nothing more is seen than a little bit of wood lying horizontally across, at a small distance from the bottom of the funnel. Though I well knew, that the small body I perceived was that of the worm; yet its straight form, its immobility, its apparent stiffness, induced me, sometimes, to have recourse to a magnifying-glass to deliver me from the doubt these appearances forced me to entertain. The hinder part and the summit of the angle it helps to form, are then in the sand, and the head is buried diametrically opposite.

The longed-for moment by the lion-worm, and the most interesting for the observer, is that, when the bad fortune of some small insect, as an ant, a fly, a worm, has conducted it beyond the brink of a precipice; where meeting nothing but a steep declivity composed of grains rolling from under the feet, it tumbles to the bottom of the little precipice. This bit of wood in appearance, this lion-worm so immoveable, puts himself immediately in great agitations to seize upon it. He is not armed, as the *formica-leo*, with two horns admirably formed for seizing and stabbing the unfortunate insect. Being destitute of legs and hooks, what must he do to hold and master his prey? With his own body, more flexible than that of a serpent, he strives to twine about



bout the insect (Fig. 10 and 11.) and, when he has so done, squeezes fast to deprive it of all power to escape. Afterwards he disposes of it at pleasure; that is, he soon pierces and sucks it with the end of the head that remained at liberty, which is armed with suitable instruments, as the two darts already spoken of. It is then also, that the hollow nipple on the fifth ring is of service to him for the better holding of the prey; and the position of this nipple, which cannot be seen while the lion-worm keeps close to his prisoner, shews, that it is the back that is immediately folded about the insect.

It is necessary for the hinder part of the body of the lion-worm to form an angle with the fore-part (Fig. 6 and 7, *m*) whilst the insect, he is making himself master of, is still at liberty to exert its strength; for the efforts, made by the unfortunate insect to escape, must drag along with it the voracious worm, if he did not find a prop to support and hold him. The sand, wherein his hinder part is engaged, serves for this purpose; so that he cannot be dragged forth, unless a thick mass of sand, and as long as the hinder part, be raised also; whereas, if it was in a straight line with the rest of the body, the sand would make, by a feeble friction, but a slight resistance against the displacing of the worm.

However, all the insects, that fall into the lion-worm's funnel, do not alike become his victim: Some are too strong for him; and I have often seen flies, whose wings I took off, and large ants, make their escape from him. Sometimes even insects not superior to him in strength have the happiness to save themselves; for the lion-worm, notwithstanding all his dexterity, is not always quick enough to twine about the little animal; and the insect, conscious to himself of the great danger he is in, struggles with all his might, and sometimes successfully. He extricates himself from the lion-worm, and strives to climb along the walls of the funnel. The difficulties, in ascending a very steep declivity, are still augmented by a shower of sand falling continually on the body. The lion-worm, enraged to find that his prey is ready to escape him, exerts his best endeavours for throwing up sand in the air; and it is then his motions are like those he put himself in for digging his funnel, by directing, as much as lies in his power, jets of sand towards the insect that labours hard to scale the funnel. The insect falls again to the bottom of the precipice, and this second fall is sometimes more unfortunate than the first, being stopped there, and deprived of life. If the insect proves strong enough to draw himself again out of the embarrassment,

new attempts are made to climb the walls; and, though falls may be repeated, yet, if too superior in strength, the lion-worm ceases to reiterate his unsuccessful attacks; his prey escapes and saves itself; an exceeding great havock is found in his funnel; the sand, that tumbled in from the walls, has made the steep too easy and too passable; but all this disorder is repaired, at latest, towards evening.

When the lion-worm has twined about the insect, he soon gives mortal blows, and, stabbing it in the belly or back, sucks it. His instruments for this purpose are the darts we have spoken of more than once. They appeared, to me, not unlike those wherewith the worms are armed that feed on vine-fretters; both sorts of these voracious worms act probably in the same manner, with the instruments given them, for the same end; their only function is not to pierce; they act also as suckers.

When the ants or flies are rather too large to be presented to the lion-worms that are kept for amusement, or for seeing all their operations, it will not be amiss to weaken the over-strong insect, before it is let to fall into the funnel. The ant may be rolled and pressed between the fingers; some legs may be taken from it, and one or two from the fly, especially the wings; but let not the insect be killed; for the lion-worm, being delicate and nice like the *formica-leo*, never attempts to suck an insect totally deprived of life, though it were only that moment; so that it is necessary it should shew some signs of life, some slight motion for being attacked. When the insect's body is too thick for the lion-worm's surrounding it completely with his, he embraces only a part; but even then, putting forth his darts, he plunges them into the patient's interior, and so remains several hours in pumping whatever the body of the large fly can afford him.

The lion-worms do not pass their whole life under the form we have heretofore considered; they are to become flies, but cannot attain to this metamorphosis, till they undergo that which puts them into a state of being incapable of walking, namely, that of a nymph. Being arrived at their last term of growth, they are transformed into a nymph, and often without going out of their funnel. To prepare themselves for this change, they have no occasion, as the *formica-leo*, and so many other insects, to build and shut themselves up in a shell. It is sufficient to cast their skin, as it happens to maggots productive of the tipula-fly, and, among others, to those of the common meadow sort. Their nymph (Fig. 12.) has also a strong



strong resemblance to that into which the tipula is metamorphosed. The fore-part, and the slenderest of the body, in the worm, is the thickest in the nymph. The wings and legs are there assembled as usual beneath the head; all the rest of the body is slender and of pretty equal thickness; and, at the hinder extremity, there appears often a dry and weak membrane (Fig. 12, *t.*) which is the skin it proceeded from, to appear in a proper form.

My observations were not capable of determining exactly the number of days the insect takes in passing into the state of a nymph. I believe that it never exceeds fifteen, and I had good reason to judge that it is often but ten or twelve, perhaps even less. I shut up in the boxes the nymphs I looked for and found under the sand, that the flies to be produced from them might not escape me. Some of them I saw fly away in three or four days time, and others at the end of five or six. What remained then to be known was the number of those that went out since the first transformation, and their being put into the box; and, according to the researches made at different times to find nymphs, I could not judge, that any of those I took from under the sand were in that form more than five or six days.

This fly (Fig. 13.) as proceeding from a pretty small maggot, cannot be of any considerable bigness; and, being one of those that have a head of a variable figure, it may be judged that its fly will have but two wings. At first sight, it is found to bear a strong resemblance to the flies of the tipula-maggot, having also six pretty long legs and a long body; but, when examined with some attention, the resemblance is more real and characteristical with the flies from the worms that feed on vine-fretters; and, tho' these commonly are short in body, some sorts of them, notwithstanding, have a long one. The body of the flies produced from the latter is round, and sometimes almost cylindrical; that of our new fly has the same form, but has not the mouth edged with hair as the tipulæ, which are also adorned with very elegant barbed sail-yards; whereas the sail-yards of the lion-worm fly (Fig. 13, *aa.*) are like those of the flies from the worms that feed on vine-fretters, being short and consisting of an almost cylindrical trunk, on which a button, about the thirds of the length of the trunk, is articulated with a kind of oblong battledore, from whose extremity proceeds a very long hair.

The predominant colour of the fly is a clear chestnut-brown, particularly that of the head and corset; but the rings of the body are, besides, edged with yellow. The belly is every where of a reddish brown; the four

first legs are intirely of a very pale yellow; the two hindmost, much greater than the others, are more reddish, and, in some parts, are tinged with brown.

It was not till near the end of June, that the first flies were produced from the lion-worms I received towards the end of August of the preceding year. Several were then very small, and several of a bigness beyond the common size: It is therefore very probable, that one only generation of these flies takes place every year, and that even in the case of the worms being well fed; for, when they are kept fasting too long, in a sharp season of the year, if the want of food does not occasion their perishing, their transformation into a nymph is retarded till the year following; and, if their treatment is as bad during the second year, the transformation is deferred to the third.

#### An Explanation of the FIGURES.

The figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, represent the lion-worm in much about his natural size, and each figure shews him differently bent: These are his more usual attitudes; and he assumes a great number of other middle curves between the preceding.

The figure 5. shews him backwards, extended in a straight line; an attitude which he seldom assumes, but when drawn out of his funnel, and left for some time on a plane he cannot penetrate.

In the figures 6, 7, and 8, the worm is represented magnified, and extended in a straight line, as in the figure 5. The figure 6. presents to view his back. The figure 7. shews him sideways, or in profile; and the figure 8. his under part, or belly.

The same parts are indicated in these different figures by the same letters.

*a*, The head.

In the figures 6 and 8, the two darts, with which the insect pierces the prey it seizes, and which serve to draw him forwards, are drawn forth before the head.

In the figure 7, the darts, the head, and the first ring, are drawn into the second.

*p*, The hinder part terminated by four appendices, which give it some resemblance to an open hand with only four fingers, severed from each other.

*q*, (figures 6 and 7) The anus.

*f, f* (figure 6) The two hinder stigmata.

*r* (figures 7 and 8) Long and stiff hairs.

*m* (figures 6 and 7) A hollow nipple, the edge garnished with short and stiff hairs, which may discharge the function of little thorns, to help the worm in holding fast its prey. Even the edges of the nipple may serve for this purpose; they are capable of holding very fast the part they have seized; and



and this was proved by the difficulty of extricating a grain of sand that had got into the cavity of one of these nipples.

The figure 9. shews a funnel dug in the sand; a lion-worm *a, p*, appears as a bit of stick in the funnel, having its fore-part *a*, and its hinder part *p*, hid under the sand.

The figure 10. represents another funnel, wherein an ant has fallen, of which a lion-worm has made himself master; *f*, the ant; the worm *u* surrounds its body, and is busy in sucking it; *g*, an ant, that strives to climb to the top of the funnel.

The figure 11. is a funnel like to that of the preceding figure, shewing better how the fore-part *a* of the worm is twisted about the

ant *f*, and how the hinder part *p* of the worm lies under the sand; where, on account of its curvity, it affords a prop to the worm against the struggles of the ant, which cannot force it upwards, without raising a too considerable mass of sand.

The figure 12. is that of the case of a lion-worm's nymph, which exactly represents the nymph, and, besides, shews in *l* the aperture whereby the fly passed out; in *t*, is the skin the worm left, on being transformed into a nymph: It is there folded.

The figure 13. shews the fly, under the form of which the lion-worm appears, after his last transformation.

*a, a*, The fly's antennæ, or sail-yards.

## OF MAN'S HAPPINESS.

**G**OOD and bad, affluence and want, felicity and misfortune, are great or little, just as we suit ourselves to them. Some look upon little accidents as great afflictions; and a slender advantage as high prosperity. When a sumptuous dinner was once presented to Lyfander, he ordered the Helotes, or Lacedemonian slaves, to eat it; and contented himself with his own ordinary diet. Agesilaus, receiving a present of fine liquors and provisions, kept no part for himself, but some meal. He is the richest man, who desires no superfluity, and wants for no necessary.

It is in vain to commiserate a person who does not feel unhappy; and wrong to account any one happy, who feels miserable. That man is rich, who thinks he abounds; and he is contented, who flights misfortunes. The discontented rich are poor; and those unhappy, whom small misfortunes subdue.

The man addicted to sorrow is not joyful in prosperity; and a rich miser may live worse than a beggar. Fortune, in itself, is neither good nor bad, but as we comport with it; and, in this sense, 'every man makes his own fortune.'

If losses happen to a friend, we condole with him; but, if he is neither dejected nor made miserable by them, can we condole with him in this situation? We should rather felicitate him upon his coming off victorious, after an engagement. Misfortunes touch not him who does not feel them.

On the other hand, we may go to felicitate a friend upon some great good luck, and find him unhappy; some small accident may have ruffled his mind, and rendered him unattentive to his good fortune. In this case, our intended congratulation may justly be turned to condolence; for, though his disasters are slender, yet they are afflicting, if he lays them to heart. It is not the thing

in itself that torments us, but the thoughts and feelings we have of it. If we arm ourselves, and make a stand against misfortunes, we suffer the less. He, who valiantly meets his enemy, often obtains an honourable capitulation. It is always a comfort, and an honour, to meet misfortunes bravely; for no man can prove his courage, but by trial.

To shew that good or bad fortune is just as it is felt, we need only resume the consideration of master and servant; for masters, in general, appear no happier than their servants. We are not to look for contentment in palaces alone, but may as well find it in huts. I one day visited two particular persons; the first was master of an elegant house and gardens; I asked him if he expected good fruit that year? He answered, he could say nothing of his garden, because he scarce ever went out of his bed-chamber. The second was so confined in a little dark room, that I thought him incommodiously lodged; but he found many conveniencies, which I could not see, in this close apartment. He told me how still and quiet his chamber was; that it enjoyed the summer's sun, and felt no winter blasts. Among other things, he shewed me his pleasure-garden, which consisted of a few flower-pots, ranged on the outside of his window; then asked me what I thought of his habitation? I assured him I was just come from a Gentleman of fortune, who did not enjoy so many conveniencies: Indeed, a Gentleman may be poor in the midst of plenty; but to be discontented with riches is accumulated poverty.

We must not judge a thing to be great or little, with regard to our own opinions, but as it affects the possessor. A man may be more justly congratulated upon possessing what we think a trifle, than upon enjoying what we esteem a substantial good, provided the



the possessor be delighted with the former, and disrelishes the latter. If a person purchase a title, he may appear to us deserving of commiseration, because he parts with his money, which we call a good, to buy an empty name, or shadow of a thing; yet, if the person is really and internally rejoiced at his purchase, it proves no shadow to him, but a substance; for a man's mind is his kingdom. The purchaser bestows his money well, who remains satisfied with his bargain.

If a misfortune befall us, and we think 'it well it was no worse,' the hurt cannot be great. An Emperor of Japan, being born under the constellation of the Dog, conceived such an affection for the canine species, that he ordered, whenever a dog died, the owner of him should carry the carcase to a certain burying-ground, appointed for that purpose. As a Gentleman was one day sweating under the load of his dead dog, and complaining of the hardship of the order, his friend, to comfort him, said, 'We have reason to thank God, that the Emperor was not born under the horse; for a horse would have been a much heavier burthen.' Could any ancient Greek philosopher have moralised better upon the occasion?

There is nothing more strange, and at the same time more common, than for one man to judge of another by his own taste. We hear, every day, one neighbour censuring another for his manner of life; though nobody can determine which of the two leads the best, whilst each of them follows his own inclination. We say by a proverb, 'Every man as he likes.' And whoever lives according to his own liking, always lives happily, though, in his neighbour's eye, he may appear to live miserably. He who follows his own inclination is happy. When we censure another's manner of eating and drinking, his studies or his labours, his solitary or sociable life, &c. it is no better than saying, 'Regulate your appetite according to mine; and, though your taste and constitution may be different, yet live as I and others do.' This is downright tyranny, and making one man the tormentor of another; for to deprive me of what I like, is robbing me of my choice and natural liberty. He, who would regulate other people's taste according to his own, behaves like a child, who says to his bird, 'Thou shalt sleep in my own bed;' then puts the little creature into his bosom, goes to bed with it, and finds it dead in the morning.

Those, who exhort others to live after their manner, consider not that they relished, in their youth, the very things they dislike

in advanced age; and now follow, with pleasure, the studies they formerly disliked. To compel old people to use their youthful recreations would be robbing them of their present enjoyments. 'Other times, other manners; other minds, other pleasures.' I had formerly pleasure in dancing, for which, at present, I find no relish; and, if any man censures me for this, he may as well censure me for being grown older. If we duly observed this change of taste in ourselves, we should not declaim against those ways of others, which are as natural as our own; nor exhort our friends to follow our examples; which is no other than kindly endeavouring to deprive them of their solace and comfort.

One man pities his neighbour for walking on foot, who, in return, pities him for using a coach; for my part, I pity neither, provided they both are pleased. I do not even pity the Russian women, who beg a beating of their husbands; but look upon them as happy, if they really relish this kind of reproof. Our tastes are various, and produce good effects in the world: Some are pleased with concords, others more with discords, in music; some prefer the cry of a pack of hounds to a concert; as a certain Scythian General preferred the neighing of a horse to the sound of a trumpet. Those things suit every man best, which are most agreeable to him. Whatever is good or bad for us, in our own estimation and experience, is good or bad in reality. An imaginary illness is real to the possessor: Hence, if any man rejoices in a title, I congratulate with him, not upon account of the title, but on account of his joy.

As our taste must not regulate that of others, we should not call a pleasure unnatural, because it does not suit with our nature: Nor ought we to censure the inclinations of others, merely because they contradict our own; but rather encourage every man to follow the bent of his particular nature and appetite, provided we do not countenance hurtful pleasures. We must check and restrain all such inclinations, both in ourselves and others, as tend to impair and destroy the body, wound the mind, and bring misery upon man. Here we must all sacrifice our taste to our happiness: In other respects, it is best to follow Nature; and we may justly esteem those happy, who are at liberty to do it.

If Diogenes lived contented in his tub, he was as happy as Alexander. Equal content will render men equally happy, in the different situations of life.



*The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.**The fifth ELEGY of Tibullus, translated into English Verse.*

Tibullus had unfortunately boasted, that Delia had not so great an ascendant over him as she imagined. Being willing to know the extent of her authority, she forbade him her presence: This he at first treated as an order, which would give him no pain to comply with; but he was soon convinced of his error, and found, that his felicity consisted solely in her converse. To reinstate himself, therefore, in her good graces, the following elegy was composed.

**O**F late I boasted I could happy be,  
 Resume the man, and not my Delia see!  
 My boasts of manhood and of bliss are vain;  
 Back to my bondage I return again!  
 And like a top am whirl'd, which boys, for sport,  
 Lash'd on the pavement of a level court!

What can atone, my fair, for crimes like these?

I'll bear with patience, use me as you please!  
 Yet by love's shafts, and by your braided hair,  
 By all the joys we stole, your suppliant spare.  
 When sickness dimm'd, of late, your radiant eyes;  
 My restless, fond petitions won the skies.  
 Thrice I with sulphur purified you round,  
 And thrice the rite, with songs, th'enchanted  
 bound:

The cake, by me thrice sprinkled, put to flight  
 The death-denouncing phantoms of the night:  
 And I nine times, in linen garbs array'd,  
 In silent night, nine times to Trivia pray'd.  
 What did I not? Yet what reward have I?  
 You love another, your preserver fly!  
 He tastes the sweet effects of all my cares,  
 My fond lustrations, and my solemn prayers.

Are these the joys my madding fancy drew,  
 If young-ey'd health restor'd your rosy hue?  
 I fondly thought, sweet maid, oh thought in vain!  
 With you to live a blithsome village-swain.  
 When yellow Ceres asks the reaper's hand,  
 Delia (said I) will guard the reaper's band;  
 Delia will keep, when hinds unload the vine,  
 The choicest grapes for me, the richest wine:  
 My flocks she'll count, and oft will sweetly deign  
 To clasp some prattler of my menial train:  
 With pious care will load each rural shrine,  
 For ripen'd crops a golden sheaf assign,  
 Cates for my fold, rich clusters for my vine:  
 No, no domestic care shall touch my soul;  
 You, Delia, reign despotic o'er the whole!  
 And will Meffala fly from pomp of state,  
 And deign to enter at my lowly gate?  
 The choicest fruitage, that my trees afford,  
 Delia will cull herself, to deck the board;  
 And wondering, such transcendent worth to see,  
 The fruit present, thy blushing hand-maid she.

Such were the fond chimera's of my brain,  
 Which now the winds have wafted o'er the main.  
 O power of love, whom still my soul obey'd,  
 What has my tongue against thy mother said?  
 Guiltless of ill, unmark'd with incest's stain,  
 I stole no garland from her holy fane:  
 For crimes, like these, I'd abject crawl the ground,  
 Kiss her dread threshold, and my forehead wound.

But ye who, falsely wise, deride my pains,  
 Beware; your hour approaches—love has chains.  
 I've known the young, who ridicul'd his rage,  
 Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age:  
 Each art I've known them try to win the fair,  
 Smooth their hoarse voice, and dress their scanty  
 hair;

I've known them, in the street, her maid detain;  
 And, weeping, beg her to assist their pain.  
 At such preposterous love, each school-boy sneers:  
 Shuns, as an omen; or pursues with fears.

Why do you crush your slave, fair Queen of joy?  
 Destroying me, your harvest you destroy!

*The SEASONS of LIFE.*

**S**EE, how the hills stand thick with snow!  
 The trees beneath their burden bow:  
 The tuneful warblers cease to sing,  
 'Till prompted by the genial spring.

Then Philomel renews her lay;  
 The early lark salutes the day:  
 And every heart with pleasure beats,  
 'Till languishing thro' fervent heats.

The reapers faint in sunny glade;  
 The lowing oxen court the shade;  
 The bleating sheep, thro' ardour, lave  
 Their fleeces in the cooling wave.

When autumn comes, the length'ning shades,  
 Stretching their pinions o'er the meads;  
 The country looks all dark and drear,  
 And winter closes up the year.

In this revolving scene, you see  
 The life of man in each degree.  
 Youth is the spring; when brisk and gay  
 We revel 'till the month of May.

The summer manhood shews; its heat  
 Pushing to act, in every feat,  
 Bespeaks th' agility of mind,  
 By impulse led, thro' passion blind.

Till, in decline of life, the reins  
 Reason resumes, and force restrains;  
 Sober reflections cool our rage,  
 Chill'd by the winter of old age.

Nature, by changing thus, renews  
 The morning heat by evening dews:  
 Its changes give it better grace,  
 To th' old a renovated face.



Each generation shoots, and dies ;  
One sinks—another soon will rise ;  
In spring we bud, in autumn fall !  
This is the rise, and end of all.

See ! how the earth by frost is bound,  
Yet this will fertilise the ground :  
Winter may bring a chilling damp,  
Distress our bold career may cramp :

The fairest buds are nipp'd by frost,  
And hopes, most sanguine, may be cross'd ;  
Diseases may our strength impair ;  
We shun the heat, we dread the air.

Distress will oft retrieve lost wealth,  
As sickness but restores our health :  
Lax'd nerves thro' cold their strength regain,  
And pleasures are enhanc'd by pain.

Mankind, like leaves, may fall away,  
And things seem rushing to decay ;

One season still the next pursues,  
And its lost strength thus each renews.

Crosses and hopes, as light and shade,  
Each to restrain the other, made,  
Forbid excess, prevent despair,  
Taking the weather foul, or fair.

Seasons each other counteract,  
This element the rest contract :  
Summer and winter, youth and age,  
In different views will each engage.  
Review all nature, common sense  
Will shew the work of Providence.

Tho' all things differ, all agree,  
'Tis only various harmony.  
Nature a varied form assumes,  
Withers with age, with youth now blooms :  
Varied a little in the frame,  
By changing, nature is the same.

*A New S O N G, wrote by a young Lady, on leaving the Town for the Summer Season.*

Welcome sun and southern show'rs, Harbingers of buds and flow'rs,

Welcome sun and southern show'rs, Har—bin—gers of buds and flow'rs ;

Welcome grots and cool—ing shades :

Farewell balls and mas—que—rades, Fare—well balls and masquerades.



2.

Blooming May approaches near,  
Lowing of the herds we hear;  
Fatling lambs around us bleat,  
Daisies spring beneath their feet.

3.

Birds are perch'd on ev'ry spray,  
Warbling notes to praise the day;

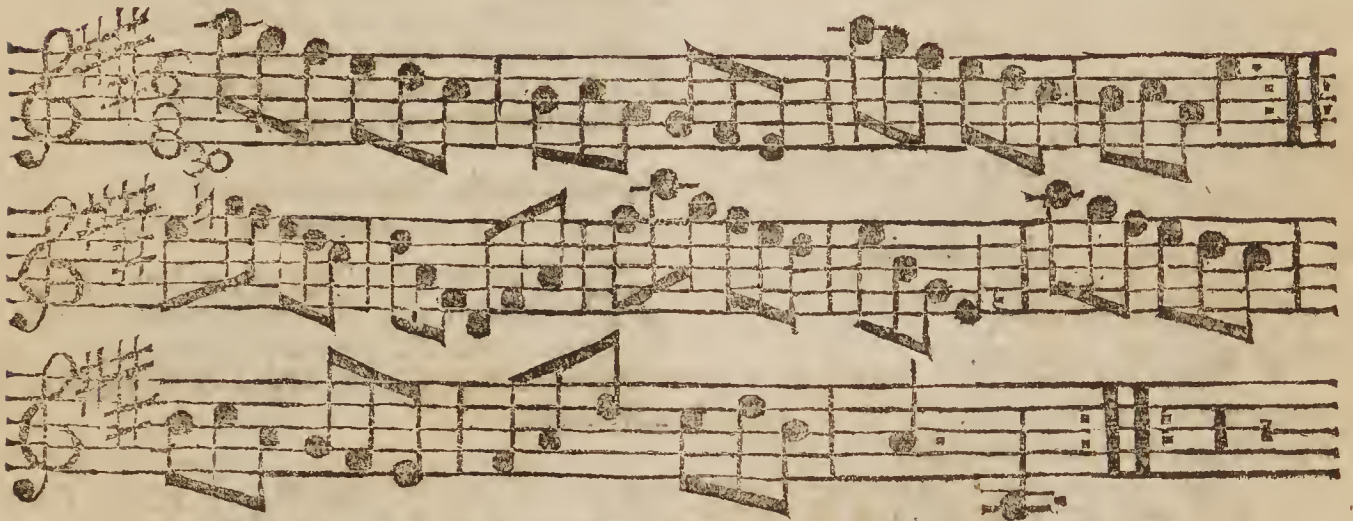
Thousand herbs their fragrance yield,  
Couslips cover all the field.

4.

Sure 'tis time that now we flee,  
London, from thy smoke and thee:  
Welcome joys more pure and true,  
Drums and routs, adieu adieu,

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

### The PRUSSIAN CAMP.



Cast off one couple  $\div$ ; then the men cast off and women cast up at the same time  $\div$ ; foot three and three abreast top and bottom  $\equiv$ ; the same sideways  $\equiv$ ; swing right-hands  $\div$ ; cast off to the bottom  $\div$ ; six hands round  $\equiv$ ; lead to the top and cast off  $\equiv$ .

### The OAK and the SHRUBS. A FABLE.

**T**HERE liv'd, beneath an aged oak,  
A shrub or two, who thus bespoke  
Their guardian tree, 'How fine you spread,  
And lift into the heavens your head,  
With glossy leaves, and branching arms,  
Extending to the sun your charms:  
Whilst we stand here in piteous plight,  
Deny'd the very air and light;  
Most humbly bend,—scarce see the sun,—  
What, for such usage, have we done?  
What a mean figure we have made,  
Out of court sunshine, in your shade;  
Tho' swoln to an enormous size,  
Remember whom we aggrandize;  
Yet nothing have, but leaves, or loppings,  
Besides some filthy rain, or droppings;  
Which only tend to make us sower,  
Else fair, and sweet as any flower,  
We might, as well as others, rise,  
And shoot our heads into the skies.  
But, now, you only stand aloof,  
Catch, and turn all to your behoof;  
While we, below, your scorn and scoff,  
Seem only made, to set you off.  
Tho' the same wood, the self-same earth,  
Gave us all nutriment and birth,  
We dare not raise aloft our head,  
Tho' full as nobly born and bred.'

The heart of oak, with high disdain,  
Reply'd,—I've heard you fools complain;  
But know this clamour's out of season,  
Against my eminence 'tis treason;

Such scrubs have been too long protected;  
By every one, but me, rejected.  
Had you not murmur'd, you might lie,  
All safe, thro' your obscurity;  
But now, since you're so saucy grown,  
Of driving winds and rain the scorn,  
I'll leave you.—Then his arms withdrew,  
And left them all expos'd to view.

The bleak winds came, the driving rains,  
Descending, swept part off the plains;  
A part was trod into the mire;  
The rest, made fuel, food for fire:  
The farmer came, in bundles bound  
The residuc, and clear'd the ground.

*The present Situation of his Prussian Majesty  
being thought like that of King David, some  
Expressions of the latter are here versified,  
as applicable to the former.*

**O** Thou! who didst all worlds create!  
Dread Sov'reign, Father, Friend!  
Whose wisdom's infinitely great,  
Whose reign will never end.

The petty Monarchs of this ball,  
Who war for wider sway,  
In power and prudence are but small,  
The insects of a day.

When armies move at thy command,  
Whether of earth or sky,  
Who can arrest thy lifted hand?  
Or put thy arrows by?

A a a 2

Arise



Arise for me, in this dark hour !  
Appall my foes with dread ;  
From ev'ry quarter, see, they pour,  
And like a deluge spread !

But Thou ! who curb'st the madd'ning sea,  
Can'st human rage suppress,  
And make the greater number flee,  
Abath'd, before the less.

Gird me with strength and skill, to rule  
My troops when they engage ;  
Collect my soul ! and keep me cool  
Amid the battle's rage !

That I may still th' advantage take  
Insidious foes afford,  
And one decisive effort make,  
That peace may be restor'd,

Some trust in chariots and the sword,  
In horsemen, and the bow ;  
But we, on thy eternal word,  
Which none can overthrow.

In vain, confed'rate forces join,  
When Thou shalt take the field !

Confusion runs from line to line,  
And strongest legions yield.

These mighty Chiefs in fetters bind,  
Expose their heads to shame ;  
Make them as chaff before the wind,  
As stubble to the flame.

Ne'er let them find a safe retreat,  
Of ev'ry man afraid,  
Until that trap inclose their feet,  
Which long for mine was laid.

Then shall my tongue thy praises sing,  
And vanquish'd hosts proclaim,  
The Lord incampeth round the King.  
That fears his awful name,

*Answers to the Ænigma's and Rebuses in this  
Volume.*

**Æ** NIGMA's, Page 40, a Hat: 104, a  
Candle: 152, a Mince-pye: 267, a Look-  
ing-glass: 320, The Magnet, or Compass.  
Rebuses. Page 40, Miss Egan: 152, Honiton:  
267, Norwich,

### *Of the ERRORS occasioned by our PASSIONS.*

**T**HE passions lead us into error, be-  
cause they fix our attention to that  
particular part of the object they present to  
us, not allowing us to view it on every side.  
A King passionately affects the title of Con-  
queror. Victory, says he, calls me to the  
remotest part of the earth: I shall fight; I  
shall gain the victory; I shall load mine  
enemy with chains, and the terror of my  
name, like an impenetrable rampart, will  
defend the entrance of my empire. Ine-  
briated with this hope, he forgets that For-  
tune is inconstant; and that the victor  
shares the load of misery, almost equally  
with the vanquished. He does not perceive,  
that the welfare of his subjects is only a pre-  
tence for his martial frenzy; and that pride  
alone forges his arms, and displays his en-  
signs: His whole attention is fixed on the  
pomp of the triumph.

Fear, equally powerful with pride, will  
produce the same effect; it will raise ghosts  
and phantoms, and disperse them among  
the tombs, and, in the darkness of the woods,  
present them to the eyes of the affrighted  
traveller, seize on all the faculties of his  
soul, without leaving any one at liberty to  
reflect on the absurdity of the motives for  
such a ridiculous terror.

The passions not only fix the attention  
on particular sides of the objects they pre-  
sent to us; but they also deceive us, by ex-  
hibiting the same objects, when they do not  
really exist. The story of a country clergy-  
man, and an amorous Lady, is well known.

They had heard, and concluded, that the  
moon was peopled, and were looking for  
the inhabitants through their telescopes. If  
I am not mistaken, said the Lady, I per-  
ceive two shadows; they mutually incline  
towards each other: Doubtless they are two  
happy lovers.—O fie! madam, replied the  
clergyman, these two shadows are the two  
steeple of a cathedral. This tale is our  
history, it being common for us to see in  
things what we are desirous of finding there:  
On the earth, as in the moon, different pas-  
sions will cause us to see either lovers or  
steeples. Illusion is a necessary effect of the  
passions, the strength, or force of which, is  
generally measured by the degree of ob-  
scurity into which they lead us. This was  
well known to a certain Lady, who, being  
caught by her lover in the arms of his rival,  
obstinately denied the fact of which he had  
been a witness. How! said he, have you  
the assurance?—Ah! perfidious creature,  
cried the Lady, it is plain you no longer  
love me; for you believe your eyes, before  
all I can say. This is equally applicable to  
all the passions, as well as to love. All  
strike us with the most perfect blindness.  
When ambition has kindled a war between  
two nations, and the anxious citizens ask  
one another the news; what readiness ap-  
pears, on one side, to give credit to the  
good; and on the other, what incredulity,  
with regard to the bad? How often have  
Christians, from placing a ridiculous con-  
fidence in monks, denied the possibility of  
the



the antipodes. There is no century, which has not, by some ridiculous affirmation or negation, afforded matter of laughter to the following age. A past folly is seldom sufficient to shew mankind their present folly.

The same passions, however, which are the germ of an infinity of errors, are also the

sources of our knowledge. If they mislead us, they, at the same time, impart to us the strength necessary for walking. It is they alone that can rouse us from that sluggishness and torpor always ready to seize on the faculties of our soul.

*An Account of an extraordinary CASE of the Efficacy of the Bark in the Delirium of a Fever; by Nicholas Munckley, M. D. Physician to Guy's Hospital, and F. R. S. Read before the Royal Society, April 6, 1758.*

*From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

AS the following case contains some circumstances which are curious in themselves, and which may be of service to be known, I have thought it proper to be laid before the Society.

On Sunday the 5th of March I was sent for to a Gentleman, of about 30 years of age, who had been for some days ill of a fever: I found him with a degree of heat considerably above what was natural, and with a pulse rather low, but quick, and beating, as measured by a stop-watch, about 100 strokes in a minute. In this situation he continued, without any remarkable alteration, for the two following days; and, from the appearance of this disease, I imagined that it would not be speedily terminated. On Wednesday, the third day of my seeing him, I found him however much better; his heat being considerably abated, and his pulse being more than twenty strokes in a minute slower than it had been the day before. On this alteration, so much in his favour, it might have been thought he was growing well, had it not been, that there was no appearance, either by sweat or urine, or on the skin, by which it could be imagined the disease was perfectly judged. On this account no alteration was made in his treatment that day; but finding, the next morning, that he had slept well the preceding night, and that his pulse continued quiet, being no more than 74 strokes in a minute, he was allowed to get up in the evening, to have his bed made; and I should have thought him well, had not every appearance of a critical separation been still wanting. On this account I thought him to be very liable to a return of his fever; and therefore, when, early the next morning, I was informed that he had been without any sleep, and quite delirious the whole night, I was not greatly alarmed, as thinking he had a feverish paroxysm, to which the bark would probably put an end. When I saw him that morning, I found him very delirious, but, to my great surprise, quite free from all kind of fever whatever, his pulse

being then as calm as it had been the preceding day. In this condition he remained all that day and the following night; nothing that was attempted to relieve him having done him the least service; on the contrary, his delirium increased so much, as to make it very difficult for the attendants to keep him in bed. The next morning he was much as he had been the day before; his imagination continuing greatly disturbed, and he at times laughing and playing antic tricks, and using gestures the most opposite to his common demeanour when well; and which, though the pulse had not been so perfectly quiet, had more the appearance of a mania than of the delirium of a fever. In this unhappy situation there was but one thing which seemed likely to bring the affair to a speedy determination: This it was proper to attempt, though the indications for it were very obscure, and the event perfectly uncertain. On recollecting the time of this delirium's coming on, which was about 36 hours after the pulse had grown quiet, and, perceiving that one glass of the water which had been made in the night was thick, and seemed disposed to drop a sediment, there was some reason to suspect, and indeed to hope, that, though the pulse had been perfectly calm during the whole time of the delirium, there was something of the fever still at the bottom of this complaint. From these indications, obscure as they were, it was judged proper to make a trial of the bark; which was accordingly ordered to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every two hours. This method succeeded beyond what could have been imagined; insomuch that it was observable, even by the attendants on this Gentleman, that his mind came evidently more and more to itself after every dose; and in the evening, after he had taken six drachms, his urine grew thick, and dropped a lateritious sediment; and, excepting the weakness naturally consequent on such violent emotions as he had undergone, both of mind and body, he was as well as ever he had been in his life. He hath



hath repeated the bark at proper intervals, as is usual after intermittent fevers, and continues to this day perfectly well.

The use of the bark, in the most irregular intermittent disorders, is very happily so well known in this island, that it might perhaps have been thought needless to have recited any case merely in confirmation of this practice; and I am too well aware of the insufficiency of every thing, but a number of facts, on which to found any philosophical truth, to presume to rest any thing on one single instance only: But the case above related is of so very extraordinary a kind as to make it worthy of being mentioned, both on its own account, and for that analogy, which, being found by experience to subsist between diseases, affords the surest method of reasoning on practical subjects. The two remarkable circumstances of this case are, the delirium's coming on, and continuing, without any exacerbation of the pulse; and the bark's proving so speedy and effectual a remedy, though given at a time when there was no appearance of any remission of the symptom which it was intended to remove. It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential to the definition of a fever, as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it; but experience is against this notion; perhaps the present case is a proof of the contrary: However this be, there have not been wanting instances, in which, towards the end of a fever, the pulse has grown quiet, without the abatement of any other symptom, and the patient has generally lain comatose, and

with the appearance of one who hath taken a large quantity of opium. Galen, in the third book of his *Prefages of the Pulse*, mentions this symptom, and pronounces it to be almost a fatal sign: And the same thing hath happened in more instances than one, which have come to my knowledge. May not then the above-recited case lead to this useful enquiry, Whether, in fevers of every kind, when the pulse is quiet, the bark is not proper to be given, and likely to prove a remedy? In this case it proved absolutely such; and that it is at least a safe medicine, in all such cases, in which any practitioner of experience or judgment would ever think of giving it, is now certainly known. For my own part, I can safely declare, that, in near ten years experience of it in Guy's hospital, during which time I find I have given it, on different occasions, to above 500 patients in that house only, I never, from the most accurate observation I could make, saw it do any harm, or bring on any bad symptom, even in cases where it did not succeed according to the intention for which it was ordered; and (which I have thought worth remarking) in chronical cases, even in those where the bark hath been by many thought the most prejudicial, when, on the coming on of an intermittent fever, the bark hath been found necessary to cure this secondary disease, the original distemper hath gone on, according to the best judgment I could form of it, exactly in the same manner as it would have done, had the bark never been given.

*An Account of the Solemnity of the Installation of the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of Westmoreland, Chancellor Elect of the University of Oxford.*

Oxford, **O**N Monday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Right Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, Chancellor elect of this University, made his public entrance by the east gate into this city. His Lordship was attended at his entrance, and for a great part of the Wycomb road, by a long train of coaches and other equipages of the Nobility and Gentry of the country. Notice was given of his near approach, by the ringing of a bell at St. Mary's, which called together the Gentlemen of the University, who were ranked, according to their different orders and degrees, on his Lordship's right hand, from the east gate to St. Mary's church. The left-hand side of the street was reserved for the townsmen.

On his Lordship's arrival at St. Mary's, he was received by the Vice-chancellor, Noblemen, and Doctors, in their robes; and, being conducted into the church, was com-

plimented by the public Orator in a short Latin speech, to which his Lordship replied in the same language. After this, his Lordship dined at St. Mary's hall, where apartments were provided for him, and many Gentlemen and Ladies of his train.

On Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Noblemen and the Doctors, in their robes, waited on his Lordship, at the Vice-chancellor's lodgings at Corpus college; and, about eleven, the procession (which was more numerous than has been seen here in the memory of man) began from thence, and passed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the Masters of Arts in their proper habits; and then proceeded, through the great gate of the schools, to the divinity school, and from thence into the theatre.

Here the Vice-chancellor, in a Latin speech, opened the business of the convocation; and then, addressing himself to the Chancellor, who was seated at his right-hand,



hand, after applauding, in a proper and polite manner, the choice the University had made, and congratulating his Lordship upon it, administered to him the necessary oaths, and presented him with the insignia of his office, viz. the keys, the seal, and the book of statutes. The Vice-chancellor then quitted the chair; which was immediately filled by the Chancellor, who finished this ceremony of the instalment, by addressing himself to the University, in an elegant Latin oration. Then his Lordship admitted the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to the honorary degree of Doctors of Law, viz.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield.

Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Count Shulenburg, Lord of the Bed-chamber to the King of Denmark.

James Boreel and Gerard Meerman, Deputies from the States-general.

William Gerard Dedel, Commissary of Amsterdam.

Sir Richard Glyn, Lord-mayor, and Representative in Parliament for the city of London.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. Knight of the shire for the county of Warwick.

Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.

Sir Roger Twissden, Bart.

Sir Charles Kemneys Tynte, Bart. Knight of the shire for the county of Somerset.

William Cartwright, Esq; Knight of the shire for Northampton.

Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq; Knight of the shire for Chester.

Edward Popham, Esq; Knight of the shire for Wilts.

Henry Dawkins, of London, Esq.

Thomas Lambert, of Sevenoak, Kent, Esq.

Afterwards the following Noblemen of the University spoke their congratulatory verses, which were received by the audience with uncommon but deserved applause; viz. the Earl of Suffolk, English verse; the Earl of Donnegal, Latin; and Lord Norreys, Latin.

This convocation concluded with a speech from the public Orator; and then the procession returned to Corpus Christi college, where the Noblemen and Doctors were entertained at dinner with the Chancellor.

In the evening, the oratorio of Samson was performed in the theatre by a select and numerous band, conducted by Dr. Hays.

On Wednesday, being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the Doctors, &c. met again at the Vice-chancellor's lodgings, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and went in procession, with the Chan-

cellor, from thence to the theatre. The Vice-chancellor having opened the business of the convocation, the commemoration speech was spoken by Mr. Warton, the Poetry Professor. The subject of this elegant and admired speech was, with great propriety, confined to those benefactors who had been Chancellors of the University. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred, in this convocation, on the Right Hon. Lord Fane, Member of Parliament for Reading; the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot; and the Hon. William Craven, Esq; Member of Parliament for Warwickshire; who were presented by Dr. Seward, of St. John's college, who acted for the Professor of Law. Afterwards the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, to which he was presented, in a much applauded speech by the public Orator. The encœnia were then continued by the following Gentlemen, viz. Hon. Mr. Beauclerk, of Queen's, English; Sir B. B. Delwes, Magdalen college, Latin; Sir James Macdonald, Christ-church, Latin; Mr. Beckford, New college, English; Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Le Maître, Christ-church, Latin dialogue; Mr. Nibbes, of St. John's, Latin. All these exercises were performed with great propriety of elocution and action, and were highly applauded by the audience. In the evening was performed the oratorio of Esther.

On Thursday, the Chancellor met the Heads of houses at the Delegates room, and presided in their consultations on the business of the University; and from thence was accompanied by them to the Theatre. Here the encœnia, or congratulatory exercises, were again resumed, by Mr. Hopton and Mr. Walcot, of Magdalen college, who spoke a dialogue, in Latin verse, on the late improvements and benefactions to the University; Mr. Bagot, of Christ-church, Latin verse; Mr. Ilbert, of Magdalen, English verse; Mr. Way, of Christ-church, Latin; Mr. Bragge, of Magdalen, Latin; Mr. Budgen, of Trinity, English; Mr. Kaye, of Brazen-nose, English oration.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

Right Hon. Robert Shirley, Esq; son to the Earl of Ferrers.

Wilmott Vaughan, Esq; Member of Parliament for Cardiganshire, and son to L. Lisburne.

Sir Richard Chase.

Harbord Harbord, Esq; Member of Parliament for Norwich.

James Evelyn, of Fulbridge, Suffex, Esq. And the following Gentlemen had the degree



gree of Master of Arts conferred on them viz.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Donnegall, of Trinity college.

Sir Brian Broughton Delwes, of Magdalen college.

Alexander Courthope, of Horsmondon, Kent, Esq.

John Children, of Tunbridge in Kent, Esq.

Roger Twisden, Esq; eldest son of Sir R. Twisden, Bart.

Thomas Popkin, of Kettle-hill, Glamorganshire, Esq.

John Sawbridge, jun. of Alantigh, Kent, Esq.

William Dealtry, Esq; of Magdalen college.

Powell Snell, jun. of Baliol college, Esq.

John Toke, of University college, Esq.

William Guise, of Queen's college, Esq.

Thomas Knight, of Trinity college, Esq.

Henry St. John, of New college, Esq.

On Friday, the encænia were again resumed in the Theatre, when an Italian ode, in praise of the Chancellor, was performed by the whole opera band; after which the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the following Gentlemen, viz.

Henry Pye, Esq; Member of Parliament for Berkshire.

William Grove, Esq; Member of Parliament for Coventry.

John Harvey Thurstby, Esq; Member of Parliament for Stamford.

Josiah George Hort, son to the Archbishop of Tuam.

The degree of A.M. was also conferred on Henry Hunter, Esq; of Trinity college; Mr. Thomas Augustine Arne was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Music; and verses were spoken by the following Gentlemen: Mr. Mundy, New college, English; Mr. Forster, Corpus Christi college, English; Mr. Pepys, Christ-church, Latin; Mr. Simpson, Christ-church, Latin; Mr. De Salis, Queen's college, Latin; and Mr. Sandys, of Queen's college, Latin.

Then the solemnity of the installation and commemoration was closed by Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary's hall; who, in a spirited and eloquent oration, delivered with his usual grace and dignity, enlarged on the propriety of the choice the University had made; displayed his Lordship's eminent abilities; introduced Lady Pomfret's and Mr. Dawkins's late benefactions; and concluded with an exhortation to the youth of this place, and his ardent wishes for the perpetual peace and prosperity of the University.

The splendor of the appearance on this occasion, the harmony and decorum with which the whole ceremony was conducted, and the entertainment afforded to so polite and respectable an audience, by the exercises and orations of each day, reflect the highest honour on the prudence of the Magistrates, and abilities of the members, of this distinguished seat of learning.

### *An Account of the Theatre or Opera-house at BERLIN.*

*With a Representation of it curiously engraved.*

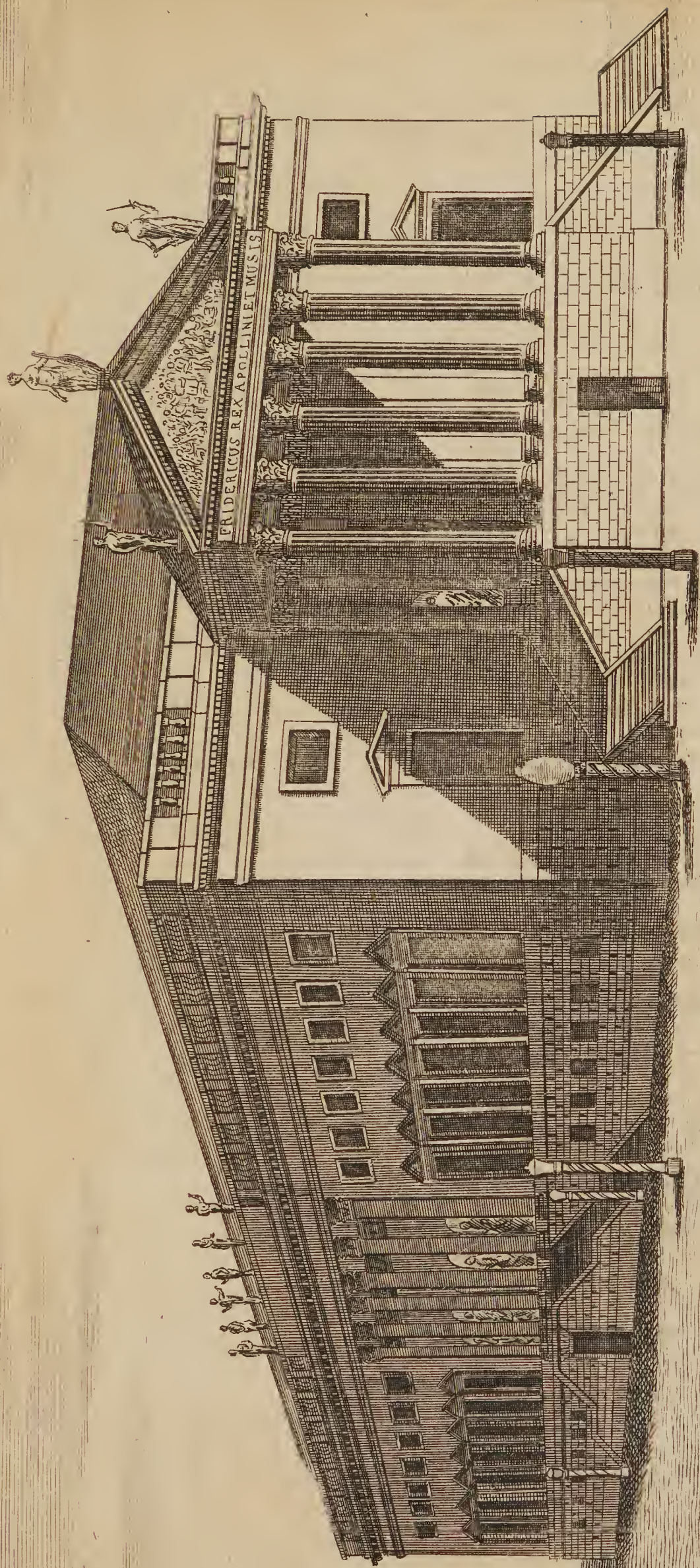
THE most elegant modern edifice at Berlin is the opera-house; the scenes are splendid, and of an exquisite taste, but the want of a painted cieling and other standing ornaments renders the interior parts less pompous than the exterior. The pillars which support the roof, and are calculated to throw the whole into a grand saloon, are apt to obstruct the movements of the scenes. It has three galleries, and is reckoned to contain above 2000 persons. The orchestra consists of about 50 musicians, the pay of which is moderate. The King is more liberal to the Italian singers, of whom he had nine or ten; Astrua and Salernbene were the most distinguished; but neither of them will amass a ministerial estate, as some of their profession have done in other countries, which however are now grown wiser. This amusement is intirely supported at the King's expence, and in some degree rendered subservient to the ends of his government. Among other good po-

litics, he has learnt the art of rendering himself acceptable more by a polite address than a profusion of expence. When Astrua first sang before him, he asked what her salary was; she told him 3,500 dollars: 'Indeed, said he, madam, such singing as yours well deserves 4000,' and accordingly he ordered this appointment.

The extreme delight which the King takes in music, and the great personal knowledge he has of that science, have carried this entertainment to a great perfection. The dresses, the scenes, and the machinery, in the opera of Phaeton, were indeed most elegant and magnificent. In the upper galleries on each side of the stage six trumpeters are seated, who salute the Queen consort, when she enters the house or retires, with this martial music, which heightens the pomp and chearfulness of the entertainment; but the King himself who acts in a sphere superior to the rules of pompous ceremony, excuses this salutation to his own person.

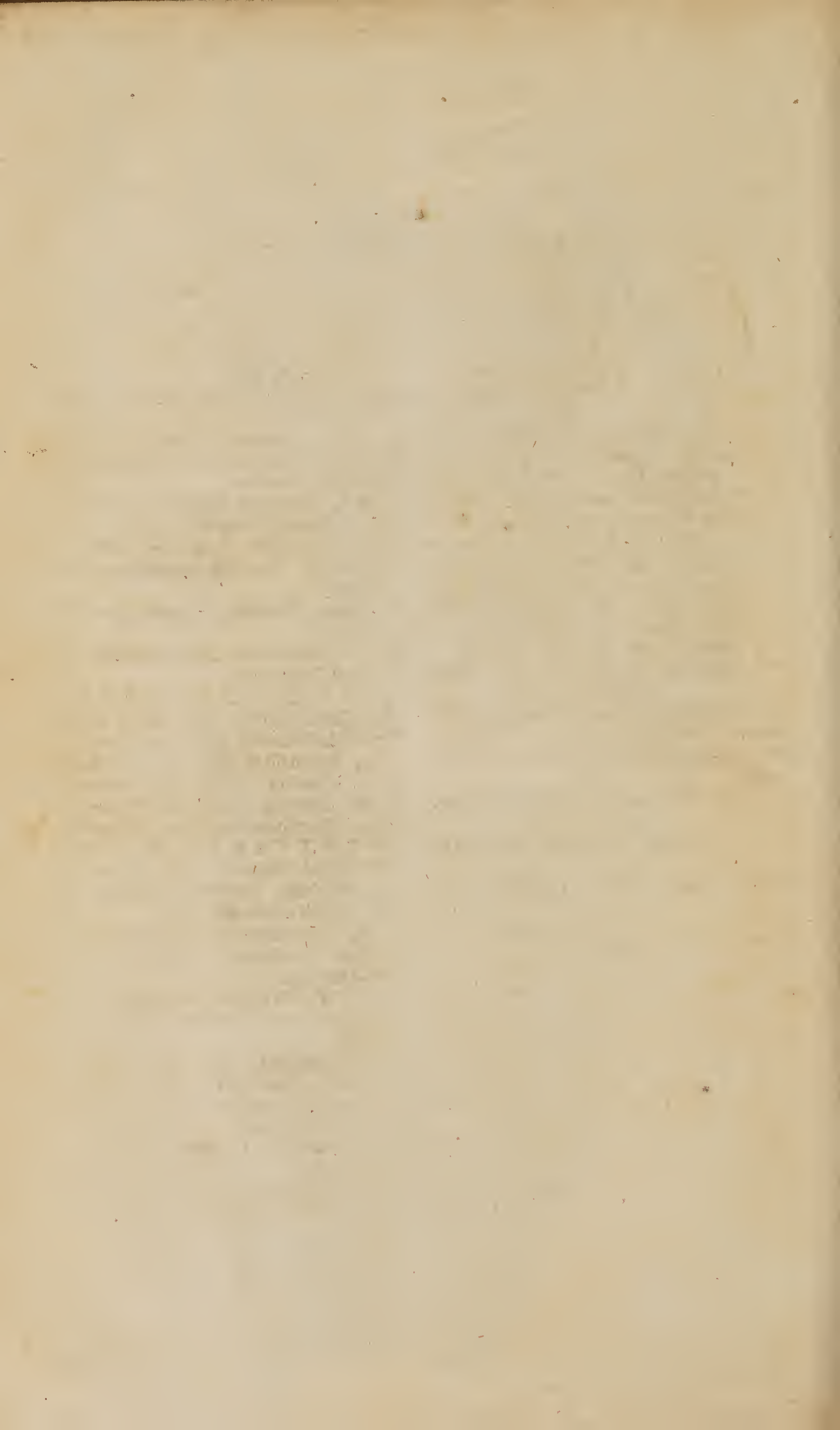
*The*





*A Perspective View of the Theatre at Berlin.*







*The CIRCUITS appointed for the Summer Assizes are as follow, viz.*

**WESTERN CIRCUIT.**

Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Southampton, Tuesday July 24, at the Castle of Winton.

Wilts, Saturday July 28, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday August 2, at Dorchester.

City of Exeter, Monday August 6, at the Guildhall of the same city.

Devon, The same day, at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Tuesday August 14, at Bodmin.

Somerfet, Tuesday August 21, at the city of Wells.

City of Bristol, Saturday August 25, at the Guildhall of the same city.

N. B. The Judges will swear the Grand Jury, and proceed upon business for the county of Devon, on Tuesday the 7th of August; and all attornies are to take notice, that they are to enter their records for the county of Devon, before the sitting of the Court of Nisi Prius on the said Tuesday.

**NORFOLK CIRCUIT.**

Lord Chief Justice Willes. Mr. Justice Denison.

Bucks, Monday July 30, at Buckingham.

Bedford, Thursday August 2, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday August 4, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday August 6, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thursday August 9, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk, Monday August 13, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, The same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.

**MIDLAND CIRCUIT.**

Lord Chief Baron Parker. Mr. Baron Legge.

Northampton, Monday July 30, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday August 3, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Monday August 6, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, The same day, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Thursday August 9, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday August 10, at the town of Nottingham.

Derby, Monday August 13, at Derby.

Leicester, Thursday August 16, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Friday August 17, at the borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry, Monday August 20, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, The same day, at Warwick.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT.**

Mr. Justice Foster. Mr. Baron Adams. Berks, Monday July 23, at Abingdon.

Oxford, Wednesday July 25, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday July 28, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, The same day, at the city of Worcester.

Stafford, Thursday August 2, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday August 6, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday August 11, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday August 16, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday August 18, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, The same day, at the city of Gloucester.

**HOME CIRCUIT.**

Mr. Justice Clive. Mr. Baron Smythe.

Hertford, Monday July 23, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday July 25, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday July 30, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Saturday August 4, at Lewes.

Surry, Thursday August 9, at Guildford.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**

Mr. Justice Bathurst. Mr. Justice Noel.

City of York, Saturday July 28, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, The same day, at the Castle of York.

Durham, Tuesday August 7, at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday August 13, at the Guildhall of the said town.

Northumberland, The same day, at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday August 18, at the city of Carlisle.

Westmoreland, Thursday August 23, at Appleby.

Lancashire, Saturday August 25, at the Castle of Lancaster.

*Extract of a Letter, from Rear-admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship the Achilles, off Havre de Grace, the 6th of July, 1759.*

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**H**IS Majesty's ships and bombs, under my command, sailed from St. Helen's in the morning of the 2d instant, and with

a favourable wind and moderate weather, anchored the following day in the great road of Havre; where having made a disposition



Position to put their Lordships orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from. About seven in the evening two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames; and their magazine of stores for the flat-bottomed boats burnt with very great fury, for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the continual efforts of several hundred men to extinguish

it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up intrenchments; their consternation was so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the damage done us by the enemy has been very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.

## OBSERVATIONS

**M**OST of the variations that happen in pulses may be accounted for as follows:

1st. If the pulse be quick and strong, then both heart and arteries acquire a great strength; the heart is strong enough to distend every elastic artery; and this is the pulse of a fever.

2dly. If it be strong and slow, it is a healthy pulse; both the heart and arteries are strong; but the elasticity of the arteries does not bear the same proportion to the strength of the heart as in a fever.

3dly. If it be quick and low (as the heart grows weaker in proportion than the elasticity of the arteries) then the arteries will have a small distension, but a quick return; which is the case of persons worn out in a fever; they have a pulse quick and low.

4thly. If the pulse be slow and weak, then the heart can distend a weakened artery but a little, and that can contract again

## upon PULSES.

but slowly, by reason of its weakened elasticity.

5thly. If the pulse almost or intirely cease; the consequence must be this, which happens in faintings: The arteries contract without resistance, throw a great quantity of blood into the veins, and persons look pale and livid; and hence it is that dying persons have their faces lead-coloured and wan, which Hippocrates has enumerated among the certain symptoms of approaching death.

These and such-like remarks, considered together, with the alteration of the qualities of the blood, upon which the quantity that the left auricle shall receive, may depend, may prove useful in judging of distempers by that great criterion of physicians, the pulses; and from them we may be directed to discover the seat of diseases; particularly when they are situated in the solid parts and nerves, and when in the mass of the blood and fluids.

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